The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FLAMES ROAR AGAIN

Chicago Visited by Three More Whirlwinds of Fire.

SPRY LUMBER PILES GO.

Five Firms Burned Out on West Van Buren Street.

LIVERY STABLE IN ASHES.

Many People Have Narrow Escapes from Cremation.

LOSSES WILL AGGREGATE $350,000

The lumber district was swept again last night by a fire similar to the conflagration of Wednesday night. The conditions were exactly the same. The John Spry Lumber company, occupying 1,500 feet of frontage on Ashland avenue, north of the bridge, was fired by flying embers from Wednesday night's burned district and 8,000,000 feet of lumber, out of a total of 24,000,000 feet, were burned, causing a loss of $150,000. The fire was not without accident, for the intense heat and the flying lumber made the fight exceedingly dangerous. Peter Fleming, a pipeman of Engine company No. 29, while riding on the engine across Ashland avenue bridge inhaled flames and his skin was cooked by the terrible heat. The hair was burned off the horses and they were rendered helpless. Fleming was carried to a patrol wagon and taken to his home at Twenty-fifth and Halsted streets.

The fire started in the lumber yard about 200 feet north of the river, and before it was discovered it had formed a roaring furnace in the midst of lumber piles 100 feet high. The lumber was as dry as kindling wood from the long drought, and before the first detachment of engines arrived the flames had increased greatly in headway and flying embers had set fire to the yard in a dozen other places. As was the case Wednesday night, a stiff northwest wind was blowing, which amounted almost to a gale. Fortunately it blew toward the river, which formed an impassable barrier. Upon the arrival of Fire Marshal Swenie a 4-11 alarm was sent in, followed by special calls as the danger of the spread of the fire increased.

The John Spry Lumber company occupied the space west of Ashland avenue and east of Slip A. East of Ashland avenue is the A. McBean & Co. cedar post yard, filled with 60,000 cedar posts. In Arnold's slip adjoining it were four three-masted schooners—the Naiad, Mary H. Ayer, H. Tabor, and Albert Soper—loaded with cedar posts. The wind was blowing almost directly toward them from the fire and huge embers and pieces of burning boards fell in hundreds of places upon the dry posts and upon the decks of the ships. It looked for a time as if everything would be swept clean. The wind turned more to the north, however, and by good work the yards were saved.

Ashland Avenue Bridge Catches.

The Ashland avenue bridge, which adjoined the fire on the south, soon became heated to such a degree that the wooden approaches were scorched and finally began to burn. In a few minutes all the woodwork at the north end of the bridge was ablaze, leaving the iron beams standing out like skeletons. In front of McBean & Co.'s yard stood a little two-story cottage, occupied by Anton Amundson and George McBean. It was directly in the path of the fire and the great heat curled the boards up on the side of the building like wisps of straw and were soon ablaze in a dozen places. The inmates were almost cut off from escape, when Officer Otto Richter hurried to their rescue and, carrying the children in his arms and followed by the women, succeeded in getting them out safely. The building itself was gutted.

As soon as Chief Swenie arrived at the fire he saw at once that it was an impossible task to save any of the lumber between the place where the fire started and the river. He turned his entire attention to preventing the fire from spreading northward. Aided by the two fire boats, Yosemite and Geyser, which steamed up into Slip A, and by a cordon of engines which he placed in the first alley north of the fire, he kept the fire partially in check and stopped it entirely within 200 feet north of where it started. The heat was so intense that the firemen were compelled to change positions frequently, and many of them were overcome by the heat and had to be carried out. After recovering they immediately returned to their posts and fought bravely.

Rafts All Ablaze.

At 11 o'clock the fire could be said to be under control, providing the wind did not change and turn the blaze northward. Some people from the south side of the river succeeded in getting on the Ashland Avenue Bridge and turning it parallel with the river, thus saving it from destruction. The great flames which swept across the river made the heat so intense on the south side that the thousands of spectators could not get within 300 feet of the river. Great rafts of lumber toppled over and fell into the stream and floated along with the current blazing up for thirty feet and illuminating the river with a ghastly glare. Fortunately on the south side of the river there were no buildings or lumber yards and there was nothing to burn.

To the northeast of the burning lumber yard 50,000 people crowded Ashland avenue and perched on the mountains of cedar posts until everything was black with humanity. When the firemen made an unusually daring charge on the fire they were greeted with cheers which were echoed back to Blue Island avenue. Fifty police officers, under Capt. Barcal, kept the crowd back and away from the toppling piles of lumber.

Heavy Insurance Carried.

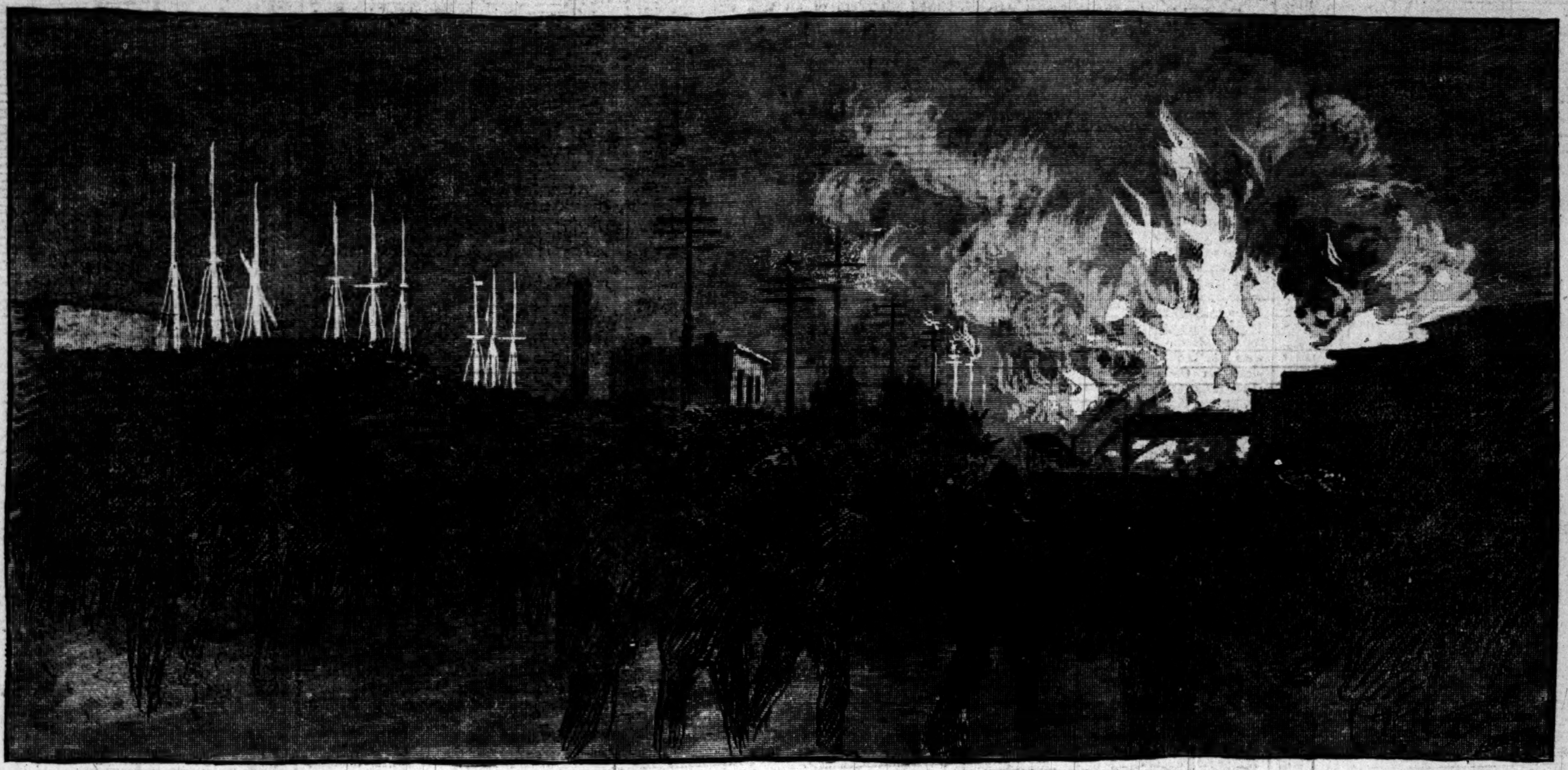
At 10 o'clock S. A. Spry, a member of the firm of John Spry & Co., said:

"We occupy 1,456 feet north of the river between Ashland avenue and slip A. The lumber yard contains about 24,000,000 feet of lumber, some of which is very valuable. We estimate the total value at $300,000, with an insurance of $250,000, which is the largest carried by any lumber firm in the district. I think a conservative estimate of the loss would make it $150,000. There is between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 feet of lumber burned, much of which is our most valuable stock. The insurance which we carried will prevent us from any loss."

George Spry, the insurance man of the firm, said everything was fully covered by insurance, but until the books of the company could be gone over the exact amount and the companies with which the insurance was placed could not be ascertained.

The first alarm of fire was turned in at 8:09 o'clock, followed by other alarms at 8:19 and 8:23, and later by three special calls for twenty-five engines. The firemen, worn out from their long fight the night before, were hardly in condition to stand another siege, but as the engines were lined up along the slips the firemen carried the hose into the very teeth of the flames, and stood there until ordered back by the Marshal. The great fire was well fought and was confined in a small space considering the great start it had got before the firemen arrived.

Looking to the west could be seen the burned district of Wednesday night's fire, and the skeletons of the buildings loomed up in the glare like ghosts haunting a battlefield.



LAST NIGHT'S FIRE, LOOKING SOUTH ON ASHLAND AVENUE.

Swenie's Devotion to Duty.

Chief Swenie had been at the fire on West Van Buren street, which at one time looked like a serious affair, when the alarm came in from the lumber district. Just as he was about to get into his buggy the cry was raised that the Chief's own house was on fire. This proved to be true. Blazing brands had fallen on the roof of his residence, which is on Pearce street, just back of the buildings on Van Buren street which were burned. The roof of the house was on fire in several places, but Chief Swenie never stopped to ascertain what the result would be, but was off like a flash for the lumber district. The fire on the roof was extinguished without any difficulty.

Among the crowd that assembled in expectation of seeing another large fire like that of Wednesday night were a great many small boys. When the fire was at its height a pile of cedar posts from which several boys were watching the fire became loosened and some of the posts fell into the river. They carried one of the boys into the water with them. The tugboat Alert happened to be near and the crew rescued the youngster, who was not seriously harmed.

People Rush to the Scene.

People began traveling toward the fire shortly after the blaze lighted the sky. The streams from side streets flowed into Blue Island avenue and at 9 o'clock the pavements were crowded and on both sides of the cable tracks men and women were moving toward the fire. From Twelfth to Twenty-second street the throng increased until it was difficult to drive through it. At Ashland and Blue Island avenues all vehicles were stopped and then for nearly half a mile south along Ashland avenue there were crowds moving both ways. When the sightseers reached the office of the John Spry Lumber company, a few hundred feet north of the fire, they were turned back by a force of policemen numbering into the scores. Shortly after 11 o'clock, when the spread of the flames was checked, the throng began thinning out, but thousands remained until after the blazing piles of lumber had been consumed.

Establish a Water Wall.

The final battle between the firemen and the blaze was a remarkable one. As soon as the first Marshal arrived on the scene early in the evening a line of demarkation was mapped off theoretically and the fire was supposed to spread no further to the north than this point. Two immense piles of lumber boards at least fifty feet high each marked this point. An alleyway some ten feet wide separated these two large piles from the remaining lumber. It was soon seen that those piles which had already been ignited would have to go and no attempt was made to prevent them from burning. The firemen established a veritable water wall, however, around the burning section and fought its further progress inch by inch.

A Peculiar Incident.

A two-story frame house which was located directly opposite the point where the fire was the hottest practically escaped injury. One company was put to work throwing a stream on the front of the house and it was kept drenched continually for four hours. The telegraph poles, containing a large number of wires in front of and on each side of the house were burned and the cross pieces fell to the ground. If this house had caught fire it would have opened the way for the destruction of the H. A. McBean Cedar Post company's works and back of them three lumber schooners in Slip D.

At 11 o'clock the blaze had burned itself out with the exception of the two large piles spoken of. Here Marshal Swenie centralized his forces. At least twenty streams played upon the burning lumber and tons of water were poured over them. The crowd understood that this was the critical point of the fire and the fight was watched with intense interest. Time and time again the flames would burst from the center of the big piles only to be smothered out and then would leap from the top. It would look for a few moments as if the firemen had the best of it, but when a brisk wind fanned the fire into new vigor the issue became one of doubt. For fully an hour this alternating battle was kept up, and finally one of the big piles gave way with a roar and fell to the ground. This made the fight easy, as the remaining pile could be surrounded on all sides, and in a short time all was darkness. The firemen had won the fight and Chief Swenie only proved once more what a powerful fire-fighting force he has at his command.

Mr. Spry said last night in regard to the origin of the fire that Capt. Coam, who has charge of the lumber district police, reported to him the fire was undoubtedly due to a smoldering ember which had fallen the night before. A hundred men were placed at work Wednesday night stamping out embers throughout the yards, and it was thought that all of them had been extinguished.

Saving the Ashland Avenue Bridge.

Fire Marshal Sweeney of the Seventh Battalion distinguished himself last night. He was stationed at the Ashland avenue bridge, which was one of the most difficult points of the fire. Upon him lay the responsibility of preventing the blaze from getting across the river, and also the protecting of thousands of feet of lumber belonging to the Chicago Cedar Post company, which was piled on the east side of Ashland avenue. The fire started about 200 feet from the river, and the northwest wind drove the flames in great volume towards the river. Pile after pile of lumber, some of them forty feet high, on the west side of the street fell victims and the blaze was soon at the river bank. Here Marshal Sweeney made his stand. He had only two companies to help him, Nos. 25 and 66. He stationed them at the approach of the bridge, but the firemen were soon forced to retreat, owing to the intense heat of the flames, which swept fifty feet to the east. In a few minutes the wooden approaches to the bridge were ablaze and the fire rapidly spread to the dockage. Soon the entire river front presented a line of fire and the fire boats Yosemite and Geyser were summoned to this point. They turned their streams on the burning dockage and left Sweeney to look after the bridge. The water at his command was so insignificant that he ordered the bridgemen to swing the bridge into the center of the river. They did so, but Marshal Sweeney had to immediately countermand his order, as the pile structure had caught on fire and the wooden flooring of the draw flared up furiously. The bridge tenders became scared, fearing they were going to be cut off, and lost no time in swinging the bridge back. The entire under part of the structure work at the north end of the bridge was now on fire and there was no way in which streams could be turned upon it from the main land. Hefe Marshal Sweeney's ingenuity came to his rescue.

Young Campion Does the Work.

A couple of men in a scow were seen on the river and Sweeney yelled at them to bring the boat over. When the scow reached the north side of the river Marshal Sweeney asked if any of his men would volunteer to take a line of hose into the scow and run under the burning bridge. Young Frank Campion of Engine Company No. 25, who distinguished himself the previous night at the big lumber fire, said he would risk it, and a line was thrown into the crazy craft. The cow wabbled and threatened to overturn every minute, but by dint of great effort it was brought to a point where effective work could be accomplished. The order to "play away" was given and the heavy stream burst from the nozzle. Campion lay at the bottom of the boat griping the nozzle like grim death. He remained in his perilous position until the fire had been entirely extinguished, and to his bravery and the ingenuity of Marshal Sweeney must be credited the saving of the Ashland avenue bridge.

BIG FIRE ON WEST VAN BUREN STREET

Five Manufacturing Firms Burned Out and Their Buildings Destroyed.

Five manufacturing firms occupying the seven-story brick building, Nos. 158-160 West Van Buren street, were burned out early last evening and the building was destroyed. The loss on the building is estimated at $60,000 and the loss to the occupants is estimated at $133,000. The insurance is unknown. The building was owned by Sam M. Fischer of Kuh, Nathan & Fischer and E. J. Stransky, No. 3118 South Park avenue. The following is a list of the firms occupying the building, with an estimate as to the loss of each, together with the damage to the building and to the unoccupied building at Nos. 154-156 West Van Buren street:

Building, Nos. 158 and 160	$ 60,000
Building, No. 154 to 156	5,000
Decorators' Supply company; President, S. Strahan; Vice-President, R. C. Foster; occupying first, second, third, and sixth floors	100,000
Cash Buyers' Union, manufacturers of the Kenwood sewing machine, buggies, and bicycles, first floor	15,000
Thomas B. Livingston, manufacturer of picture frames, fourth floor	5,000
William Goodrow & Co., picture frame factory, fifth floor	3,000
William McCombie Manufacturing company, brass founders, seventh floor	10,000

What started the fire is unknown. It was discovered by a citizen who was passing the place at 8 o'clock. He reported the fact to a policeman, who turned in the alarm. The fire originated on the fifth floor, occupied by the Decorative Supply company. Marshal Swenie arrived at the fire a few minutes after the first alarm was turned in. There was a great deal of oil on the floor where the fire started, and it soon spread to the floors above. There was a stiff breeze from the northwest and the fire soon became too great for the force of firemen which responded to the first call. Marshal Swenie sent in a "4-11" call, and in a short time fifteen more engines were at work trying to check the progress of the flames. In spite of their efforts, however, the fire ran down the elevator shaft to the basement, where a considerable quantity of oil was stored, and in less than half an hour from the time the first alarm was turned in flames were pouring from every window in the building. Two special calls were then sent in for more engines.

Across the alley to the south of the burning building were five frame dwelling houses fronting on Pearce street and it was with the greatest effort these were prevented from burning. Fortune Bros.' brewery, fronting Desplaines street and extending from Van Buren to Pearce streets, was at one time in great danger of being destroyed. Three times it caught fire from brands from the burning building, but through the efforts of employés, who used a private hose connected with pumps in the engine-room, it was saved.

When the building where the fire started had been burning half an hour a terrific explosion occurred on the fourth floor and immediately afterwards the rear wall and all the floors fell in with a crash. Following the crash came a perfect storm of huge firebrands, which were carried by the wind to the buildings to the south and east, and in a few minutes the roofs of half a dozen dwellings were on fire. This so alarmed the inhabitants that a panic ensued, and the occupants of all the houses from Desplaines street west on Pearce to the middle of the block began to remove their furniture and household effects. After the floors had fallen the firemen had but little difficulty in getting the fire under control. At 9:15 o'clock it was so far subdued that a number of the engines were sent to aid in putting out the fire in the lumber yards.

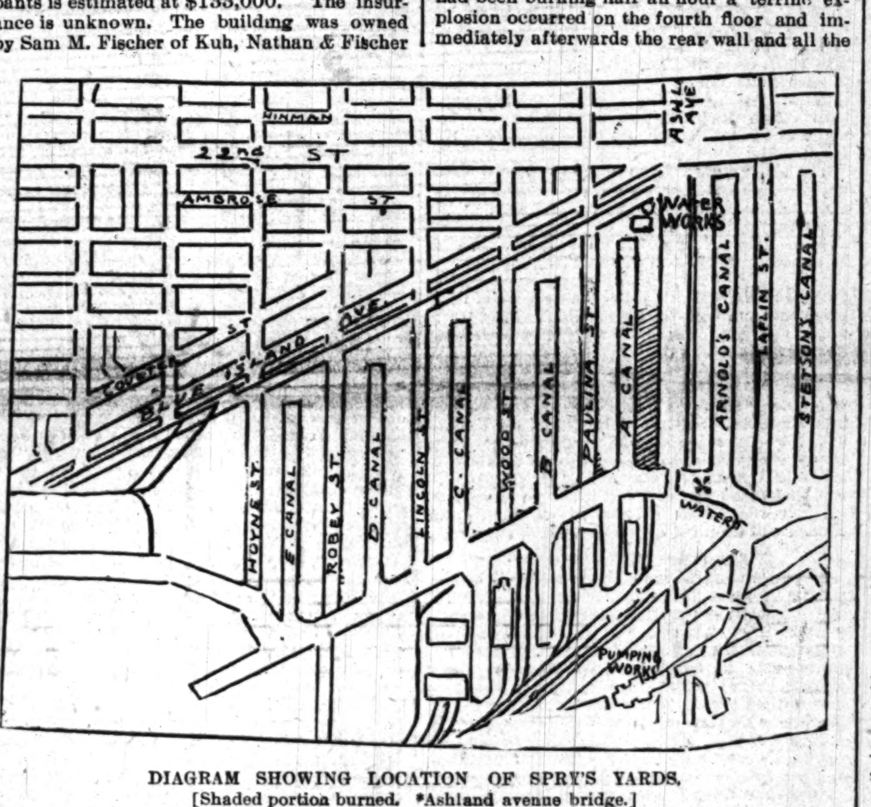


DIAGRAM SHOWING LOCATION OF SPRY'S YARDS.
[Shaded portion burned. *Ashland avenue bridge.]

One Bad Accident.

In the confusion families became separated and excited mothers and fathers hastened hither and thither in search of their children, while crying children sought their parents. The only accident was when the explosion occurred. Lieut. James Cunningham of Truck No. 6 was at the top of the first section of a sixty-foot ladder. The ropes connecting the first to the second section of the ladder burned away and the Lieutenant was thrown to the pavement. He struck the rounds of the ladder as he fell, and the force of his fall was so broken that he was not killed, though he was seriously injured. He was taken to his home, No. 213 Peoria street.

BARELY ESCAPE WITH THEIR LIVES.

W. H. Cook and Family Hustle Out of Hartman's Flaming Livery Stable.

Fire last night destroyed the livery and cab stable of J. M. Hartman, No. 128 Thirtieth street, with its contents. In the stable were six horses, all of which were burned. The building was a two-story structure, owned by J. H. Norton, No. 94 La Salle street. W. H. Cook and his family lived on the upper floor

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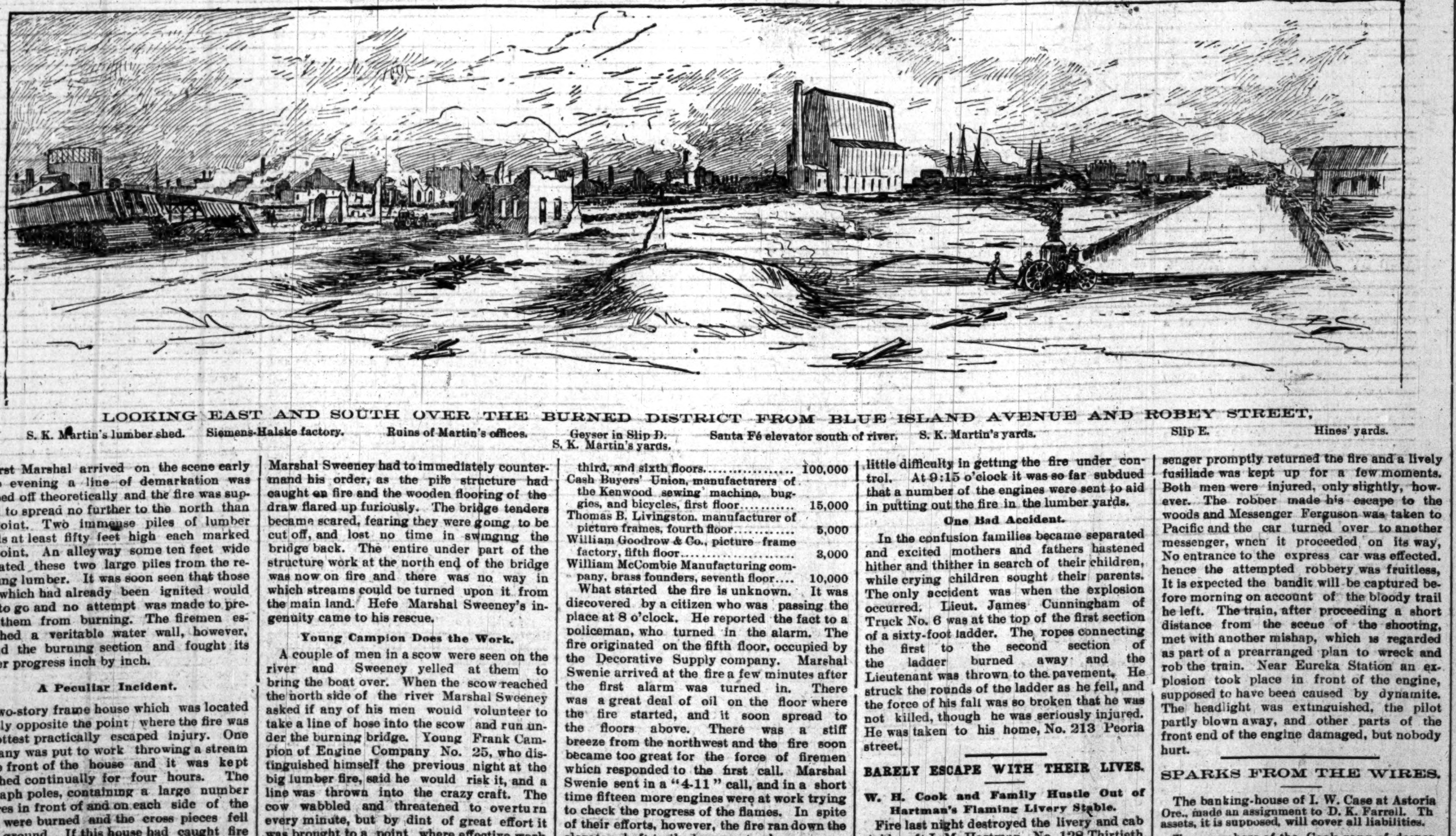

LOOKING EAST AND SOUTH OVER THE BURNED DISTRICT FROM BLUE ISLAND AVENUE AND ROBEY STREET.

S. K. Martin's lumber shed. Siemens-Halske factory. Ruins of Martin's offices. Geyser in Slip D. S. K. Martin's yards. Santa Fé elevator south of river. S. K. Martin's yards. Slip E. Hines' yards.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, AUG. 3, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, north winds.

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'FRISCO NIGHT TRAIN IS HELD UP.

Bandit and Express Messenger Exchange Bullets at a Lively Rate.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The 'Frisco night train from St. Louis was held up at Eureka, a station thirty miles west of here, at 9:30 this evening. As far as known only one man was engaged in the robbery. He had placed a bomb on the track. This promptly stopped the train and the bandit opened fire on the express car, which was in charge of Messenger Ferguson. The messenger promptly returned the fire and a lively fusillade was kept up for a few moments. Both men were injured, only slightly, however. The robber made his escape to the woods and Messenger Ferguson was taken to Pacific and the car turned over to another messenger, when it proceeded on its way. No entrance to the express car was effected, hence the attempted robbery was fruitless. It is expected the bandit will be captured before morning on account of the bloody trail he left. The train, after proceeding a short distance from the scene of the shooting, met with another mishap, which is regarded as part of a prearranged plan to wreck and rob the train. Near Eureka Station an explosion took place in front of the engine, supposed to have been caused by dynamite. The headlight was extinguished, the pilot partly blown away, and other parts of the front end of the engine damaged, but nobody hurt.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The banking-house of I. W. Case at Astoria Ore., made an assignment to D. K. Farrell. The assets, it is supposed, will cover all liabilities.

Two members of the Cook gang of desperadoes, Henry Munson and Tom Gordon, were shot down by a posse near Sopulpa, I. T. Munson was instantly killed.

Gov. Flower has canceled a warrant issued in 1892 for the extradition of Moritz Bauer, accused of swindling a man named Silverstein of Peoria, Ill., out of $3,700. Bauer was arrested only this week.

LAST EDITION.

RIVAL TO THE TRUST

New Whisky Distilling Company Is Projected.

WILL HAVE NO REBATES.

Proposes to Save Jobbers the Two Cent Tax Now Charged.

CAPITAL IS ALL SECURED.

Plans to Remove All Restrictions to Distribution.

EFFECT ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Whisky trust stock was sold in moderate amounts in the stock market this afternoon on information that a new company for the distribution of spirits has been organized and will be in operation without delay. Several large distillers outside of the trust have come together in this combination. The new company will have its headquarters in this city and will have branches in the principal cities of the Eastern and Western States. The capital has been subscribed and the necessary papers for the incorporation of the company will be filed at Albany soon. Until now the output of the independent distilleries has been restricted through lack of facilities for distribution, and the new company is designed to remove that restriction to its business. The new company will be prepared to distribute the product of about 10,000 bushels of corn (about 50,000 gallons of spirits) a day, and this being the product of recently erected distilleries must find a market at the expense of the older plants.

The importance of the move will be more fully appreciated when it is explained that jobbers in buying from the trust are compelled to do so through the American Distributing company, which has been receiving two cents a gallon for its services, which sum is of course collected from the jobbers. The new company will have no rebate system, so that the product will reach the consumer without an additional tax for its distribution. The capacity of the distilleries outside of the trust is 40,750 bushels a day, or roundly about 200,000 gallons of proof spirits. The announcement of this new opposition will be interesting to President Greenhut of the trust and his associates, who are trying just now to bull the stock of the trust in Wall street.

Trust's Wall Street History.

The story of the speculation in the stock during the last two years will go into the history of Wall street as one of its most interesting chapters. In 1892, when the stock was in the forties, a pool was formed to put the price to par on the idea that the government would be compelled to increase the tax on spirits in the then coming short session of Congress. Negotiations at Washington resulted in a recommendation in Secretary Foster's report in favor of an increase. Coincident with this recommendation the trust bought up all the competitive distilleries which it could acquire, and thus secured control of fully 95 per cent of the production. All the quick aging Kentucky whiskies which might be used in substitution of spirits were also purchased, so that competition became impossible. Stories were spread of the vast earnings of the property, the result being that the stock quickly moved up from 47 to 72. The profit was too great a temptation to some members of the pool and they quickly unloaded. Their breach of faith was discovered by James R. Keene, the manager of the pool, and disgusted with the trick played on him, he dumped the holdings of the pool on the market, breaking the price in half. Mr. Keene managed to save his clients from loss.

Mr. Greenhut, however, although a member of the pool, was not satisfied with the amount of his stake in it, and so sure was he of the success of the movement that early in the operation he acquired through outside brokers large additional holdings of the stock for his personal account. These brokers not being in the confidence of Mr. Keene were unaware of his rapid change of position, and when they learned of the liquidation of the pool they still held Mr. Greenhut's stock which was subsequently thrown on the market with the resultant heavy loss to Mr. Greenhut.

Mr. Greenhut Gets Even.

A dividend was declared by the trust payable in January, 1893, but about that time it was announced in newspapers that the company's rebate fund was seriously encroached upon. Mr. Greenhut was forehanded at this time, and was heavily short of the market. The price of stock did not decline fast enough to suit him, and some queer things happened about that time. When the trust was formed three distilleries at Peoria—the Grove, the Manhattan, and the Monarch—were purchased. The realty was not included in the sale. Default was made on the payment of ground rent and this gave the owners of the leasehold, former owners of the distilleries, opportunity to bring suits against the trust to recover their distilleries. The ground-owners got instructions from a high official of the trust to seize the distilleries, to place them under the protection of armed men, and to refuse to deliver the whisky on the premises (the property of the trust) to any one connected with the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company.

Another incident was the instituting by Attorney-General Moloney of Illinois of quo warranto suits for the forfeiture of the charter of the company. The stock still held relatively firm in Wall street untill another and a more direct blow was aimed at its value. A large issue of bonds was authorized and $1,000,000 of the amount was sold to Greenhut and his friends at 50 cents on the dollar, although the bonds were a first lien on the entire property of the company. Then an independent distribution company was started in the East in opposition to the American Distributing company, with the avowed purpose of wiping out the latter, the best customer the trust had. This resulted in strained relations between the trust and the American Distributing company, greatly to the injury of the former. The stock of the trust declined to a point where Greenhut covered his short contracts at a profit sufficiently large to recoup him his losses in the bull speculation of 1892 and to leave him a handsome return besides.

Another Bull Campaign in 1893.

About August of 1893 an extra session of Congress was called for the special purpose of repealing the Sherman silver law. Again it seemed as though an increase in the whisky tax was inevitable. The stock was low and Mr. Greenhut began another bull campaign. A settlement was made with the American Distributing company, and the return of peace was trumpeted as of enormous advantage to the trust. Much was heard of the advantages of the Takamine process, a new trick in manufacture, which was to reduce the cost of production several cents a gallon; but the mighty source of great profit was to be an increased tax on whisky. Nevertheless the public refused to bite, and the pool which acquired its holdings in the thirties is now struggling to hold them in the teens.

Recently about 20,000 shares were forced on the market owing to the exhaustion of the margin on which they were held. The trust is now saddled with a stock of goods which it has tax paid in anticipation of an increase of 20 cents a gallon on the tax. The market is glutted, and little is doing at any price, although offers much below the circular have been made. The contention that the new plants will be enabled to compete with the trust on account of the advance in corn is not tenable, inasmuch as the cost of carrying and redistilling of old spirits to make them marketable more than offsets the increased cost of the grain. Besides this the trust has to pay large ground rentals for idle and dismantled distilleries and a long list of high salaries, and to meet suits for rebates which are springing up in all parts of the country. The Cook & Bernheimer company of New York, the largest dealers in spirits in the East, began suit this week for defaulted rebates.

TO CHANGE PLATFORMS INTO STORES.

Novel Project to Be Started on the New York Street Car Lines.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—[Special.]—That new company which is being incorporated for the sale of general merchandise on the surface cars of the city promises to be exceptionally far-reaching in its functions. The front platforms of the cars will carry all the supplies, and besides newspapers, confectionery and fruit will be for sale. Four hundred boys are to be engaged and uniformed. Editions of afternoon newspapers will be changed at every station, thus giving passengers the benefit of the very latest news.

A feature of the system will be in relation to the purchasing of goods outside of the company's line of supplies. By simply leaving an order on a street car with one of the boys passengers can obtain anything from a collar button to a dress. The company is making arrangements with different dry goods and wholesale houses to supply them with everything they want. Instead of shoppers having to send in mail orders to stores, they can give the orders to the boys. A lady can get on a car after Aug. 15, tell the boy what she wants from Macy's and what time she will be on the car again, and when she comes her purchase will be ready for her. The manager of the company said today:

"I have seen it stated that the enterprise is to be conducted by Chicago people, but that is an erroneous assertion. There is no Chicago capital here."

Contracts have been made to use the new system by the Metropolitan Street railway company, which controls the Broadway, Houston, East and West Pavonia Ferry lines, and the Belt line. On the third avenue system the supply company will not begin operations until Sept. 1. On the other lines Aug. 15 see the scheme in operation.

CAN FIND NO TRACE OF $2,000,000.

Surprising Disclosures Threatened in Santa Fe's Financial Affairs.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Reports of surprising disclosures in the financial affairs of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad are heard in Wall street. The Reorganization committee, headed by R. Somers Hayes, refuses to make any statement save that Expert Stephen Little is still working on the books to trace out fully the $7,000,000 alleged to have been paid in rebates. The opposition committee of stockholders is secretive and will neither confirm nor deny any report. It was announced today that Thomas Baring, the London banker, representative of English interests in Atchison, would reach New York next Sunday and would attend a meeting of the Reorganization committee Tuesday. He was hastily summoned by a cablegram and barely caught the Aurania at Liverpool. It is said the discovery of a grave financial discrepancy was the cause of his trip. President Reinhart, who is now in Virginia, will be called before the committee Tuesday and asked for an explanation of an alleged deficiency of about $2,000,000, for which, so far, no accounting can be found. When Expert Little reported two weeks ago that $7,000,000 supposed to have been paid in rebates was improperly charged so as to affect the financial statement to the public, President Reinhart acknowledged that such payments had been made, but said the amounts had all been put on the books. Whether they were or not in the proper accounts was merely a matter of bookkeeping. The committee set Mr. Little at work on the books to verify the accounts, but could find no trace of over $2,000,000. The committee would take no risks and ordered him to check again every figure. The second examination still failed to disclose the $2,000,000. This is what started Banker Baring from London in such haste and is causing many reports.

TRIES TO DROWN HIMSELF BUT FAILS.

Drug Clerk Finally Succeeds in Ending His Life with Cocaine.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Linnæus Moin Peterson, a drug clerk, 26 years old, who lived at No. 437 Amsterdam avenue, died this afternoon from cocaine poisoning at the Presbyterian Hospital, where he was brought in a strait-jacket by an ambulance after having attempted suicide by drowning in Central Park. A park officer first noticed the man acting strangely and walking in the direction of "The Pool," as the small lake in the park near One Hundred and Third street and Eigth avenue is called. As soon as Peterson saw the policeman he darted off and plunged into the water. When the officer reached the edge of the lake all trace of the would-be suicide had disappeared. The officer threw off his helmet, coat, and boots and dived into the water, after blowing his whistle for assistance. He swam to the center of the pool, which he reached just as Peterson's head came to the surface, when he grabbed him by the neck. After a sharp fight the officer got his man to shore. A crowd had gathered and witnessed the struggle. One or two of the spectators managed to reach the struggling men and they were thus pulled to dry ground. When Peterson found he had been vanquished he became more violent and shouted wildly to be set free. Other policemen came to the scene and an ambulance was summoned. A half empty bottle of cocaine was found in his pocket.

NOVEL POINT RAISED IN POLICE TRIAL.

Attorney Claims the Officer Is Exempt in Not Being a Public Official.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—[Special.]—In the trial of ex-Ward Detective Levy today the counsel for the defense, also named Levy, sprung a genuine surprise on the court and the District Attorney's staff. He raised a legal technicality, the chief question of which was this: "Is a policeman a public officer?" Levy, the prisoner, formerly ward man for Capt. Cortright in the Eldredge Street Precinct, is indicted on the charge of receiving bribes from Charles Krumm in consideration of giving police protection to the latter while he was running a concert hall at No. 167 Chrystie street without a license. It was claimed that the statute under which Levy was indicted applied solely to officers of the State. The statute could not cover the case of a police officer, other than a Commissioner, who is merely a servant or employé of a department of the municipal government, created under the charter under which the municipality exists, and that in no case is a policeman a public officer of the State within the intention of the statute or the ruling of the courts upon the subject. A policeman is amenable only to the department which created his position. The Board of Police Commissioners has full power, not alone to appoint or remove, but also to enforce such penalty for infraction of duty as the exigencies of the case demand. In support of the contention of the counsel for the defendant, rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States were cited. Judge Martine denied the motion to dismiss the case on these grounds and granted an exception, remarking that he would like to have a higher court pass on the question.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Miss Whittier's Engagement Announced to a Russian Prince.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Much interest has been aroused at Newport today by the announcement of the engagement of Miss Susie Whittier and Prince Beltozeski of Russia. He is immensely rich and of an extremely aristocratic family, his father being a Chamberlain to the Czar. Miss Whittier has no fortune, but is a handsome girl, and was much admired at Newport last summer, when she was the guest of Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. She is the daughter of Gen. Charles F. Whittier, and her mother was left a large fortune a few years ago by the late Eben Wright of Boston, but ultimately gave back a large share of it because of the irritation of his people. Miss Whittier is now in London, and there the wedding will shortly take place.

Electricity at the Fair.

Dr. J. Allan Hornsby, who, under the Chief of the Department of Electricity, Prof. John E. Barrett, the eminent electrician of Chicago, was largely responsible for the executive management of that department, is now in New York in his capacity as manager of the newly-fledged National School of Electricity. He has just put to press a book of 600 pages, edited by Prof. Barrett and himself, entitled "Electricity at the World's Columbian Exposition."

Suits Against the "Times."

Charles F. Watson, Richard Sibley, and some other stockholders of the New York *Times*, have begun suit against the company for the return of their subscriptions. They charge that the stock of the company was increased $250,000 without their knowledge, that they have been denied access to the original subscription paper, and that part of the stock was not subscribed for in good faith.

Tourists Sail for Europe.

Among the passengers who sailed on the steamer Normannia for Southamptom and Hamburg today were B. T. Cable, President of the Frothingham; Baron and Baroness von Gablena, Edward Meyer, Dr. H. J. Carrigue, Miss Grace Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Keamer, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Montague, and Prof. P. Willard.

Gotham Brevities.

The cruiser Atlanta is expected at the navy yard in a few days to have some repairs made. It will have its broken crank shaft removed and a new one made of superior steel.

The witnesses who appeared before the Lexow investigating committee are being sorely harried by policemen. They are arrested on slight pretexts and openly threatened with police violence.

At a clam-eating contest at Rockaway Beach the victor got away with seventy-three clams. The vanquished man sickened on his sixty-second, is in a physician's hands, and may not live it out.

The Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, pastor of Plymouth Church in Chicago and President of the Armour Institute, will occupy the pulpit in the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, for the next three Sundays.

There is a rumor to the effect that a strong pressure is being brought to bear on the district messenger companies to admit girls to their service. The argument is advanced that girls would do the work more quickly and conscientiously.

STREATOR'S BIG STRIKE IS OVER.

Whistles Signal for the Miners to Go to Work at the Columbus Scale.

STREATOR, Ill., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The Streator miners have finally decided to accept the Columbus scale, after a strike of nearly four months' duration. The operators gave them their ultimatum that they must either resume work or take their tools out and allow others to take their places. The C., W. and V. Coal company gave notice that it would abandon its No. 3 mine, which employed 350 men, unless the miners returned to work before Friday. A meeting was held today and the miners agreed to return to work, provided no blacklisting is done. Tonight the mine whistles gave the signal for work.

BRACEVILLE, Ill., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The miners held a meeting yesterday and notified Supt. Ramsey that they were ready for work at the Columbus scale. The mines were opened this morning and several miners went to work.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Five hundred miners who had been out on a strike for four months at the Ehrenfeld mines resumed work today at a 35-cent rate. About 600 miners also resumed work at the Carrolltown mines at the same rate.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—It is now plainly seen to be the purpose of the Big Four management to make the St. Louis Division non-union in its employés. Local employés who were in the strike but who returned to work when called upon to do so are now being discharged. Others who fear dismissal have resigned. The cashier of the freight department, who did not strike, but who has been an organized labor man, saw the handwriting on the wall and resigned. He had been in the freight department twenty-four years.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 2.—In the United States court today S. S. Gregory, W. W. Erwin, and Walter O. Shoemaker of Chicago filed notice of their appearance as solicitors and counselors for Eugene V. Debs, George W. Howard, L. W. Rogers, Sylvester Keliher, and the American Railway Union in the cause of the defendants to be heard by Judge Taft in September.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The Urbana branch of the A. R. U. has surrendered its charter. The reason for disbanding is supposed to be on account of the membership dwindling down to so small a number. The machinists' union, which was in a flourishing condition at the time of the strike, has also returned its charter.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 2.—In the United States District Court this afternoon seven Grand Junction railroad men were convicted by a jury of retarding the mails by refusing to handle trains in which were Pullman cars. Judge Hallett fined them $10 and costs each. His leniency surprised the American Railway Union men.

TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 2.—In regard to the Argentine railroad strikers, who declared they would ignore a United States Court order and also not employ counsel, Judge Foster of the United States District Court said today: "The Argentine people misunderstand the order. They are not required to appear in Topeka unless they have violated the emergency order restraining them from interfering with railroad property."

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—A strike on Montana Central went into effect here at noon. Men in repair shops and yards quit work. On a west-bound train arriving at 1 Engineer Derrigan refused to haul any but mail cars. The strike is caused by the discharge of two engineers.

Labor Notes.

The Oregon Railway and Navigation company sent out a train from Portland, Ore., for the first time since June 24, when the flood in the Columbia River destroyed the roadbed for many miles.

In the trial of the train-wrecking cases at Woodland, Cal., it was brought out that a Railway Union member named O'Neil had warned a woman from going out on the train, as it would be wrecked.

KILLED BY A BOILER EXPLOSION.

Three Lose Their Lives on a Farm Near Dahlgren, Ill.

DAHLGREN, Ill., Aug. 2.—The boiler of a thrasher engine exploded on a farm two miles east of this place this afternoon, resulting in the instant death of three persons, the serious and probable fatal injury of two, and slight injuries to several others.

The Killed.

MILLER, BRUCE, engineer.
UNDERWOOD—Two boys, about 10 or 12 years of ago, the sons of John Underwood.

The Seriously Injured.

CREMEENS, WILLIAM.
HOOK, ELMER.

FIGHT OVER THE SCHOOL MONEY.

Wayne County, Ind., Decides to Retain Surplus Tuition Funds.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Township Trustees and School Corporation Treasurers today adopted a resolution that the surplus tuition funds in Wayne County that under the construction put on the school law by Attorney-General Greene Smith and upheld by the Supreme Court must be turned over to the State, about $29,000 in this county, be not paid at present. This means they intend fighting the decision of the Supreme Court and that the matter will be carried to the United States Court.

Capturing Hop Fiends.

Harrison street police are out on the war trail after opium joints in accordance with the new ordinance. Yesterday afternoon Officer McNulty captured a dive run by Van Sing, No. 180 Custom House place. He caught half a dozen hop fiends, including heathen and negro women. They will be tried before Justice Bradwell this morning. Captives from the joint of Sam Moy, No. 429 Clark street, Lew Van Kee, No. 326 Clark street, and Jim Moy, No. 478 State street—26 in all—will be tried at the same time.

Lake Street "L" Ordinance Signed.

Mayor Hopkins yesterday signed the Lake Street Elevated extension ordinance and it is announced that the company will begin the construction of the down-town terminal at once.

END IS NOT IN SIGHT.

TARIFF DEADLOCK UNBROKEN ALTHOUGH HOUSE IS YIELDING.

Fighting for Changes in the Wording of the Bill to Obscure the Real Points—Treasury Department Holding Up the Sugar Schedule and Whisky Tax as It Needs the Revenue—Both Sides Admit Some Sort of a Bill Must Be Passed at All Hazards.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The deadlock on the tariff still continues. The Democratic conferrees hold long sessions daily but do not seem to get any nearer to an agreement. Their meetings up to the present time have been largely devoted to the consideration of tactical compromises, originating in each case with the House managers. This goes to prove that it is the House which is yielding and not the Senate. The fact was developed today that there are other items besides those of coal, iron, and sugar on which there continues to be apparently no basis of agreement. The House conferrees have about concluded they can make no impression on the cotton schedule, but are thus far holding firm for material concessions on woolens. Throughout these and other items the House managers are making a vigorous fight to secure certain changes in the wording of the bill. As one of the Senate conferrees expressed it this evening the House men seem to be weaving a net on which they and the President may fall without injury. Their purpose is evident. They desire to secure a large number of changes so that they may report to the House and the country the extent of their victories over the Senate and thus obscure the real points at issue on which they are almost certain to be defeated at least in part.

It became evident today that it is the Treasury Department which has prevented the President and the free traders in the House from deferring all tariff legislation until the next session of Congress. The condition of the Treasury as every one knows is alarming. Secretary Carlisle has impressed upon the Conference committees of both Senate and House the fact that the Treasury will be practically bankrupt unless confidence is restored by some kind of tariff legislation so that merchants again may begin importing goods and paying customs duties into the Treasury.

Treasury in Danger of Bankruptcy.

It is the Treasury Department which is holding up both the sugar schedule and the whisky tax. The plea is made that revenue must be obtained from these two articles at all hazards and that the political effect of a bankrupt Treasury would be infinitely worse than any possible indignation over the passage of the Senate tariff bill with its notorious manipulations in favor of the trust. The Treasury influence sustains the sugar schedule to the extent of the full ad valorem duty on the raw sugar. The same influence is also at work to make the tax on whisky $1.10 instead of the even dollar, as fixed by the House. Many of the Senators are free to admit that Secretary Carlisle is going to be bitterly disappointed over the immediate revenue producing qualities of the Senate bill. The trust, as is well known, has been rushing in enormous quantities of sugar in anticipation of the new duty. When the bill goes into effect importations will cease for a while until the stock on hand is practically exhausted.

The whisky men have paid into the Treasury during the last month upwards of $25,000,000 in taxes on whisky withdrawn from bond in anticipation of the passage of the Senate rate of $1.10. This whisky money has been the salvation of the Treasury during the month of July, but, of course, the whisky trust is already so loaded up with spirits that little revenue will be received for some time after the new law goes into effect, and the Treasury then will be subjected to a positive reduction in the internal revenue receipts.

So far as anything was done at the conference today the Senate and House are as far apart as ever. Still the demand of the Treasury for some legislation which will produce revenue has been so insisted on that both sides to the controversy are beginning to admit that some sort of a bill must be passed at all hazards. This means in effect that the House will do most of the compromising.

Sugar Chief Point in Issue.

The sugar schedule has been and will be the principal point in issue. Efforts are now being made to rewrite it entirely and various propositions have been submitted to secure a basis of compromise. One of these was a scheme to base the duty on the actual saccharine matter in the raw and refined sugar. This was submitted to the Treasury Department, but was declared to be impracticable. Efforts are being made also by the House to do away with the discriminating duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound against the bounty countries. It is alleged that this is an additional protection on refined sugar. All of the propositions which have been suggested to modify the sugar schedule contain a full measure of protection to the trust and the whole effort of the House managers seems to be to arrange a schedule which will deceive the people into believing that the trust no longer controls the councils of the Democratic party.

The so-called conservative Senators are still in the saddle, and every scheme for a compromise is being submitted to them. They remain the masters of the situation, and they are fully aware of that fact. One of the sugar Senators is authority for the statement that he proposed to the House conferrees first to submit the Wilson bill to the Senate and then to submit the Senate bill to the House and stand by the result. The proposition was rejected with a curious mixture of indignation and alarm, for the House conferrees know well that if that unreliable body once gets its clutches on the Senate bill it will bow down in abject submission and then scamper home to patch up such fences as the political cyclones of the summer have left standing.

Gorman's Significant Statement.

Senator Gorman said today on the floor of the Senate that he hoped for an agreement early next week. Later in the day he was quoted as saying that he would vote for any bill which was reported from the conference committee. But, he added significantly, that as he had been abused and vilified for working to secure a bill which could pass the Senate, he would not consider it his duty to entreat other Senators to follow his example in voting for the conference report. Murphy of New York, the gentleman who bartered his Senatorial birthright for a steaming mess of collars and cuffs, is being made a subject tonight of scores of rumors. It is said that he is ready in case the Senate bill is altered at all to move for an indefinite postponement. It has been known that he has been anxious to get out of his bargain for some time, and he realizes now that the political advantage he hoped to derive from collars and cuffs has been more than offset by his vote on the income tax against the sentiment in New York.

During all this rowing between the Democrats in the Senate and House the Republicans have sat by without lifting a hand. While apparently idle, they have been doing considerable thinking and some of the propositions they may yet make in the open Senate are of a kind likely to set the Democrats by the ears. For instance, they may probably introduce an amendment for free sugar, and thus once more put the Democrats on record so that they cannot possibly escape the responsibility for the rise in the price of sugar, which is certain to come if the Senate bill passes.

ARMY OFFICER AT OMAHA CENSURED.

Scored in the House for Ordering Target Practice Sunday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—The House today passed a bill authorizing the purchase of the property and the franchises of the Choctaw Coal and Railway company. Unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill for the suppression of the lottery traffic was objected to. A bill was passed to remove the charge of dishonorable dismissal from the record of Cyrus Paine.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) arose to a question of privilege in connection with a resolution he introduced some time ago calling for a report from the War Department upon the court-martial of a soldier at Omaha for refusing to participate in target practice Sunday. A reply had been received from the War Department. Mr. Grosvenor had no criticism to offer upon the ground of the court-martial—viz.: that a private soldier had no right to disobey the commands of his superiors, but he insisted that the officer ordering the Sunday target practice did so in plain violation of the order of President Lincoln in 1862 and in direct violation of the statutes of Nebraska. Mr. Grosvenor passed some severe strictures on the court-martial and the General who had approved it and ordered its decree executed.

"The action of that Brigadier-General," said he, "was the outgrowth either of the most stolid and inconceivable ignorance or a total disregard of all that was right and proper."

Mr. Grosvenor paid a high tribute to President Cleveland, who had ordered the officer who issued the Sunday target practice order to be arrested, tried, and punished for violation of the order of President Lincoln.

Mr. Outhwaite (Dem., O.), Chairman of the Military Affairs committee, read a letter he had received from Adjt.-Gen. Ruggles concerning the punishment of the officer who had violated President Lincoln's order.

The conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was agreed to.

Mr. Brown (Dem., Ind.), from the Committee on Elections, then called up the contested election case of Moore vs. Funston. Before adjournment yesterday the House defeated the minority report, and the vote today was taken on the majority resolution declaring Mr. Funston (Rep.), the contestee not elected, and Mr. Moore (Dem.-Pop.), entitled to the seat. The resolution was adopted—146 to 87. Six Democrats—Messrs. Barnes of Wisconsin, J. Hall of Minnesota, Griffin of Michigan, Harter of Ohio, Paynter of Kentucky, and Pendleton of Texas—voted with the Republicans against Mr. Moore. Upon the announcement of the vote Mr. Moore came forward to the bar of the House and took the oath amid scattering applause.

Mr. Holman (Dem., Ind.), Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, then called up the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. The report was agreed to and another conference was ordered on the remaining points of difference between the two Houses.

An hour was spent in the discussion of a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to establish and maintain free public schools for children under 17 years of age at Worthington, on the naval reserve of the Pensacola Bay, Fla., but no action was taken, and at 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

The Secretary of War has remitted the unexecuted part of the sentence in the case of Private Cedarquist, at Omaha Barracks, who was sentenced to fine and imprisonment for refusing to engage in target practice Sunday. He has directed that Maj. Worth, the officer who gave the order for the practice in violation of the President's proclamation, shall be court-martialed for disobedience.

SENATE PASSES SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Only One Appropriation Bill Now Remains—Coal Company Escapes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—But one more appropriation bill—the deficiency—remains to be acted on by the Senate, the sundry civil having been passed today after a three days' discussion. The most important amendments adopted today were the increase of the quarantine fund from $624,000 to $1,000,000, and donating 1,000,000 acres of "desert" lands to the States to which the desert land laws apply, as well as to Nebraska, Kansas, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

Among the petitions presented was one from members of the "United States Industrial Army," now encamped near Washington, which Mr. Peffer presented. It was referred to the Committee on Immigration and Labor.

The report of the conferrees on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was agreed to. The Hatch anti-option bill was reported to the Senate by Mr. Washburn from the Committee on Agriculture and placed on the calendar. Mr. George objected to the bill because he considered it inadequate to accomplish the desired reform.

The following House bills were then passed:

Placing James William Abert on the retired list of the army, with the rank of Major of engineers; placing Charles B. Stivers on the retired list of the army as Captain of infantry; changing the lines between eastern and western judicial districts of North Carolina; for the relief of George B. Cosby; to donate four condemned cannon of the navy to Sac City, Ia., to be placed at the pedestal of the soldiers' monument; and for the construction of a military road from El Paso to Fort Bliss, Tex.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Chandler directing a special committee to investigate the Dominion Coal company of Nova Scotia, whether it was organized or is being conducted in the expectation that Congress would repeal the tariff tax on coal; whether any officers of the government are interested in the company; and whether any assurances that the duty would be removed were given the company, and if so who gave such assurances, and whether steps are being taken to fulfill the assurances, was laid before the Senate and Mr. Chandler urged its adoption. Mr. Chandler claimed that John E. Russell of Massachusetts avowed his connection with the Dominion Coal company and was to be an avowed participant in the profits to come to the company from the removal of the duty on coal. He thought that Mr. John E. Russell, as the adviser of the President on the removal of the duty on coal, would bear investigation, and he believed that the facts which had been submitted not only warranted the Senate investigating the charges, but required it to do so. Leaving the subject of coal he took up the question of sugar, and arraigned the Senate for its action in insisting on the differential duty given to refiners. Speaking of the one-eighth differential as the one-eighth donation to the trust, whose President, Mr. Havemeyer, admitted having poured out its money like water.

The question was then put on the motion by Mr. Hill to lay the Chandler resolution on the table and the Vice-President declared it carried, but Mr. Chandler subsequently asked that the vote be reconsidered, and this being done the motion to lay on the table was defeated, 16 to 30. The resolution went to the calendar under the rules and it will require a vote of the Senate to again bring it up for consideration.

The general deficiency bill was taken up, but was laid aside and the Senate at 5 o'clock went into executive session and at 5:10 adjourned.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Important Changes Proposed in Postage Stamps of Large Denominations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Important changes in the denominations of postage stamps are contemplated by the Postoffice Department. The principal ones are in the newspaper and periodical series, but the regular series is also to be altered. Of the latter the ones, twos, threes, fours, fives, sixes, eights, tens, and fifteens, which are now in use, will be continued. The present 30 and 90 cent ordinary stamps probably will be discontinued and 50 cents and one, two, and five dollar stamps will be added to the series. It is intended to reduce the number of denominations of the newspaper and periodical stamps from twenty-four to twelve or thirteen. The dollar stamp now printed for the first time by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is the doubtful one, but it will probably be finally decided on favorably to its continued use. The new denominations of the series, either now printed by the bureau for the first time or to be issued later, are 5, 25, and 50 cents, and $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, and $100. Those to be dropped out of use are 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96 cents, $1.92, and $3, $6, $9, $12, $24, $36, $48, and $60.

Nominations Confirmed by the Senate.

The Senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations for Postmasters:

Nevada—Nora Webber, at Virginia City.
Indiana—John A. Oberlin, at Butler.
Michigan—C. C. Rogers, at Plainwell.
Iowa—James R. Lewis, at Grinnell; Edward L. Nessellroad, at Guthrie Center.
Illinois—James P. Weatherstone, at La Grange; Marshall Wiseheart, at Shawneetown.
New York—William G. Weed, at Du Ruyter.
Also the following:
Albert T. Spotts of California, to be Coiner of the Mint at San Francisco.
Albert G. Neal, Receiver of Public Moneys at Waterville, Wash.
Eugene M. Trippet, Register of the Land Office at Tucson, Ari.

To Extend American Trade.

For many months the Bureau of Statistics of the State Department has been making systematic movements to procure from Consuls in foreign ports reports indicating how American trade may be extended in the countries where they reside. The information thus collected has in many cases been of great value to American exporters. One of the latest reports of this kind comes from Consul Hall at San Juan, Puerto Rico. He points out the peculiarities of the Spanish taste in goods, dwells upon the importance of proper packing and presentation of the goods through responsible agents, and severely condemns as wasteful and ineffective the promiscuous distribution of circulars.

Senator Voorhees Improving Rapidly.

Senator Voorhees passed a good night, and is reported to be much better today. He was sitting up receiving a visitor when a reporter called. Dr. Acker reports that the Senator is improving daily, and thinks he may be able to resume his official duties next week.

GOES BACK ON GROVER

CONGRESSMAN GEARY TIRES OF THE PRESIDENT'S HAWAIIAN POLICY.

He Causes a Postponement by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Consideration of the House Resolutions Regarding the New Monarchy—Tie Vote Over Their Approval and Cuckoos Forced to Run to Cover—Bad Showing of the Financial Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—There was a lively scene at the meeting of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, growing out of the consideration of the Hawaiian resolutions offered a few days ago by Representative Boutelle of Maine. These resolutions were called up in the committee today by Representative Van Voorhis of New York, who urged their passage, but a snag was struck when School Teacher Everett of Massachusetts and a recent convert to Democracy moved an adjournment. At the time he made this suggestion Mr. Van Voorhis was addressing Chairman McCreary on the subject of the Boutelle resolutions. A ruling was made that the motion to adjourn was in order but when a vote was taken there was a tie, the twelve committeemen present breaking even, so the motion was lost. Then Congressman Geary of California took a hand in the controversy by moving to strike out the last section of the proposition making recognition of Hawaii obligatory upon the President of the United States. In the discussion of this suggestion the California Congressman paid his respects to the administration in a manner which will not be relished at the White House when Mr. McCreary makes his report of the proceedings. For it was charged by Mr. Geary that not only were the Industries of the United States being jeopardized by the course of the President and his advisers but those of Hawaii as well.

"We have here now," continued Mr. Geary, "at the Capital of the United States, a deputation seeking to obtain some sort of recognition which may be construed as being inimical to the existing goverment of the Sandwich Islands. An attempt has been made to create the impression that this commission or whatever it may be termed is going to do something at Washington which may result in overturning the present government in the interest of monarchy. Meanwhile business is prostrated, simply because it has been given out in Honolulu that this trio of the deposed Queen's advisers are going to be given some encouragement by the Government of the United States. Every man in this country who knows anything about the matter, whether by hearsay or otherwise, is informed that the Republic of Hawaii is entitled to prompt recognition by the Government of the United States. I was one of the few men in the House who stood by President Cleveland when he needed friends on this Hawaiian matter, but I am convinced now that he has been acting in the wrong and there should be a change of policy."

This kind of talk was not relished by the cuckoos on the Foreign Affairs committee and it was hastily agreed that a compromise had better be made as speedily as possible. Inasmuch as Mr. Van Voorhis had accepted the amendment proposed by Mr. Geary it was feared that the resolutions would go through and so a wordy war was inaugurated. While matters were in this interesting position Congressman Henry W. Blair of New Hampshire put his foot in it again just as he did in the Chinese case and suggested a postponement of the subject until Saturday. Glad enough for any promised relief and with the assurance that they might possibly encompass the defeat of the resolutions before Saturday this motion was agreed to.

Representatives of Liliuokalani have not yet made a public admission of the real object of their long journey. So far none of the Commissioners has yet secured an audience with the President or the Secretary of State. A personal interview with the President may not be an essential feature of their mission, as the business can be transacted almost equally as well through the medium of unofficial notes, or by some "great and good friend" having the entree of the administration circle. It is almost beyond belief that they can even hope to prevent the approval of Minister Willis' action in recognizing the new Hawaiian Republic in the name of the President of the United States, or that the President will long delay official notice of his approval. So long as the action of Minister Willis is not actually disavowed it will stand as the act of the government he represents. In this view of the case the conclusion is almost irresistible that all the emissaries of the Queen are hopeful of is that the great government responsible for her overthrow will make proper provision for her care and maintenance in her declining years.

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Congressman Tom L. Johnson received today from Mr. Arnold Green, attorney for the Cleveland Central Labor Union, a copy of a memorial to be presented to the House of Representatives which recites the charges which have been made against Judge Augustus J. Ricks and requests the House to prepare articles of impeachment to be presented to the Senate. Mr. Johnson replied this afternoon that if the memorial were properly signed and authenticated he would present it to the House for proper reference. Mr. Henry F. Carleton, the clerk of Judge Ricks, arrived in the city today. He says he does not believe that Judge Ricks willfully violated the law. He says the Judge will not object to the investigation, that has been ordered by the Attorney-General.

⁂

Farmer Hatch's anti-option bill has run the gantlet of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, but there is a thick rope attached to the recommendation of that body permitting the measure to be taken from the committee and placed on the calendar of the Senate. Permission to this effect was given Senator Washburn, with the distinct understanding, however, that members of the Agricultural committee should be privileged to offer amendments to the bill in the Senate. Senator Washburn reported the bill today with a Senate amendment, which permits a transfer of deliveries from one city to another. This was explained to mean that, if an order was given in Chicago, for instance, it could be transferred to Cleveland, Toledo, or any other place where stock business is conducted. Inasmuch as there are probably 300 bills ahead of anti-option on the Senate calendar its chances even for consideration at this session of Congress are decidedly slim. Representative Aldrich, who has been untiring in his efforts against the anti-option measure, is in receipt of a communication from Secretary Stone of the Chicago Board of Trade, who says:

> It is indeed, under all the circumstances and in view of the fact that it has been brought to the attention of most of the Senators, a significant expression that the Senate will never adopt the Hatch bill and thus be a party to legalizing instrumentalities of disaster. I think these words are well worth remembering. It is indeed fortunate, under the operation of a popular government, that we have such a branch in our national legislation as the Senate of the United States, upon whom we can depend for a calm, conscientious, and patriotic discussion of questions presented for deliberation. The temper and character of such a branch in the national legislation are of immense advantage to the vital interests of this republic, which too often are in great danger of being wrecked when committed to the care and sometimes impetuous action of a large, popular assembly like that of the House of Representatives, where measures are apt to be passed without careful consideration in the absence of a conscientious appreciation of the obligations which should rest upon a national legislator.

⁂

Senator Cullom will not be able to speak at Dixon next Tuesday, as he had expected. The Republicans in the Senate consider the tariff situation so critical that they are unanimous in declaring that the Illinois Senator should not attempt to go home at the present time. Senator Cullom telegraphed this morning to the managers of the meeting to that effect. He had gone so far as to prepare his speech, and until today was hopeful that things would take such shape that he would be able to be present.

⁂

A bill to further restrict immigration to the United States, drawn at the Treasury Department and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State, was presented in the Senate today by Mr. Hill, Chairman of the Committee on Immigration. Its particular intention is to keep Anarchists from landing in America, and contains a broad and strong clause to that effect. New immigrant inspectors are provided for, to be stationed at the principal ports of emigration, and persons who are armed with certificates of their approval are the only ones who will be allowed to land. Anarchists and other undesirable characters who manage to get to America are to be sent back at the expense of the United States, and a second attempt at landing in this country will constitute an offense punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. This bill is included in a letter sent to the Immigration committee of the Senate, which met this morning to give it consideration. It was presented by Herman Stump, the Commissioner of Immigration, who was mainly instrumental in drawing it. The committee gave a hearing to Representative Bartholdt of Missouri and Hermann Schulteis, a labor agitator, in opposition to the Stone immigration bill which recently passed the House. Mr. Schulteis maintained that the Stone bill did not add a particle to the restrictions now in force. He suggested some amendments, among them an increase in the head tax to $10, so that the poorer classes of immigrants, whom he considered the most undesirable, could be kept out. South America, he said, received the better class of European immigrants, because it cost $8 more to get to that country. Senator Hill objected to this proposition on the ground that persons who are poor did not necessarily make bad citizens. There was a unanimity of sentiment among the members of the committee that there was no necessity of increasing the excluded classes, although all the members believed that there should be a strong law against the admission of Anarchists. Senator Faulkner was particularly emphatic on this point. It was finally agreed to report the Carlisle measure as a substitute for the House or Stone bill so that it might be printed for more careful study and left subject to revision.

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The Treasury Department monthly circulation statement issued today shows a considerable net decrease in the circulation last month, amounting in the aggregate to about six and a half millions, and a net loss in Treasury gold coin and bullion holdings of more than ten millions. Gold coin circulation decreased $1,229,587, currency certificate circulation $2,760,000, national bank notes $1,889,250, and subsidiary silver $17,458. On the other hand greenback circulation increased $4,208,146, silver Treasury notes $4,943,482, silver certificates $2,602,643, gold certificates $397,180, and standard silver dollars $231,837. The net decrease during the month amounted to $6,486,993. The total circulation of the country Aug. 1 is placed at $1,657,574,239, a per capita of $24.19, against $1,611,099,017 Aug. 1 a year ago.

The changes in detail during July in the various kinds of money in circulation, together with the amounts of each kind in circulation on July and Aug. 1, are shown by the following table:

	July 1, 1894.	*Aug. 1, 1884.*
Gold coin	$ 497,873,990	$ 499,103,577
Standard silver dollars	51,191,877	50,959,540
Subsidiary silver	58,233,344	58,250,802
Gold certificates	66,344,409	65,947,229
Silver certificates	327,094,381	324,491,738
Silver Treasury notes	134,862,009	129,918,527
United States notes	268,772,371	264,564,225
Currency certificates	58,935,000	61,695,000
National bank notes	200,754,351	202,643,601
Totals	$1,664,061,232	$1,657,574,239

The net decrease last month in the Treasury money and bullion fund aggregated $2,401,716. Gold coin holdings decreased $12,733,111; silver bullion, $153,594; and national bank note holdings, $1,703,428; while silver Treasury note holdings increased $4,806,191; United States notes, $4,208,146; standard silver dollars, $654,837; subsidiary silver, $80,730; and gold bullion holdings, $2,438,513. The changes in detail in the Treasury money and bullion fund during last month, together with the amounts held by the Treasury the 1st of last month the 1st of the current month, are shown by the following table:

	In Treasury July 1, 1894.	*In Treasury Aug. 1, 1894.*
Gold coin	$ 86,605,123	$ 73,872,012
Gold bullion	44,612,311	47,050,824
Standard silver dollars	368,141,831	368,796,668
Subsidiary silver	17,889,531	17,970,261
Silver bullion	127,267,347	127,113,753
Silver Treasury notes	17,722,408	22,528,599
United States notes	77,908,645	82,116,791
National bank notes	6,598,893	4,895,465
Totals	$746,746,089	$714,344,378

The Treasury held in its cash on the first of the month $12,027,766 in silver certificates and $103,470 in gold certificates, an increase during last month of $1,973,643 of the former and $59,980 of the latter.

⁂

Secretary Hoke Smith has approved the recommendation of the board appointed to consider the bids for supplies to the government insane asylum. When the specifications were sent out a protest was made by the representatives of the Western beef firms that they were unjustly discriminated against in the matter of fresh beef, which the circular restricted to being home slaughtered. After due consideration the protestants were advised by the Secretary that they would be permitted to bid upon Western or other beef provided it was specifically stated in the proposals, the class bid upon, and where slaughtered. This contract amounts to a considerable sum, and there was great competition among the different firms, who, on account of the tightness of the money market, were willing to bid lower than usual on government contracts, being assured of ready cash payments on the transaction. On this account there were nine bidders for the beef contracts, three from Washington and the following from the West: Hyman Powdermaker, G. N. Omahundri, the G. H. Hammond company, the Emerich Beef company, Charles E. Lyman, and Thomas Varnell. All the Western firms cut the prices to such an extent that the bids of the Washington firms, with the exception of Thomas T. Keene, were not considered. His bid for home-slaughtered beef was 7 cents per pound. The bid of Hyman Powdermaker was 6.37 cents per pound, the difference being in favor of the latter. The other Western bids were as follows: Omahundri, 6.48; the G. H. Hammond company, 6.47; Emerich Beef company, 6.50; Charles E. Lyman, 6.50; and Thomas Varnell, 6.63. The contract was accordingly awarded to Powdermaker, and the acceptance will result in a large saving to the government. A number of the same firms were awarded contracts for mutton, veal, corned beef, and shoulder.

⁂

It is possible Chicago may get a hearing in the House of Representatives Saturday on the proposed public building introduced by Congressman McGann and favorably reported by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Chairman Bankhead of that committee returned to the capital unexpectedly today and had a conference with the Speaker in regard to having a day set apart for the consideration of bills from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Saturday has been suggested as a good day for this purpose, and the members of the Chicago delegation are hopeful that their city will not be neglected if the much desired order shall be made.

⁂

Representative Goldzier has introduced a bill for the relief of Postmaster Sexton of Chicago, authorizing the Postmaster-General to credit him with $3,757 postal funds stolen from his office Dec. 12, 1893.

⁂

Among the amendments added to the river and harbor bill since it left the House of Representatives are the following items of interest to Illinois: Improving Waukegan Harbor, Lake County, $8,000, and an addition of $10,000 to the sum to be expended for the improvement of the Chicago River.

CARLISLE OPPOSES THE STONE BILL.

He Objects to Inspection of Immigrants by United States Consuls.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Secretary Carlisle, to whom was referred the House bill, or Stone bill, providing for the inspection of immigrants by United States Consuls at the point of embarkation, has made a report in opposition to the bill. He speaks of the adverse report on this same subject made by the Immigration Commission appointed by Secretary Foster, and gives in detail the objections urged by that commission, which were in effect that it would probably lead to international complications; would confer upon Consuls duties not recognized by international law, and would doubtless result in a lower class of immigrants coming to this country and keeping out able-bodied men, who would likely be held for military service. Accompanying the Secretary's report on the Stone bill was the draft of a bill amendatory to the present immigration law. This bill Senator Hill reported from the Committee on Immigration. Its principal aim is the exclusion of Anarchists. The first section of the substitute provides that no alien Anarchists shall be permitted to land at any port of the United States, but that this provision shall not be so construed as to exclude political refugees.

DR. LEE ON CHOLERA.

AS A RECOGNIZED EXPERT, HE DISCUSSES THE SUBJECT.

He Says There Is No Need of Any Fear That the Dread Disease May Become Epidemic in the United States—However, He Advises Vigilance and Unceasing Precautionary Measures—Habits and Superstitions of the Russian Peasants Responsible for Spread of the Scourge.

Dr. Elmer Lee, resident physician at the Palmer House, has made some interesting observations concerning cholera in Russia and the likelihood of its appearance in the United States. Dr. Lee is an authority on the subject of Asiatic cholera, having studied the disease during the great epidemic of 1892 in Russia and in Hamburg. He said while there is no need of alarm whatever that cholera will become epidemic in the United States there is great need of vigilance and preventive measures.

"The valuable laws," he said, "that were enacted by Congress in the winter of 1892-'3, subsequent to the great epidemic in Hamburg, have established safeguards through which it would be nearly impossible for an epidemic disease like cholera to break in this country. The two main features of importance in the protection of the United States against the introduction of the foreign pestilence are due to two measures that were enacted in that law. The first is the establishment of regular medical officers of the government at all points of embarkation of emigrants in Europe, with strict instructions to rigidly enforce inspection and detention for a period of five days of every person seeking to get to America as a low grade passenger on board any steamship. The second feature of importance is that all such applicants for transportation to the United States are to be detained in a common barrack under the daily observation and inspection of a physician representing the government for a period of five days; and further, that during this period of five days the person and every portion of his baggage is thoroughly disinfected beyond any doubt or question. With such provisions in force and with the fact that emigration to the United States is unusually light there need not be any occasion for alarm of the spread of epidemic cholera in this country.

"Another feature which helps to secure the United States against the dangers of a ravage of cholera is that almost everywhere the system of underground sewerage is recognized and enforced, whereas in Russia, where cholera is now prevailing to a large extent, there is absolutely no system of underground drainage for the sewage of the cities. The water supply of the cities of the United States is in a large measure excellent, though far from being perfect or what is to be hoped for in the near future. The main cause of the great epidemic of cholera in Hamburg, which began Aug. 25, 1892, nearly a month later than at this time, was clearly traced both during and after its conclusion to the fact of a lamentable defect in the water supply of that great city as well as to a system of imperfect sewerage.

Conditions Are Better.

"Both conditions have since, at an enormous expense, been made as perfect as enlightened sanitary skill and supervision could make them; so that although there was cholera in Europe the year following the great epidemic in Hamburg, there was no cholera in Hamburg in 1893 nor is there likely to be any revisitation during the year 1894 in that city. Nor is it likely that the ill-fated and unhappy Normannia steamship which brought cholera to New York in 1892, or any other ship sailing from the City of Hamburg, will ever again bring the pestilence to our shores, for no city in the world has learned the lesson of sanitary inspection and cleanliness so thoroughly and so dearly as Hamburg. The cholera epidemic, which lasted for the period of eight weeks at the close of the summer of 1892 in Hamburg, cost in round numbers over $200,000,000 in loss to its commerce and its prestige. With the better water supply and competent provisions or sewerage of American cities, it would be a neglect and a shame should cholera at any time become epidemic in this country. There are some physicians, however, in New York and elsewhere who do not share in this feeling of security against this most dreaded pestilence.

"A great deal is said about the dirty habits of the Russians. From personal observations or from numerous informants, both native and foreign, the facts do not justify the wholesale accusation. Everything depends upon the point of view. Judged by the standard of an aristocrat the Russian peasant is dirty. Judged by the standard of well-to-do life anywhere his ways are not nice. But compare him with the Scotch or Irish peasant, or with the lower strata of life in our large cities, he is even clean. He is not nastier than they in his domestic habits, his eating and drinking, and in his person he is nicer. Though he is dirty as to his clothes and makes but a scanty use of brush and comb, yet his skin is clean. Every Saturday he has a hot bath. It is a point of ceremony which used to be carried out in more patriarchal times by the whole family in concert. The better class dwellings have a bathhouse at the back, in the yard or garden; poorer people manage with the household stove. As for food, they live on meats, bread, potatoes, and other vegetables. In some districts they are in an almost chronic state of starvation; in others they do well if the landlord is benevolently inclined, which he often is, and if he has not gambled away all his money, which he too often does.

Cesspool System.

"If any sort of drainage exists in Russia at all it is the cesspool system, even in the capital, St. Petersburg, but as the cesspools are roughly constructed the soil becomes saturated and the water contaminated. These two things are bad; and there is another—intemperance. The Russian is a great drinker; if he has a kopeck he would rather spend it on whisky than on food. Now, cholera has a marked preference for the hard drinker. But the fundamental defect of the Russian people, which makes them an easy prey to epidemic pestilences, is their superstition and ignorance. In the large cities, which are the seats of local governments, cholera is fought to better advantage, but even here the water supply and the lack of proper drainage are shamefully archaic. The physicians are generally competent and their devotion to the work is wonderful. The Russian poor must be driven, as they will do nothing to help themselves. They are still half Oriental and half slave. Ignorance, laziness, and fatalism combine to make them rebel against sanitary measures and medical treatment. The poor everywhere hate to have their habits interfered with, but with the Russians there is something more. They are firmly convinced that cholera is introduced by the doctors for their own benefit in order to supply themselves with patients, and they believe disinfectants and drugs are merely part of the doctors' devices. Hence the riots which frequently take place. In one instance in the summer of 1892 the mob became so violent and destructive that the soldiers were called out, and in the fight twenty-three Cossacks were killed. At another time the infuriated populace, after pounding an unfortunate doctor to death, brutally ill-treated his body, and then took possession of the town. The authorities fled into the prison for safety, upon which the leader of the insurgents remarked, with a touch of humor, that the officials undoubtedly knew their proper place and they might stay there. Similar scenes were enacted in many places and in more than one instance medical men lost their lives, true martyrs to duty. In some cases the doctors had to be smuggled out of the town in a coffin."

COST OF CONCESSIONS AT FAIR.

Details Brought Out by a Suit for $27,307 at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Ten thousand dollars for dinners and other entertainments for World's Fair officials is one item of a claim for $27,307 on which William H. Johnstone brought suit in Common Pleas Court for the use of Anneta Johnstone against David Garrison, George C. Reukauff, and Edward B. Staggers, trading as Hall & Garrison. Johnstone's statement contains some of the details of the methods of securing World's Fair concessions. Mr. Johnstone secured the contract for the World's Fair Tower company and he places his services at $100 per day.

JOKER OF THE TRUST

IT LIES IN THE AD VALOREM AND NOT THE SPECIFIC RATE.

The German Bill Is Not Its Place at All—The New York "World" (Dem.) Says the Sugar Schedule Is "Loaded"—If the Democratic Sugar Refiners Get Only the 40 Per Cent They Will Accomplish Their Wish—Real Point of the Actual Contest.

New York *World*, Aug. 1 (Dem.): Recent indications are that the sugar trust has no expectation of the House adopting the Senate schedule, and that, indeed, the bill has been "loaded" in the Senate with the idea of leaving it a specially good one for the trust even after the House may have secured material concessions in conference. The fight on the one-eighth of a cent differential (in addition to a flat 40 per cent on all sugars) is in large measure a pure bluff, the sugar trust not confidently hoping for a settlement more favorable to it than a 40 per cent ad valorem on all sugars.

The real point about which the actual contest centers is whether such protection as the trust receives shall be given it in plain black and white, or whether, under the guise of an equal ad valorem rate upon all sugars, the amount that the trust secures therefrom shall be effectually concealed, though in reality it is not merely larger than any one has dared to suggest as a proper differential, but gives unrivaled opportunities for fraud and additional extortion.

The following quotations are taken from the testimony of Mr. Searles, Mr. Havemeyer, and Senator Caffery, and should be read carefully by any one still laboring under the delusion that there is no special protection to the sugar trust in a 40 per cent duty on all sugars—by those innocent citizens who up to date have been able to believe the claims rather than the acts of the sugar corruptionists.

Mr. Havemeyer's Testimony.

From testimony of Mr. H. O. Havemeyer June 12, 1894:

The Chairman—Now, Mr. Havemeyer, when during the present session did you first come to Washington?

Mr. Havemeyer—I believe it was early in March.

The Chairman—What did you do then?

Mr. Havemeyer—I went to Senator Vest. . . . I had my sugar samples, to which I have already referred, with me, and opened them before him in his house and showed him how indispensable it was to the sugar-refining industry of this country that if any duty was to be assessed on sugar it should be under the ad valorem system and not any uniform or specific rate.

The Chairman—What other member of the Finance committee did you see upon the occasion of this first visit to Washington?

Mr. Havemeyer—I saw Senator Jones, the Chairman. . . .

The Chairman—Now, what occurred?

Mr. Havemeyer—I had my samples of sugar, raw and refined, with me, and showed them to Senator Jones, showing him the range of each, the range of price, range of value.

The Chairman—That was the only occasion you met Senator Jones?

Mr. Havemeyer—Yes, sir.

The Chairman—Did you ever meet Senator Mills of the committee?

Mr. Havemeyer—I tried to see him but did not succeed.

The Chairman—What other member of the committee did you see during your visit to Washington on this business?

Mr. Havemeyer—No other members. . . . I saw Hill. . . . I saw Brice, saw Smith, saw Jones, saw Vest, saw Caffery. . . .

The Chairman—Saw Senator Gorman?

Mr. Havemeyer—O, Gorman; I saw Gorman twice.

The Chairman—What occurred between you and Senator Caffery?

Mr. Havemeyer—The substance of what I have already testified to as what took place on the subject of raw and refined between myself, Jones, Vest, and Brice, except the absence of the samples. I endeavored to show him that it was to the advantage of Louisiana to have the form of duty ad valorem, irrespective of what the rate was. Mr. Caffery told me that he was satisfied his people wanted specific rates. . . .

The Chairman—Did you have any agreement with him, so far as you two were concerned, as to any rate of schedule, ad valorem or specific?

Mr. Havemeyer—No, sir; my plea was that no matter what rate was agreed upon it ought to be under the ad valorem system. . . .

The Chairman—You speak of meeting Senator Gorman?

Mr. Havemeyer—I met him twice at his house.

The Chairman—What were those interviews had at his house about?

Mr. Havemeyer—The first interview was, in substance, what I have said transpired with other Senators. . . . The second interview was after the Senate had reported this bill providing for specific rates.

The Chairman—Did he show any interest in what you said?

Mr. Havemeyer—I thought he appeared to apprehend the whole subject—that he and Senator Brice appeared to apprehend the subject better than any one else.

. . . .

Senator Smith's Name.

The Chairman—You have mentioned the name of Senator Smith as one of the Senators whom you saw after your arrival in Washington and while you have been here in regard to this sugar matter? . . .

Mr. Havemeyer—Yes, sir; I went over the same ground with him that I have already testified.

The Chairman—Did you use the same arguments to him that you used before the other Senators?

Mr. Havemeyer—Precisely. . . .

The Chairman—Mr. Havemeyer, do you know Secretary Carlisle?

Mr. Havemeyer—Yes.

The Chairman—How long have you known him?

Mr. Havemeyer—O, fifteen years. . . .

The Chairman—Did you see him this winter?

Mr. Havemeyer—Yes, sir. . . . My first visit to Secretary Carlisle was at his house, about the time I saw the other Senators, on my first visit to Washington. . . . I called upon him to ascertain what his views were about the administration of an ad valorem duty on sugar—whether he thought it could be efficiently and honestly administered. . . . I likewise asked him if he did not agree with me that the ad valorem was the proper one upon which to assess the duty on raw sugar, if there was to be a duty.

The Chairman—You speak of seeing him again at his house after the interview at his office when he wrote the lines to Senator Mills. . . . You made him the same exposition of that matter that you had made to the Senators you have spoken of?

Mr. Havemeyer—Precisely. . . .

Senator Lodge—Did I understand you correctly, that Senator Smith would do what he could to get it (the specific schedule) changed?

Mr. Havemeyer—He said he would see what he could do to have those inequalities remedied.

Senator Lodge—Was that Senator Gorman's attitude also?

Mr. Havemeyer—That was, as I understood it.

Senator Lodge—Then your effort with all these Senators after the first bill was reported was to have ad valorem rates substituted for specific?

Mr. Havemeyer—Yes, sir.

Senator Allen—In the nature of things is not the polariscope test less open to fraud than the Dutch standard test?

Mr. Havemeyer—O, yes; the Dutch standard is no criterion nowadays.

Senator Allen—Then why do you insist upon the Dutch standard test?

Mr. Havemeyer—I do not; I insist upon the ad valorem.

Senator Allen—Who was the first United States Senator that you met after coming here in March of this year and with whom you conversed upon the subject of the pending tariff bill?

Mr. Havemeyer—Senator Vest.

Senator Allen—Where did you meet him?

Mr. Havemeyer—At his house.

Senator Allen—You met him on two different occasions, I understand?

Mr. Havemeyer—Yes, sir.

Senator Allen—And on each of those occasions you endeavored to explain to him in a perfectly proper way why you should have certain concessions in the sugar schedule?

Mr. Havemeyer—The rate under which the duty was to be imposed was to be ad valorem.

John E. Searles' Testimony.

From testimony of Mr. John E. Searles, June 13, 1894:

The Chairman—Have you been in Washington during the present session of Congress? . . .

Mr. Searles—Since the latter part of January I have been here possibly one-third of the time. . . . My business here was to protect, if I could, the interests of the stockholders of my company . . . by securing from the Senate an improvement on the schedule reported to the Senate from the House on sugar. . . .

The Chairman—What Senators did you see for that purpose?

Mr. Searles—I called upon Senator Jones of Arkansas, whom I understood to be Chairman of the subcommittee of the Finance committee having the matter in charge, . . . I should say the last week in January . . . at his house. Senator Jones asked me what my suggestion was, and I told him that nothing would be so equitable to all interests as an ad valorem tax.

The Chairman—What other members of the Finance committee, or what other Senator, did you see in regard to the matter you have in hand?

Mr. Searles—I saw Senator McPherson at his house some time in February, I think. . . . I went to him to explain to him the necessity of using what influence he might have with the committee to see that the raw sugar schedule was properly arranged.

The Chairman—Where did you see him next?

Mr. Searles—I think, possibly, a fortnight later at his house.

The Chairman—What occurred at that interview?

Mr. Searles—Nothing more than to urge upon him that in the committee he do what he could to secure a proper adjustment of the sugar schedule on an ad valorem basis.

I also called upon Senator Smith of New Jersey, one of our other Senators. He represented a sugar-refining industry where we had a sugar refinery, and I stated to him, as I had to Senator Jones and Senator McPherson, the reasons why I thought we should have a tariff arranged upon the ad valorem basis.

The Chairman—What other Senators did you see?

Mr. Searles—Saw also Senator Gorman, he having a refinery interest at Baltimore. I explained to him that the value of that refinery in his State would depend entirely upon a proper adjustment of the sugar schedule and used with him the same arguments in favor of the ad valorem system. . . . He explained to me that the Louisiana Senators seemed very much opposed to the ad valorem as compared with the specific tariff. . . . He stated that he had or was prepared to do what he could with the members of the committee to secure such an arrangement as would be right and he believed the ad valorem was best for all. . . .

Other Senators Seen.

The Chairman—What other Senators have you seen in this matter?

Mr. Searles—I saw Senator Caffery. Had one conversation with him in reference to the ad valorem business. . . . I possibly asked for an appointment with Senator White, and he invited Senator Caffery to be present. I then explained to both those gentlemen the advantages, as I saw them, of the ad valorem tariff. . . .

The Chairman—Did they agree with you?

Mr. Searles—They did not. They stated that they thought their people were in favor of specific as against the ad valorem. . . .

The Chairman—Well, what other Senators have you had any interviews with?

Mr. Searles—I had an interview with Senator Murphy, from our own State, in which I covered substantially the same ground with the same arguments, asking him to do what he could with members of the committee to secure an ad valorem tariff. . . .

The Chairman—What other Senator?

Mr. Searles—The only other Senator of whom I remember was Senator Aldrich. I have had interviews with Senator Aldrich on the same subject from time to time.

The Chairman—What was the character of those interviews?

Mr. Searles—Asking that if by any possible chance it should come within his province to secure any adjustment of the tariff which would be in the line of ad valorem tariff that he would use his influence in that regard.

Senator Lodge—Did you see Mr. Carlisle while you were here?

Mr. Searles—I think I saw him only once, at the Treasury Department. I have known Mr. Carlisle for many years.

The Chairman—For what purpose did you call upon him?

Mr. Searles—To ascertain whether there was, on the part of the Treasury Department, any objection to the ad valorem form of collecting revenue on sugar.

Senator Lodge—Would you prefer the present schedule to a schedule which carried 40 per cent ad valorem on raws and 45 per cent ad valorem on refined?

Mr. Searles—I would prefer the 45 per cent.

Senator Caffrey's Speech.

Extract from Senator Caffery's speech July 24 and 25, 1894:

The Louisiana Senators have been made the common target. . . . Our demands and our attitude have been the alleged stumbling block in the way of tariff legislation. Now I shall relate, feeling perfectly justified in doing so, the steps, so far as I know them, which led up to the formation of the sugar tariff schedule as finally presented to the Senate by the Finance committee.

On one occasion I was present at a conference at which were present the Senator from New York (Mr. Hill), who has just addressed the Senate; the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Gorman); my then colleague, now Mr. Justice White; and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Smith). At that time we held a consultation which was practically limited to the sugar schedule. I remember distinctly that the distinguished Senator from Maryland, if not the Senator from New Jersey and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Brice), whose name I forgot to mention as being among those present, thought that a certain schedule upon sugar, which was 40 per cent ad valorem upon raw and 50 per cent ad valorem upon refined, was a very excellent one. It was especially good for the refiner. It was fairly good for the producer.

I had not at that period looked into the calculation which, under an ad valorem upon sugar, would conceal a benefit in favor of the refiner, and immediately after the adjournment of that conference I, with those gentlemen, waited upon the Senate Finance committee and offered them as a fair sugar schedule 40 per cent ad valorem upon raw sugars and 50 per cent upon refined. The Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Jones), who is a very able and industrious man, after I submitted that schedule, made a calculation which showed me that the schedule, while apparently only giving ten points to the trust, concealed quite as much as the trust derived under the McKinley act. Thereupon I withdrew the proposition. . . .

After this various other conferences were had with the committee. Finally the committee adopted a specific rate of duty, based upon the polariscopic test, ranging from a cent for 80-test sugar to 1.26 cents for 98-test sugar, with 12½, or an eighth of a cent additional for refined sugar. That schedule in my opinion was a good one. That schedule concealed nothing whatever in favor of the sugar trust more than what appeared on its face. It was with reluctance accepted by the people of my State. They thought that by economy, by better methods of extraction and evaporation, and even of agriculture, they could get along with that.

So the matter rested for some time, till finally one morning I met the distinguished Senator from Maryland at the northern door which enters into the corridor from this chamber, and he told me that that schedule meant free sugar. I was admonished of the same fact by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Brice).

Speaks of Senator Jones.

After some three or four weeks the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Jones), of the subcommittee, came to me and my colleague (Mr. Blanchard). He represented that the schedule was unacceptable to the refining interest, and that that interest would procure free sugar, which would involve the necessity of the Louisiana delegation in the Senate antagonizing the bill. He almost—I will not say entreated—but he earnestly besought us to accept a schedule of 40 per cent ad valorem on raw sugars, with one-eighth of a cent additional upon refined, and with the bounty of 1894 assured to us. That schedule was not acceptable to me, but I wished the Senate to know that the schedule of 40 per cent ad valorem and an eighth and a tenth is not the making, is not the concocting of the Louisiana Senators. I wish the Senate to know that the specific rate, which is fair to the producer and reasonably fair to the refiner, was threatened with destruction. The whole of the Republican side would have voted for free sugar as a party measure; and then, with a few votes on this side of the chamber, sugar would have been put on the free list. That would necessarily antagonize the sugar interests.

Therefore it was that the Senator from Arkansas in charge of the bill came to us and besought us to submit to this change. The Senator from Arkansas stands before me now. If I have said aught that is not correct in this matter I desire him now to correct me. After some time we accepted that schedule. . . .

I make this statement to show, first, that the schedule which has proved so objectionable was accepted by the sugar interests of Louisiana under protest. . . . What occult power is it which has the force to change a fair schedule adopted after long deliberation? What subtle influence is it which is pervading the Senate that can strike down the agriculturist and uphold the interests of what is called a trust? . . .

Mr. President, as I have said before, there is an influence here which I feel, but which I cannot put my finger on, that has a vast deal more power in regard to sugar than the Louisiana Senators. I discover sugar planters in Maryland; I discover them in New Jersey; I discover them in Ohio. . . .

Now, after the Senate Finance committee had adopted the ad valorem schedule on sugar, the refining interests jump into the craft of tariff reform so far as sugar is concerned. They grasp the helm, they make the Louisiana Senators unwilling passengers with them, and if this tariff reform bill is shipwrecked upon that particular schedule Senators need not shake their gory locks at us and say: "You did it."

DIGS HIS GRAVE AND GETS IN.

Man Attempts to Kill Himself and Hold His Own Funeral.

ARLINGTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—The Superintendent of a Catholic cemetery near the Cambridge line discovered a new-made mound of earth in an unauthorized place. Upon investigation he found a shallow hole with a man lying in it in an unconscious state. A bouquet of flowers lay upon his breast and a half-filled bottle of laudanum lay beside him. He was alive, and after three hours' hard work was restored to consciousness. It was ascertained that his name is Edward Walker of Cambridge. About two years ago he was dangerously ill from typhoid-fever. While he was recovering from this attack his intended wife died. The sad news was broken to him before he fully recovered his strength, and it is thought his mind has not been right since at times. Walker dug the grave himself.

Pretended to Be an Officer.

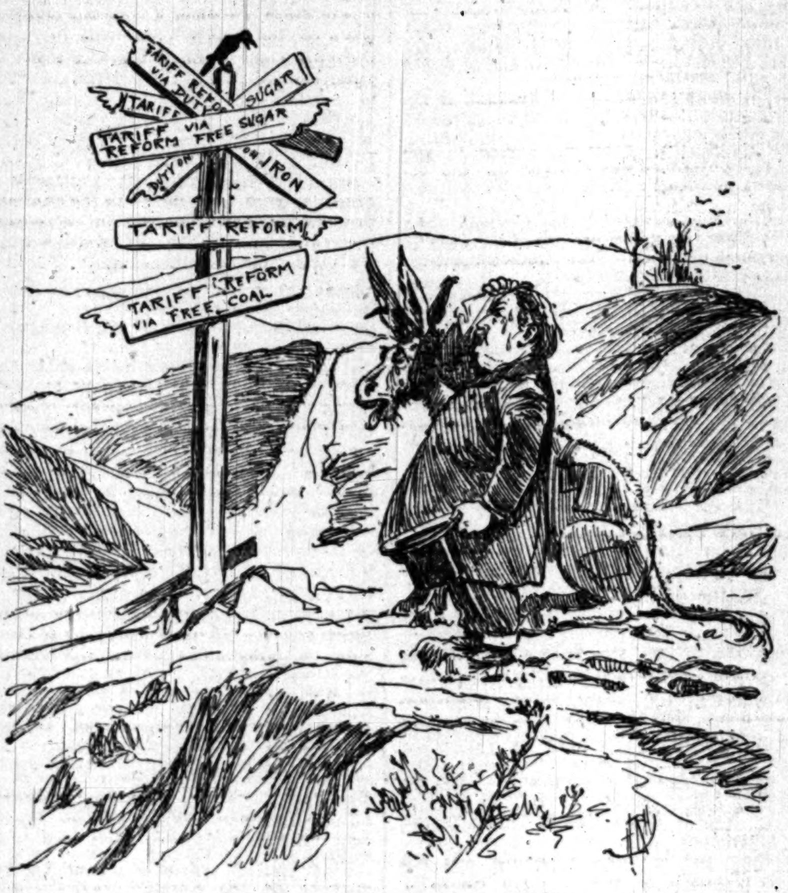
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—John Humphrey with a number of boys was playing in the Court-House yard tonight when John Michaels, a well-to-do commission man, under the influence of liquor, came along and ordered the boys to disperse. Humphrey did not move fast enough to suit Michaels, who pretended to be an officer, and he pulled a big revolver and shot the boy through the back. Michaels then strolled across Washington street to Delaware street, where he was arrested for shooting his revolver in the air. The Humphrey boy is dying.

ALL ARE EXONERATED

SENATORS COME OUT OF THE SUGAR INVESTIGATION UNSCATHED.

Committee Finds Nothing to Criticise in Their Conduct or in the Dealings of the Trust Officials—Supplemental Reports Do Not Treat the Senators So Leniently—They Show That the Bill Was Constructed as the Trust Wanted It—Testimony Hitherto Kept Secret.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the charges that certain Senators had speculated in sugar and that legislation on the sugar schedule of the tariff had been influenced by the trust presented a volley of reports to the Senate today. On the main features the committee was agreed, but the two Republicans, Lodge and Davis, submitted a supplemental report, and Allen, the Populist Senator, did likewise. So far as the question of Senators speculating in sugar is concerned the committee finds as every one knew they would find, that speculation was carried on only by Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, who has never denied it, and by Senator McPherson of New Jersey, who made himself the laughing stock of Washington by the lame excuse he offered to the effect that his speculation in sugar was the result of the mistake of his servant girl. Every Senator in the body has sworn to the fact that he did not speculate. The committee, therefore, on the evidence submitted could do nothing but find that each individual Senator was an angel of light.



TARIFF REFORM VIA DUTY ON SUGAR
TARIFF
TARIFF REFORM VIA FREE SUGAR
DUTY ON IRON
TARIFF REFORM
TARIFF REFORM VIA FREE COAL

GROVER A LITTLE CONFUSED.

The supplemental report presented by the Republicans deals with the really important feature of the whole investigation, and that is how far the sugar trust has been responsible for legislation in the Senate affecting its interests. Mr. Havemeyer and the other officers of the trust admitted making contributions to the campaign funds of both parties in different States. They denied contributing to the National Democratic Campaign committee, but at the same time declined to submit their books to the inspection of the committee, and the officers of the trust are now under indictment for contumacy. It is this phase of the inquiry that the Republican members of the committee go into in their report and it is generally admitted that they have made out a strong case as showing the connection between the sugar trust and the Senators who introduced the compromise amendments, and who are still holding the Senate by the throat and preventing the immediate action on the tariff which the country has so loudly demanded.

Secretary Carlisle is exonerated, and the parts of the article reflecting on him are declared to be without foundation, "except that it is a fact according to Secretary Carlisle's testimony that he did, at the request of Senator Jones of the Finance committee, draft an amendment to the sugar schedule, a copy of which as described by Mr. Carlisle is attached as an exhibit to the testimony."

The conduct of Mr. Edwards, says the report, in publishing specific charges against public men without having personal knowledge of the facts calls for the serious reprobation of the Senate.

Could Find No Trace of "Cash."

The committee also says:

There has been no testimony presented before your committee, and your committee has been unable to discover any, tending to show that the sugar schedule was made up, as it then stood in the proposed amendment to the tariff bill, in consideration of large, or any sums of money paid for campaign purposes of the Democratic party. No witness has testified before your committee that such was the fact, and all the Democratic members of the Finance committee and all the Senators whose names have been mentioned in the public press as especially interested, in protecting the sugar refining industries, or in whose States sugar refineries existed, have under oath denied that such was the truth, or that they had any knowledge or information as to any sums of money, large or otherwise, having been paid for campaign purposes of the Democratic party by the sugar trust, by those connected with it, or by anybody, as a consideration for favorable treatment of its interests by said party.

The committee also reports the substance of the testimony of the sugar refiners as saying that the campaign contributions were made only to the local committees and not for the purpose of influencing national campaigns, or for the purpose of securing or defeating national legislation.

No other testimony has, the committee says, been offered, suggested, or discovered which would tend to support the statements of Edwards in this regard. Nor is there, they unite in saying, any evidence in support of the statement that either of the Messrs. Havemeyer had an interview with President Cleveland on a yacht in the summer of 1892 or of 1893 in regard to the sugar interests of the Hawaiian Islands or any other sugar interests, or the policy of the administration in regard to them.

"On the contrary, it has been affirmatively shown," they say, "that the statement is untrue as to any such interview having occurred."

No Fault to Find with Trust Officers.

It is, the committee says, shown by the evidence that one or more officers of the sugar trust were in Washington and that they saw several Senators, generally those representing States in which sugar refineries were located, with the view of influencing legislation, but these gentlemen deny the use of any improper means to that end. Both the members of the trust and of the Finance committee denied that any meeting took place between them at the Capitol or elsewhere, as was stated in the "Holland" letter to have taken place, and there is no evidence in support of the statements in this regard.

The committee also unites in saying that no evidence has been adduced tending to show improper conduct on the part of those engaged in the framing of the sugar schedule in the tariff bill. Though perhaps outside the scope of the duty imposed upon your committee, they say, they take occasion to strongly deprecate the importunity and pressure to which Congress and its members are subjected by the representatives of great industrial combinations, whose enormous wealth tends to suggest undue influence and to create in the public mind a demoralizing belief in the existence of corrupt politics.

No Senators Speculated.

The committee reports in the negative upon the question "whether any Senator has been speculating in sugar stocks during the consideration of the tariff bill."

As to the latter branch of the inquiry, which brought out a photographic copy of an order to buy sugar stocks, dated March 2, and purporting to be signed by Senator Camden, the committee gives credence to the denial of Senator Camden and says that Battershall, whose testimony was expected to bear up the inference from the photographic copy, is a man of doubtful character. Senator Smith is also exonerated from blame.

Summing up the committee say that no charge or charges have been filed before them alleging that the action of any Senator has been corruptly or improperly influenced in the consideration of the tariff bill and no attempt has been made to so influence legislation.

All the testimony taken by the committee is submitted as a part of the report.

Influence of the Sugar Trust.

Messrs. Davis and Lodge, Republicans, submitted a supplemental report devoted entirely to the subject of the influence of the sugar trust, so-called, on the making of the sugar schedule as it now stands in the tariff bill. They say that "no evidence has been submitted to the committee which proves that the sugar schedule was made up in order to fulfill obligations to the sugar trust for campaign contributions," but they consider it their duty to go into some detail as to the method employed in making up the sugar schedule for which the Democratic members of the Finance committee, it is pointed out, are publicly responsible.

"It is also admitted," says the report, "and it is proved by the sworn testimony of every witness called, that the present form of the schedule was that desired by the representatives of the refineries or the sugar trust."

The three interests concerned in the sugar schedule are stated to be those with no local or pecuniary interest who believed in free sugar, the producers of raw sugar, and the refiners. It soon became evident after the House bill came to the Senate, says the report, that no bill could pass that body which did not regard both the latter interests. The interests of the producers and refiners then, it is said, came into conflict, the refiners favoring ad valorem duty on raw sugar, as now embodied in the bill. It is pointed out that Messrs. Havemeyer, Searles, Henry R. Reed, Cord Meyer, and H. L. Terrell of the sugar trust all testified that they sought to secure an ad valorem duty.

Trust Got What It Wanted.

The report says:

It appears by the testimony of Senator Vest that Senators Brice of Ohio, Gorman of Maryland, Smith of New Jersey, Hill of New York, and Senators White and Caffery of Louisiana, after said conference (of Democratic Senators) came to the rooms of the Finance committee in regard to the sugar schedule. Senator Vest testified that Mr. Gorman urged a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem and a quarter of a cent per pound differential in favor of refined sugars as the proper schedule. This was opposed by the Senators from Louisiana, representing the producers, as against the refiners of sugar. Afterward the specific schedule was changed by the Finance committee and was reported as it now stands—with a 40 per cent ad valorem duty and one-eighth of a cent per pound differential.

The report concludes:

It is a matter of complete indifference to the trust what duties are levied upon sugar so long as the form is ad valorem and a sufficient differential is given in favor of refined sugar. The sugar trust, by the evidence of its President and Treasurer, has contributed freely to the State and city campaign funds of both parties, and their contributions have been made in years when national elections were held. This is a thoroughly corrupt form of campaign contribution, for, such contributions being given to two opposing parties, are not for the purpose of promoting certain political principles, but to establish an obligation to the giver on the part of which every party comes into power. The trust does not give to political parties for the promotion of political principles in which it believes, but for the protection of its own interests, as appears by the same testimony. The fact that it gives to both political parties is sufficient proof of the purpose of its contributions and of their dangerous nature. For these reasons the undersigned have felt it important to lay before the Senate and the country the fact that the sugar schedule as it now stands is, according to the testimony, in the form desired by the trust, and to point out also the methods by which the sugar trust reached what it desired and obtained—a substantial victory.

The supplemental report of Senator Allen of Nebraska, which was published some days ago, is also submitted with the report. The supplemental testimony taken by the committee, but kept secret heretofore, is submitted with the reports. It contains the statements of Albert M. Seip, Emil Gillaudeau, Senators Camden, and Smith, and others.

Testimony Hitherto Kept Secret.

Seip said in his testimony that he was in the office of Carson and McCartney of this city more or less and that his purchase of sugar stock had been largely influenced by seeing Senators in the office and by the common talk that they were dealing in sugar stock. He said he had seen Senators Brice, Quay, and Smith there frequently this spring, but had never heard either of them give an order for sugar stock. He produced letters from Emil Gillaudeau of the New York brokerage firm of Wheeler & Co., the first bearing date of June 19, which said that Gillaudeau knew a man who was in his office that received orders in sugar from both Smith and Camden.

Mr. Seip said he understood Samuel Battershall to be the man referred to by Guillaudeu as having received these orders. Guillaudeu, when on the stand, said that Battershall had left with him what purported to be an order for sugar stock signed by J. N. Camden written in lead pencil on the back of a much soiled envelope for safe keeping, but that he (Guillaudeu) at Battershall's request had destroyed it.

Edward A. Levy, another witness, furnished the photographic copy of the order, which read:

Buy me 200 shares sugar—at 83¾ or less—and 300 shares 83½ or less. B. N. CAMDEN.

Senator Smith, when recalled and the letter and testimony of Guillaudeu was read to him, said that the statement was absolutely false, and that he did not know Mr. Battershall and never had given him an order for the purchase of sugar. In reply to a question Senator Smith said he had bought 1,000 shares of sugar, or whisky, he could not remember which, along last January or the first of February. This morning Senator Smith appeared before the committee and said he had ascertained that he had not bought or sold any sugar certificates during the pending of the tariff bill in the Senate.

Senator Camden, who was recalled also, said that the signature on the photograph of the alleged order resembled his handwriting and he would not swear that it was not his, but he had no recollection of ever having written it and had not given such an order. The body of the order looked less like his handwriting than the signature.

Baltimore's Centennial.

Baltimore will celebrate the centennial of its incorporation as a city in 1897 by an exposition to open May 15.

CLEAN WORK OF TUG.

BLACKBALL PULLS TOWS WITHOUT BELCHING SMOKE.

Oil Is Burned and the Experiment Proves Satisfactory—Burners Regulate the Fuel-Supplying Apparatus Much as They Do in a Lamp—In a Whole Afternoon's Work but Two Minutes of Puffing Soot Are Indulged In—Solution of the River Smoke Nuisance.

After several months occupied in installing a fuel oil burning plant in the tug Blackball of the Vessel-Owners' Towing company, the apparatus has been completed, and the tug is now doing active duty towing vessels. The oil plant was installed on the suggestion of Smoke Inspector Adams for the purpose of showing that the smoke nuisance on the river could be abolished by the use of fuel oil, and the results appear to show that the oil will do what is claimed for it. The tug tows vessels, keeps up steam, and makes no smoke except at times when the burners are turned too high or there is a sudden change from a forced to a natural draft. In these instances, however, the smoking lasts no longer than the time required by the fireman to turn a valve and reduce the supply of fuel. As far as making or not making smoke is concerned it is merely a question of turning a valve. It is as simple as turning an ordinary lamp too high and thus making it smoke.

The Blackball went into commission and began doing active duty at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon and has been in continuous service since, performing the ordinary work in a satisfactory manner without creating a smoke nuisance. From 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon until 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a period of fifteen hours, the Blackball made six tows, as follows:

Schooner Guido, from Blackhawk street to Clybourn avenue, timber; schooner Nellie Hammond, from North Halsted street to St. Paul elevator, light; schooner John Minor, from North Pier to lumber market, lumber; schooner Libbie Nau, from the lake to the lumber market, ties; schooner Olga, from the lake to the lumber market; schooner John Kelderhouse, from the lake to Main street, lumber.

From 7 o'clock yesterday morning until 6 o'clock at night the Blackball made the following tows:

Schooner H. A. Richmond, from the North Pier to Twelfth street, ice; schooner Kate Hinchman, from the lake to Rush street, timber; schooner Evelina, from the lake to the Santa Fé elevator, railroad ties.

Burner Regulates Smoke.

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE was on the Blackball when the last two tows were made and noted the conditions with reference to steam and smoke. The tug left the dock of the Vessel-Owners' Towing company at 2 o'clock with eighty pounds of steam. When it started up a change was made in the quantity of oil burned and smoke followed for ten seconds. As soon as the fireman adjusted the burner the smoke ceased. Near Rush street bridge more oil was turned on, and for a few seconds there was smoke. As in the preceding case, it ended upon the burner being adjusted. When the tow line of the schooner Hinchman was taken in the lake, the engineer used a force draft. A burner was turned on giving more oil. With the increase of steam the engineer changed the draft, and there was again smoke for a few seconds until the fuel was turned down. On the way to Rush street the fireman made changes in the quantity of oil to show the effect of turning on too much. By a quarter of a turn of the valve a thick black smoke was produced in the same manner that a kerosene lamp is turned too high. When he again adjusted the burner the smoke ceased and no more was made with that tow.

There are three burners in the firebox, and the manner in which the quantity of fuel is regulated is as follows: Two of the burners are set at full capacity with a natural draft. They will not smoke under any circumstances, not being affected by change of draft. These furnished the steady heat for the ordinary working of the tug. The valves are in the fire-room. The third burner is used to increase the heat when extra service is required. It is operated from the deck by a valve over the deck-house. The other two burners could also be operated from the same place by slight changes in the piping, thus making it unnecessary for the firemen to enter the fireroom at all. For that matter the burners may be operated by valves placed in any part of the tug. This plant being an experimental one the valves have not been arranged as conveniently as they might have been, and experience will soon show the best plan.

When the Blackball took the second tow, the Evalina, no change was made in the burners, and no smoke was made. The steam gauge registered eighty pounds, and at 3:50 p. m. the tug with its tow started for the Santa Fé elevator. On the long trip up the South Branch, which occupied fifty minutes, no smoke whatever was made, although the usual experiences of hard and easy work were encountered in the draws of the various bridges, and in passing other vessels. The steam began climbing up at the time the tug started with its tow, and when Washington street was reached began blowing off. The third burner was turned off, and thereafter the steam fluctuated between 85 and 95 pounds and blew off almost continuously until the elevator was reached. When hard work was done the steam would run down 4 or 5 pounds, and then immediately rise when the hard pull was over.

Marked Change from Other Tugs.

The absence of smoke from the stack was in striking contrast to the soft coal burning tugs passed en route, which were belching smoke in the usual manner. Just before the slip was reached where the vessel was tied up the second burner was turned off, leaving only one in use. When the tug started back there was ten seconds of smoke when the oil was turned on. For the rest of the run to the dock at the foot of Market street not a particle of smoke was made, although the tug stopped and started many times on account of the congested condition of the river. The burners required no attention until the dock was reached, when all were turned off, and a fourth jet, which burns between two gallons and three gallons an hour, was lighted. With this little jet steam is kept up at any point desired.

The quantity of oil consumed yesterday afternoon was not measured, but account was taken of the quantity used in the first fifteen hours mentioned. The average for the time was sixty-one gallons an hour. The tug was alternately towing and lying at the dock. The cost of fuel oil when delivered in cars varies from 66 to 72 cents per barrel of forty-five gallons each. At the rate of 68 cents per barrel the Blackball burned $13.72 worth of fuel in fifteen hours. This was the estimate made by Lovell Cooper, the engineer and fireman of the National Supply company which put in the apparatus. If when verified it is found to be correct, the Blackball's fuel bill was about equal to what coal would have cost for the same service. It is estimated that four tons would have been consumed at the average cost of $3.50 per ton. But so far as the question of smoke is concerned the Blackball did not emit two minutes of smoke during the afternoon.

President Higgie of the Vessel-Owners' Towing company says he is satisfied with the performance of the Blackball and that she is being operated as successfully as his other tugs.

BEATEN FOR PRINTING A YARN.

Charles E. Griffith, a New Mexico Editor, Has a Distressing Experience.

TRES PIEDRAS, N. M., Aug. 2.—Charles E. Griffith, editor of the *Taos Valley Herald and Miner*, has arrived here in a pitiable condition, having walked from Taos, forty miles. Mr. Griffith says his office was mobbed a day or two ago and he was terribly beaten on account of an article descriptive of the penitents and their cruel religious rites, published in the *Herald and Miner* last week. The article was written by Dan Flynn and originally appeared in *Harper's Weekly*. It was in the plate matter from which the outside pages of the *Herald and Miner* were printed. There has been no issue of the paper this week.

Scottish Picnic at Burlington Park.

A unique procession, composed of Highlanders, Scottish Cadets, Aurora Zouaves, and Chicago Hussars, all bound for the Scottish picnic at Burlington Park, will form on the Lake-Front Saturday morning. A sham battle (Relief of Lucknow) will be fought between the Highlanders, hussars, and zouaves in the park amphitheater, and the drama "Lady of the Lake" will be presented by 300 young women in Highland costume.

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The Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake has, by its high grade of scholarship and its strenuous efforts for the best success, achieved a place second to none in the country.—*Extract from Contribution to American Education History, 1892, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.*

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ADVANCE ALL AROUND

SEPTEMBER CORN AT 50 CENTS CARRIES WHEAT UP TO 55 CENTS.

Continued Reports of Crop Damage and Country Buying Put Corn Up—Better Feeling Abroad and Buying for Foreign Account Helps Wheat—Shorts Are Not Cutting Much Figure Anywhere—Estimates on the Corn Crop of the Country Mixed—Questions Put to the Directors.

The market yesterday was a continuation of that of Wednesday, no new features being presented, and no great change in dominating conditions being developed. Advances in all commodities traded in were the order of the day, and corn with an advance to within ⅛c of 50c for September to command attention was the leader. The market was described by one operator as being "in the hands of the bull countryman who always makes money and never takes it away with him." There was considerable buying of corn by the country and orders were in from the Northwest, St. Louis, and New York. Local professionals were supposed to be ranged on the other side of the market, with some feeding out of long stuff on the advance. Disappointment over unfulfilled rain predictions and strong cables opened the market active a little under the previous close. September sold up to 49⅞c and May to 46½c. There was some short covering of the latter future which helped the advance. There was the same gossip regarding the small stock of contract corn and manipulation in September, but the market was on the drought prospects throughout the day. Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas are suffering for want of rain, and the government forecast promised but little for them. There was but little reaction from the top prices and the close was strong at 49½c for September and 46¼c for May. The conditions aside from those pertaining to the weather were favorable to a strong market and as long as the country buying continued there was little inclination to attempt to check the advance.

The rumor of damage to the Roumanian crop was confirmed by cable. The receipts do not increase to any great extent under the press of higher prices, indicating that the big movement in corn last fall and winter cleared the decks of old corn. The inspection out of store amounted to 206,000 bu. The receipts and shipments at primary points about balanced up and the clearances at 68,500 bu were rather better than they have been for some time. The cables were all firm, the last from Liverpool giving corn 2d higher, and from London firm. The cash demand continues good, No. 2 yellow selling for 51c, with No. 2 hard winter wheat going at 50½c. No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 50½c, against No. 3 red winter wheat at 50c. A report was made of 250,000 bu corn sold in Western Iowa at 50c, where Kansas wheat can be laid down at 45@47c. With the market steadily going up the trade temporarily loses sight of the extent of the corn belt and the excellent possibilities of making up for shortage in one section from overplus in another. With the reports of short crops in the Western States come reports from parts of Illinois and Indiana to the effect that the corn crop promises to yield wonderfully. It is a safe proposition to say that a fair proportion of recent corn enthusiasm has been inspired by judgment on local conditions without regard to general averages. An Omaha elevator company, for instance, expressed the opinion that there will be no corn to ship out of Nebraska from a point 100 miles west of Omaha, while people from Central Illinois stated at the Union National Bank yesterday that they had never known such a crop as that now growing. The Cincinnati *Price Current*, admitting that great damage has been done in the Central States and west of the Mississippi River, says there is still a chance of exceeding last year's crop.

Wheat Makes Some Advances.

Firmer cables and reports of better demand for export helped wheat maintain advances which were again in sympathy with corn. The old holders have been quite well shaken out in the recent liquidation, and the market freed of this load advances on comparatively small trading. A quarter of a million bushels reported taken for export at New York and Philadelphia was a feature favorable to better prices. The English markets were stronger on unfavorable weather, and Abel Rey cabled from Paris that wheat was up on wet weather there. The opening was quite strong at 53⅞@54c for September and 57c for December. The range for the day was by no means so sensational as in corn, being 1¼c in all the futures. The high points were 55c and 58c respectively for September and December, with the close firm at a decline of ½c in each. Bartlett-Frazier were among buyers on the advance. The receipts though continuing large were not considered unwieldy yesterday. Duluth and Minneapolis had 159 cars, only two more than for the corresponding day last year. The inspection here was below the estimate at 407 cars. Receipts at primary points were under 1,000,000 bu, with clearances of almost 500,000 bu in grain and flour. The first charters for some days were reported yesterday. One was made late Wednesday for 80,000 bu spring wheat to be shipped to Erie by one of the elevator firms. There was talk of another yesterday also for elevator people. It was intimated that some close figuring had to be done to move the stuff on the present market basis. Export freight agents report a slightly increased demand for flour. The mills which are in the Western markets for wheat are not doing much, a statement being made yesterday that out of seven big milling companies in Milwaukee four are shut down. The Eastern markets were in line yesterday with the advances and it is thought that the interest which has been aroused in the country in corn may be attracted by the low values in wheat and a support from that quarter furnished the market. There was no great inclination shown yesterday to sell the market short. The May delivery sold at 5c over September.

Oats prices boomed in sympathy with corn. If the bullish influences are largely sentimental it is none the less a fact that the speculative demand is general and good for the shoe pegs. It was an active day. Values advanced ¼@⅜c and closed steady with net gains of ⅛@⅜c. Shorts were good buyers and holders were firm throughout the season. The good cash demand was also a factor in the strength. Receipts were liberal—2 1-6 cars new and 23 old. Expectations today are 200 cars. September was the most active future, ranging at 29¼@30c, and closing at 29⅞c, an advance of ½c. October sold at 30@30½c, with 30⅜c the closing price. May ended with an advance of ⅜@½c and August ⅜c higher.

Provisions Steady but Inactive.

The provision market was steady but only fairly active. The monthly exhibit of stocks was on the whole about as expected. It shows a decrease of 20,000,000 lbs in meats outside of pork. This is just 4,000,000 more than was shown in the corresponding report of last year. There was considerable interest shown in ribs and lard. The hog receipts were estimated at 36,000, with the market described as slow and weak at 5c and 10c lower. There were advances in all the products, notably in January deliveries. This is supposed to indicate that packers expect a big run of receipts now on account of crop shortage and lighter receipts for the winter packing. Pork for January delivery which sold Wednesday at $11.60 sold up to $12 yesterday. The estimate of hogs for today is 25,000. September pork closed at $12.85, lard at $7.02½, and ribs at $6.70.

Rye values moved up at 3@3½c. Corn helped and so did wheat. The speculative demand was animated and cash was wanted, while everything was held firmly. Carriers took hold of car lots well. No. 2 to go to store went at 43@44½c, an advance of 2½@3c, and No. 3 sold at 40c free on board. September went at 44½c early and 48c was a late nominal price, an advance of 3½c. October was salable at 47½c. December sold at 49c.

Buyers appeared in the barley market and there were further indications of an opening season. The demand for malt is good and promises to be even better. Malt stocks are light and will undoubtedly be all cleaned up when the new season is fairly on. Arrivals remain small. Two cars of new No. 3 went at 46@52c, that at the inside figure having, it was said, a considerable proportion of old in it. The market was nominally steady, old common to good, being 36@46c, and new, poor to fair, 40@45c.

Flaxseed sold off 1@1½c under a tame demand. Few buyers appeared. Not much was offered, although receipts were fair at 43 cars. Shipments were only 5,461 bu. New No. 1 on track and in store sold mainly at $1.22½, closing at that and ranging at $1.22½@1.23. There were several sales to arrive at $1.22½. September went at $1.22@1.23, closing with offerings at $1.22½. October was $1.24 sellers and $1.23½ bid, and August quotably $1.22½.

Timothy was strong but quiet. The small business was confined to futures. August sold at $4.85 and September was wanted at $4.65, an advance of 5c, with none offered. October sold in a small way at $4.50, a former figure bid. Good to choice new was quotably $5.00@5.10 and old common to good at $4.40@4.80.

October clover sold at $8.80, indicating steadiness, but the market was a small affair in the absence of offerings. Poor to fine was nominally $8.00@9.50.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

A number of shippers and receivers who are not satisfied as to the terms of the amendment addressed a communication to the directors yesterday which asks for information on a number of points. It was in the following language:

To the Directors of the Board of Trade and the Chicago Grain Elevator Association: In order that we may vote intelligently on the amendments now posted we ask to be informed on the following points:

"First—What is a competing point?

"Second—If there is a supervising inspector appointed who pays the expense?

"Third—Does the rule compel the warehouseman to sell his 'contract grades' of grain on the Chicago market as soon as received, or can he hold them indefinitely and "hedge" against them only in this market?

"Fourth—Are proprietors of public elevators to be allowed to run cleaning houses?

"Fifth—Are all the members of the Grain Elevator Association to have their elevators declared 'regular' regardless of the requirements of the trade for storage capacity?"

The friends of the posted amendment say that most of these questions have been thoroughly gone over in directors' meetings and that a careful reading of the amendment would furnish an answer to most of them. In cases where the amendment is ambiguous or misunderstandings may arise the directorate of the board by the terms of the agreement with the elevator men has been constituted an arbitrator. The claim of the opposition is that the amendment has been drawn so loosely that many points have been left which may be taken advantage of by the elevator men.

Ed Jones and John Ross are on their way to the Rocky Mountains, and sent the following interesting telegrams yesterday to Noble Jones while passing through sections where the drought is serious: From Omaha—"From Osceola to Omaha we have watched every cornfield. Ross and Gorham join me in saying they will not raise 15 bu to the acre with most favorable weather. Oat crop is exceedingly light. Corn is selling at 50c per bu at Red Oak." From Lincoln, Neb.—"Omaha to Lincoln corn a thin stand; fired badly; is not as good as in Iowa; will not make 10 bu to the acre under most favorable conditions."

The corn situation on the curb showed no change. No signs of rain were reported and the market was strong. Wheat was firm early, but closed steady. Puts on May corn sold at 44⅛c early, advanced to 45c, sold off again to 44⅝c, and closed at about 45⅛c. Calls opened at 46⅞c, sold up to 47⅜c, and went late at 47⅛c. Puts on September corn closed at 47¾c, and calls at 50⅛c. September wheat puts ranged at 53¾@54c, and calls at 55@55⅜c.

A sharp advance in rice at the Pacific coast on the war between Japan and China was reflected in the market here yesterday and values were 5 per cent higher. Sprague, Warner & Co.'s rice man said that he would not be surprised to see an upturn of 2c per lb in a few days. The war interferes with the growth of the crop in the belligerent countries and also makes them inclined to husband supplies.

A private wire house says: All accounts of the potato crop on this side of the Atlantic are poor. This should be a factor in the price of wheat.

Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat, 605 cars; corn, 265 cars; oats, 200 cars; hogs, 25,000.

New York reported 15 boat-loads of wheat taken for export and Baltimore 17.

Business in the Sample Crowd.

Winter wheat was firmer, with prices ranging ½@1c higher than Wednesday. In spring wheat the receipts were small and offerings light. Corn ranged about 2c higher, with good demand. There was a good demand for cash oats. Receipts of new were liberal, and so were the offerings, but prices advanced ½c. There was an excellent inquiry for car lots in store and to go there. A fair business was done in spot provisions, with ribs active: Quotations were as follows:

Winter wheat—In store and to go to store—No. 2 red, 53@54c; No. 3 red, 49@50c; No. 2 hard, 50¼@51¼c; No. 1 hard, 51c. On track—No. 3 red, 49¼@50¼c. Free on board, switched, and delivered—No. 4 red, 45c; No. 3 red, 50@51c; No. 3 hard, 48¾c; No. 2 hard, 51¼@51½c.

Corn—In store and to go to store—No. 2, 49@50c; No. 2 yellow, 49¼@51c; No. 2 white, 50¼@51½c; No. 3, yellow, 50½c. On track—No grade, 48½c; No. 3, 50½c; No. 2, 50@50½c; No. 2 yellow, 51c; ears, 54c. Free on board, switched, and delivered—No grade, 49c; No. 4, 50c; No. 3, 50¾c; No. 3 yellow, 51½c; No. 2, 50¼@51c; No. 3 white, 50@50½c. Billed through—No. 2, 49@49¾c; No. 2 yellow, 50c.

Oats—In store and to go to store—No. 2 white, 32@33c; No. 2, 29¼@29⅝c; No. 2 white, 32¼@34c. On track—No grade, new, 31c; No. 3 new, 28¼@29½c; old, 33½c; No. 3 white, new, 33@34½c; old, 35@36½c; No. 2, new, 29½@32½c; No. 2 white, new, 33¼@35c; old, 36½@37c. Free on board and switched—No. 3, new, 28¾c; old, 29½c; No. 3 white, new, 33@33½c; old, 34@35c; No. 2, new, 30@32½c; No. 2 white, 33¾@34c; old, 37½c. Billed through—No. 3, new, 32¼c; No. 3 white, new, 31½@32¾c; old, 34¾@35¼c; No. 2, new, 28½@29½c; No. 2 white, new, 32@33½c. Country point—No. 2 white, new, 32¼@33c.

Provisions—Lard, $6.92½; sweet pickled hams, boneless, $5.50; short clear sides, $7.00; short ribs, $6.75; dry salted bellies, $7.50.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Wednesday.	Price range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.	Closed Aug. 3, 1893.
WHEAT.					
Aug....	52¾	52½@	53⅝	53	59
Sept...	53⅜	53⅞@	55	54½	60⅜
Dec....	56⅜	56⅞@	58	57⅜	68⅜
CORN.					
Aug....	46⅞	47⅛@	49⅛	49⅛	38¾
Sept...	46⅞	47⅛@	49⅞	49½	24⅛
May....	45½	44⅞@	46⅜	46⅜	....
OATS.					
Aug....	29⅛	29⅛@	29⅞	29⅞	28⅜
Sept...	29⅜	29¼@	30	29⅞	24⅛
May....	33⅜	33⅜@	34	33⅞	....
MESS PORK.					
Sept...	12.77½	12.75	@12.87½	12.85	12 75
Jan....	11.60	11.70	@12.00	12.00	....
LARD—PER 100 LBS.					
Sept...	6.95	6.97½@	7.02½	7.02½	7.75
Jan....	6.70	6.80 @	......	6.80	....
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.					
Sept...	6.65	6.62½@	6.70	6.70	7.25
Jan....	6.00	6.12½@	......	6.12½	....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Wednesday by carloads:

	Contra't grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l
Winter wheat	361	45	1	407
Spring wheat	......	......	......	......
Corn	249	26	7	282
Oats	208	61	......	269
Rye	1	1	1	3
Barley	2	......	......	2
Totals	821	133	9	963

Inspected out: 3,291 bu wheat, 206,267 bu corn, 74,738 bu oats.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of the articles named for 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening and the corresponding day a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1894.	1893.	SHIPMENTS. 1894.	1893.
Flour, brls	17,463	16,511	9,240	15,983
Wheat, bu	283,213	78,395	5,542	157,865
Corn, bu	185,180	246,225	231,962	383,128
Oats, bu	254,775	238,095	94,195	164,267
Rye, bu	3,900	8,915	2,758	6,481
Barley, bu	......	7,032	750	510
T. seed, lbs	......	......	56,453	26,288
C. seed, lbs	24,000	......	......	400
Oth. s'd, lbs	......	29,220	1,028	68,440
F. seed, bu	29,350	8,550	8,491	7,762
B. corn, lbs	......	......	13,840	8,176
Cheese, lbs	172,470	133,244	173,249	158,414
Butter, lbs	330,059	453,179	302,550	318,891
Hides, lbs	453,970	314,223	676,100	782,600
Wool, lbs	593,191	203,443	1,129,001	357,133

In lake freights tonnage was in fair demand on the basis of ⅝c for wheat and corn to Buffalo. Charters were made for 135,000 bu wheat and 130,000 bu corn.

OTHER FARM PRODUCE.

Apples Plentiful—Potatoes Strong—Peaches Easier.

The scarcity in apples is temporarily, at least, over. While the crop of 1894 is said to be small arrivals at present are quite free, much too free for the demand. Common stock is exceedingly slow. Potato offerings were well taken at slightly higher prices. Early Ohios sold most readily, with outside business light. California fruits were in better supply. There were rather large arrivals of peaches from Michigan, and several freight consignments which should have arrived the previous day were on sale, rendering the market weak. Butter rules firm at the recent advance.

Among the sales reported were the following: 21, 16, 37, 50, 69, 12, 8, 20, 10, 30, 21, 37, and 10 tubs extras at 23c; 41, 18, 38, 18, 19, 18, and 50 tubs mostly firsts at 22½c; 15 and 15 tubs at 22c; 50 and 10 tubs seconds at 21c; 20, 40, and 25 tubs do at 20c; 18 tubs do at 18½c; 8, 40, 25, 20, and 12 tubs do at 18c; 50 tubs thirds at 16c; 25 and 14 tubs do at 15c. Cold storage—50 tubs June at 19c; 50 tubs do at 20c. Dairies—64 tubs firsts at 45c; 70 tubs do at 14c. 75 and 44 tubs seconds at 14c; 60 tubs do at 12c. Imitations—60 tubs at 15c; 50 tubs at 14c. Ladles—60 tubs seconds at 12c. Packing stock—75, 75, and 50 tubs at 11c.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Creamery: Extra, separator, 23c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 17@18c; thirds, 14@16c. Dairies—Fancy (Cooley's), 18c; firsts, 15@16½c; seconds, 12½@14c; packing stock, 11@11½c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 15c per lb; fancy creamery, 14c; best dairy grades, 11c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

BERRIES—Blackberries, $1.25@1.50 per 16-qt case; black raspberries, $1.40@1.60 per 24-pt case; red raspberries, $1.50@2.00 per 24-pt case; blueberries, $1.30@2.00 per 16-qt case; gooseberries, $1.30@1.65 per 16-qt case.

CALIFORNIA GREEN FRUITS—Oranges, $3.50@4.00 per box; plums, $1.90@3.00 per 20-lb box; pears, Bartletts, $1.75@2.00 per 40-lb box; grapes, $1.50@1.80 per half-case.

CHEESE—New makes—Finest full cream cheddars, 8¼@8¾c per lb; twins, 8¼@8¾c; Young Americas, 8¾@9c; slightly skimmed, 7@7½c; Swiss cheese, 10@11c; brick cheese, 9@9½c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 75@80c; lard tierces, 95c@$1.00.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, 14c; blackberries, 7@8c; raspberries, 18c. California dried fruits—Raisins, 90c@$1.40 per box; loose, 3¼@4½c per lb; prunes, 4½@8½c, according to size; apricots, 13@15c.

EGGS—Fresh candled stock, 10¼@12c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, good to choice, $3.50@5.00 per brl; bananas, common to fair, 60@75c, good to choice, $1.00@1.50; cherries, sour, $1.50@1.80 per 16-qt case, sweet, $1.80@2.10; currants, $1.80@2.10 per 16-qt case; grapes, 25@35c per basket; Michigan peaches, 25@40c per 1-5 bu basket; pears, 30@50c per 1-5 bu basket; watermelons, $180.00@210.00 per car; muskmelons, gems, 30@60c per ½-bu basket.

HAY—Receipts, 659 tons; shipments, 40 tons. Timothy in good demand and offerings very light; market firm. Upland prairie in fair request and offerings only moderate; prices steady. Sales were: On track—No. 1 timothy, 1 car new at $11.50, 1 car at $12.00. No. 2, 1 car choice old at $10.75. Prairie hay—1 car new Illinois at $7.75, 2 cars new Kansas at $9.50, 5 cars choice at $10.00, 2 cars at $10.25, 1 car old Iowa at $10.25, 1 choice new at $10.50, 1 car fancy at $11.00. Free on board and switched—No. 1 timothy—1 car new at $12.00. Prairie hay—1 car new Kansas at $10.50, 1 car old Iowa at $10.75.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 3¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 2¼c; No. 1 calfskins, 6½@6¾c; No. 2 do, 4½@5c; No. 1 country tallow, 4¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 4c.

POULTRY—Live hens, 7½c per lb; springs, 10@10½c; roosters, 4c; turkeys, 7@8c; ducks, 6½@7½c; spring ducks, 10c; geese, full feathered, $3.00@4.00 per doz.

POTATOES—Triumphs, $1.85@2.00 per brl; Ohio, 65@70c per bu; rose, $1.85@2.00 per brl.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, home-grown, $1.25 per crate; beets, 20c per doz; cucumbers, home-grown, 25@30c doz; parsley, 15c per doz; watercress, 25c; celery, 15@20c per doz; radishes, 15@20c per doz; lettuce, 50c per brl; green peas, $2.00 per sack; string beans, green and wax, $1.75 per sack; asparagus, fancy, 75c per doz; tomatoes, Illinois, 50c per 4-case box; cauliflower, fancy, 50c@$1.00 per doz; pie plant, 20c per doz; onions, home-grown, $2.00@2.25 per brl; sweet corn, 75c@$1.00 per sack.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.22.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Grain, Cotton, and Provision Movement Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, Aug. 2.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—Exports, 15,912 bu; receipts, 343,425 bu. Spot was strong with a better demand, exporters taking 16 loads, embracing No. 2 Toledo at ⅞c under September afloat; No. 2 red at ⅝@¼c under f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard Milwaukee at 2c under afloat; sample red at 2c under No. 2 spring at 4⅜c over September afloat, and fancy No. 2 hard winter at ½c under September in store. For milling, 16,000 bu No. 2 Toledo at ⅜c under September afloat. Futures stronger. Official sales:

WHEAT.

Months.	Open.	Low.	High.	Closing.	Last night.
September	57	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅞
October	....	58⅝	58¾	58¾	58
December	60⅜	60½	61 7-16	61¼	60⅛
May	65⅜	65 9-16	66¼	66¼	65⅜

Corn exports, 50,544 bu; receipts, 11,425 bu. Spot in small supply and held higher. Sales 31,000 bu No. 2 at 55¼@55¾c in store, and 57c afloat; 5,000 bu No. 2 white to arrive at 58c. Futures active, excited, and higher. Oats, exports, 300 bu; receipts, 33,600 bu. Spot more active and stronger. Sales, 80,000 bu No. 2 white at 42@43c in elevator and 44c afloat; 14,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 40⅝@41¼c; 10,000 bu ungraded white at 42@56c; 20,000 bu No. 3 white at 41@42c. Futures stronger. Rye nominal. Official sales:

CORN.

Months.	Open.	Low.	High.	Closing.	Last night.
August	55	55	55⅝	55⅝	54
September	53	53	55	54⅝	52⅞
October	....	53	54¼	54⅛	52½
November	......	53½	53¾	53½	51⅞
December	50	49⅞	51 11-16	51¼	49⅝
May	49⅞	49⅞	51¼	51	49⅝
OATS.					
August	34¼	34¼	34¾	34¾	34¼
September	34	34	34½	34½	34⅜

BUTTER—Best, 22½@23c.

CHEESE—Large, fancy, 8¾@8⅞c.

EGGS—14@15c.

SUGARS—Raws were less active, but firm at unchanged prices. Centrifugal, 96° test, quoted at 3¼c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 5-16@2⅜c; and muscovados, 89° test, at 2 11-16c. Refined was quiet at former figures on the basis of 4 7-16@4⅝c for granulated.

COTTON—All months were marked up 2 to 3 points at the opening of 'Change, followed by a reaction of 4 to 5 points, which was partly recovered, but the market closed easy at a decline of 3 points on August and 1 point on other months, as compared with yesterday's final figures. The spot market was steady at 1-16c decline in price. Sales, 240 bales for export, 1,009 bales for consumption, and nil bales on contract. Middlings uplands at 6⅞c, and do gulf at 7⅛c. Receipts at the ports today were 320 bales, against 2,908 bales for same date last year. The spot market this morning in Liverpool was reported firm at unchanged quotations. Middling uplands, 3 13-16d. Sales, 1,200 bales. Future deliveries were quiet; some months 1-64d, and others 1-64d to 2-64d higher than yesterday's values. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
August	3,700	6.53	6.46	6.48@6.50
September	1,200	6.60	6.53	6.55@6.56
October	22,700	6.68	6.62	6.63@6.64
November	14,000	6.77	6.71	6.72@6.73
December	12,700	6.84	6.78	6.78@6.79
January	9,000	6.91	6.85	6.86@6.87
February	100	6.91	6.91	6.92@6.94
March	2,100	7.03	7.00	6.98@7.00
April	1,900	7.07	7.03	7.04@7.06
May	4,600	7.14	7.10	7.10@7.12

COFFEE—The tone of the contract market at the opening was firm at unchanged prices to 10 points advance on all months except August, which declined 5 points. Later in the day the market eased off another 5 to 10 points, but trading was slow. Havre opened ¼f higher, closing steadier. Hamburg was quiet at ½ pfg advance. Receipts at Brazilian ports were 26,000 bags. The Rio market was steady and Santos steady. Rate of exchange at Rio was quoted at 9 7-16d. American warehouse deliveries were 8,174 bags. Stock of Brazil coffee in New York today was 122,695 bags; in the United States, 140,736 bags, with the quantity afloat for this country 215,000 bags, making the American visible supply 355,736 bags. Today's sales:

Month.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
January	500	12.80	12.80	12.70@12.80
December	4,000	13.05	12.95	12.90@12.95

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Quiet. Engagements 3,200 bu to Hull at 1½d.

COTTONSEED OIL—Holders show a firmer attitude; buyers still reluctant; prime summer held firmly at 33c, with buyers plenty at 32c.

PETROLEUM—Heavy. Pennsylvania oil sales, none. September option sales, none. Closed offered at 80c. Lima oil, sales none. At Oil City, Pa.—Opened, 79⅝c; highest, 79⅝c; lowest, 79⅝c; closed, 79⅝c. Sales, 2,000; shipments, 102,687; runs, 71,812. At Pittsburg—Opened 79⅝c; highest, 79⅝c; lowest, 79½c; closed, 79½c. No sales.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 2.—WHEAT—The local wheat market was strong and higher this morning and continued firm during the day, the firmness being based on better cables and more disposition apparent on the part of foreigners to buy American wheat. This was by some attributed to bad weather in Europe and more reports of difficulty experienced with the crop. Some attributed the firmness in some degree due to the Eastern war, yet others seemed to pay very little attention to that as an element in the way of making prices. Recent investigations in the Northwest indicate that the crop in Minnesota and North Dakota will equal last year's production, and perhaps exceed it. South Dakota will necessarily be short of last year. The wheat that has already come in here from the new crop was No. 1, but it is claimed that considerable desirable shrunken wheat will begin to show soon, and that a great deal of it will be too light to be considered worthy of local grinding. Yn the other hand it is claimed that although the wheat may be shrunken to some extent it will give a fairly strong flour, and that even the light wheat, where sound otherwise, will be good for grinding anyway. The old wheat is pretty well out of the hands of farmers, although a little is coming into country stations, and there are about 1,000,000 bu back of the old crop yet to come forward, as estimated. There were rather more outside orders in, and these were generally on the buying side. Local operators took hold with fresh vigor in anticipation of renewed activity as soon as the new wheat begins to come in freely. Prices closed ⅝c higher than yesterday. August, 55⅝c; September, 52⅞c; December, 53¼c. On track—No. 1 hard, 58½c; No. 1 Northern, 57c; No. 2 Northern, 55½c. Receipts were 68,700 bu; shipments, 15,250 bu. The flour market was firm and held a little higher. The production was about 28,000 brls for the twenty-four hours; shipments, 30,857 brls. Patents, $3.20@3.45; bakers', $2.00@2.25.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat—More active and snappy, with an extreme advance of 1c, but at close September was offered at ½c below the top. Cash, 49c; August, 49½c; September, 50c; December, 53⅜c. Corn—Opened ¼c off, then rushed up by jumps, September reaching 2⅜c and May 1c above yesterday, but later weakened, and at close September was offered 1⅝c and May ⅝c above yesterday. Cash, 47⅝c; August and September closed 47¼c; May, 42⅝c. Oats—Strong and higher. Cash and August, 29⅛c; September, 30c; May, 34⅜c. Rye—Active and higher, 41@41½c. Receipts—Wheat, 36,000 bu; corn, 49,000 bu; oats, 27,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 55,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 2.—WHEAT—Higher; No. 1 hard, cash, 58⅜c; August, 56⅞c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 56½c; August, 54⅜c; September, 55c; December, 56⅝c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 53⅜c; No. 3, 47¾c; rejected, 44⅜c; to arrive, No. 1 Northern, 57½c. Rye, 36@37c. Flax, $1.15¾. No. 2 oats, 30c; No. 3 oats, 29c. Car inspection today—Wheat, 61; corn, 7. Receipts—Wheat, 58,775 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 152,822 bu.

Toledo, O., Aug. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat—Active, higher; No. 2 cash and August, 52½c; September, 53⅝c; December, 56⅜c. Corn—Dull, firm; No. 2 mixed and September, 48½c; No. 3 yellow, 49c. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 white, 32½c. Rye—Dull; cash, 41c. CLOVER-SEED—Steady; prime October, $5.22½. Receipts—Wheat, 259,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 240,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat—Fair demand; No. 2 red, 54c; No. 3 red, 52c; No. 1 white, 56c. Corn—Receipts very small; market strong and higher; No. 2 yellow, 55c; No. 3 yellow, 54½c; No. 2 corn, 54c; No. 3 corn, 53½c. Oats—Whites sell better than mixed; receipts liberal; trade active; good demand; No. 2 white, 36½@37c; No. 3 white, 35¼@36c; No. 2 oats, 34c.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 2.—GRAIN—Corn—Strong and higher; No. 2, 51c; No. 3, 50½c. Oats—Active and higher; No. 2 white, 31¾@32c; No. 3 white, 31¼@31⅜c. Rye—Dull; nominal; No. 2, 40c. WHISKY—Firm; highwine basis, $1.22. Receipts—Corn, 21,450 bu; oats, 31,900 bu. Shipments—Corn, 3,250 bu; oats, 40,700 bu; barley, 3,500 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug 1.—GRAIN—Wheat—1c higher; No. 2 hard, 45c; No. 3 hard, 48c; No. 2 red, 45c; No. 3 red, 46c; rejected, 40c. Corn—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 44@45c; No. 2 white, 48@49½c. Oats—Higher; No. 2 mixed, 28@29c; No. 2 white, 30½c. Receipts—Wheat, 33,200 bu; corn, 6,200 bu; oats, 3,800 bu. Shipments—Wheat, none; corn, 800 bu; oats, none.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat firm, higher; spot and month, 54⅛@54⅜c; September, 54⅞@54⅞c; December, 58c asked; steamer No. 2 red, 51⅛@51½c; receipts, 95,596 bu; shipments, 140,000 bu; stock, 302,186 bu; sales, 242,000 bu; milling wheat by sample, 54@55c. Corn, inactive, higher; spot, 52¼c asked; month, 52c asked; receipts, 4,482 bu; stock, 167,548 bu; sales, 2,000 bu; Southern corn, 54@58c; do yellow, 52@55c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white Western, 39@40c; No. 2 mixed Western, 36@38c; receipts, 3,448 bu; stock, 21,833 bu. Rye quiet, easy; No. 2, 44c; receipts, 270 bu; stock, 6,614 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 2.—RESIN—Firm; strained, 85c; good, 90c. Spirits firm, 26c bid. Tar firm, $1.35. Turpentine firm; hard, $1.00; soft, $1.70; virgin, $2.20. At Savannah, Ga.—Spirits firmly held at 28c; sales, none. Resin firm, $1.00.

PROVISION PRICES IN LIVERPOOL.

Wheat Is Firm, with Demand Moderate—The Closing Quotations.

Liverpool, Aug. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; demand moderate; No. 2 red winter, 4s 2½d; do spring, 4s 7½d. Corn—Firm; demand moderate; new mixed spot, 4s 5d; futures firm, demand moderate; August, 4s 3¾d; September 4s 2½d; October, 4s 2¼d. Flour—Dull; demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 9d. PROVISIONS—Beef—Dull; demand poor; extra India mess, 67s 6d; prime mess, 50s. Pork—Dull; demand poor; prime mess Western, 67s 6d; do medium, 58s 9d.

IN THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, July 30	27,222	979	62,899	10,461
Tuesday, July 31	5,565	1,863	13,129	8,116
Wednesday, Aug. 1	16,329	1,202	29,136	13,037
Thursday, Aug. 2	12,000	500	36,000	8,000
Total	61,116	4,544	141,164	39,614
Same prd last week	41,303	2,825	104,252	39,078
Same prd 1893	50,559	4,069	78,106	52,671
Shipments—				
Monday, July 30	4,974	82	10,534	133
Tuesday, July 31	3,500	......	11,936	351
Wednesday, Aug. 1	4,646	119	7,930	104
Thursday, Aug. 2	4,000	....	8,000	200
Total	17,120	201	38,400	788
Same prd last week	13,493	156	43,894	3,031
Same prd 1893	13,721	328	25,991	3,587

Estimated receipts today (Friday), 32,000 hogs, 8,500 cattle, 7,000 sheep.

Packers received several thousand hogs from Western markets, especially Omaha.

CATTLE—The fat cattle market was active and strong. The choice dry fed beeves in many cases sold 10c higher. Some good to choice cattle sold at $4.40@4.85, and fancy 1,452-lb steers at the latter price, while plain 1,500-lb cattle sold at $4.00, and thin 1,000@1,300-lb steers at $2.90@3.50; Montana steers, weighing 1,238@1,258 lbs, at $3.75@3.90; 1,027@1,077-lb Montana heifers at $3.25; native cows at $1.00@3.50; stockers and feeders at $2.20@3.00; Texas steers at $2.40@3.50; low grade cattle were hard to sell at lower prices.

HOGS—Some fancy heavy sold at $5.15 and extra "featherweight" pigs at $5.10. Practically $5.00 took the best hogs, and good packing grades sold largely at $4.90. The inferior to fair hogs were slow, sold at $4.55@4.75, with very rough at $4.25@4.50. The general market was 5@10c lower, but closed 10c lower and dull.

SHEEP—The market for sheep was weak at $1.50@2.40. Lambs sold 25@40c lower at $2.75@3.75, though some fancy 81-lb lambs sold at $4.60.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, Aug. 2.—BEEVES—Receipts, 399; none on sale. European cables quote American steers at 8¼@9½c dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 6@7c; exports today, 145 beeves and 1,410 quarters of beef. CALVES—Receipts, 201; 950 on sale. Market demoralized. Veals ¼c lower; buttermilk calves barely steady. Veals, poor to choice, $3.50@5.00; prime buttermilk calves, $2.00. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,772; 50 cars on sale; very dull; barely steady; over 8,000 unsold; sheep, poor to good, $2.00@3.00; lambs, common to choice, $2.50@4.25. HOGS—Receipts, 1,443; lower; inferior to choice, $5.20@5.50.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 6,700; shipments, 2,800; market for best steady; others weak; Texas steers, $2.00@3.00; beef steers, $2.75@4.60; native cows, $1.25@3.00; stockers and feeders, $1.30@3.50. HOGS—Receipts, 7,700; shipments, 2,400; market steady to 5c lower; bulk of sales, $4.70@4.80; heavies, 4.75@4.85; packers, $4.75@4.85; mixed, $4.70@4.80; lights, $4.60@4.80; pigs, $4.60@4.80. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,600; shipments, 200; dull and slow but steady.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,200; shipments, 1,600. Market offerings poor and movement slow; native steers of 1,100@1,200 lbs brought $3.35@4.00; very common steers, $1.70@2.25; cows, $1.50@2.12½; Texas steers sold $2.30@2.65; cows, $1.75@2.30. HOGS—Receipts, 4,400; shipments, 1,500; market 5@10c lower; top price $5.60, with bulk of sales at $4.50@4.95; light, $4.65@4.90.

Sioux City, Ia., Aug. 2.—HOGS—Receipts, 2,000; yesterday, 1,327; shipments, 586; 5c lower; $4.55@4.65; bulk, $4.60@4.62½. CATTLE—Receipts, 100; yesterday, 358; shipments, 348; very dull and unchanged.

ALL THE CHARGES ARE DENIED.

Mrs. Hodges Declares Mrs. Souvielle's Statements Are False.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In reply to an article appearing in this morning's edition of THE TRIBUNE, entitled a "Tempest in a Teapot," will you kindly accord me space to say in relation to Mrs. Souvielle's complaint referred to that it is false and will be proven false from beginning to end?

1. That I, who have been publicly working for a livelihood for many years, should have been posing as a woman of wealth is simply ridiculous, and particularly is it silly on the part of Mrs. Souvielle to advance that plea, when my position at the time of encountering her was so plainly and pronounced that of one who had been deprived by fraud on the part of publishers of means acquired through literary labor, and who was on that account suffering from such privation, and showing that state of affairs as forcibly and clearly as it was possible to do.

2. To the charge that I sold "a large number of shares of stock and retained the whole proceeds," I have sold exactly ten shares of my own stock, no more, nor any other stock than my own; and these shares of mine Mrs. Souvielle, as Secretary, transferred from my name to those of the purchasers of them, then recording them on the books of the company, where such record can be seen, so that she knew her statement to be false.

3. The book, "Sequel to Parliament of Religions," was conceived and suggested by me. Until I mentioned that book, spoke of the plan of it, and helped Mrs. Souvielle to reduce it to practice, such a thought had not occurred to her, and during the time of the composition of the book I helped every day in carrying out the work. The nom de plume, Eben Malcolm Sutcliff, was her own choice. She wished to be like "George Eliot," gaining fame under a nom de plume, and that the name of a man, but after the book came from the printer's egotism got the best of her and made her declare it as her own, disregarding every obligation that should have bound her in the observance of good faith in the arrangements into which she had entered with me, as a partner in the enterprise.

4. I never contracted at any time with any one to put money in the treasury of the company. I had no money for that purpose and never told any person I had.

5. Mrs. Laura de Force Gordon, the third director of the American Authors' Protective Publishing company, had united with me in demanding a meeting of the stockholders and an enlarged board of directors, thus making two-thirds of the board in favor of what Mrs. Souvielle most strenuously opposes, which invites to both of us her hostility.

6. No woman connected with the press, either here or elsewhere, has asked for stock in the company, and no woman connected with the press anywhere has made representations that she would, in consideration of shares of stock, "benefit" the company. Had Mrs. Souvielle had any knowledge of the press-women of the country and even a slight consciousness of the esprit du corps prevailing in the guild, and their honorable principle in relation to their work, she might not have insulted them by her false accusation.

7. Our Board of Directors is exceptionally well selected and good, and except for the accusations put forth, and that cannot for a moment be proved, as will be seen, the American Authors' Protective Publishing company has just reason to be proud of its record. Mrs. Souvielle, being very new in the field of literature, may on that account be pardoned for some mistakes which she has made in introducing new methods in literary warfare. But as the time for the trial in court of the charges she has brought is so near at hand (next Monday) it is but simple justice that such trial should take place in court on its merits, without the prejudice of the circulation of one side of the affair given to the general public through the newspapers before that trial. Mrs. Souvielle has had printed and distributed in pamphlet form hundreds of copies of her complaint, which she has sent out broadcast, showing that she has money at her command at any rate. This is the first statement that I have made—the first word uttered in print—and all that I ask is the courtesy and justice that you will please to give this a place in your columns and then let the coming trial decide the right in the case.

KATHERINE HODGES, President.

Queer Case of Divorce.

In Portugal if the wife publishes literary works without the husband's consent, the law frees him at once.

SEEK A NEW PLANT.

SIEMENS-HALSKE COMPANY LOOKS AT GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Probability That the Locomotive Works Will Be Converted Into a Great Electric Manufacturing Plant—Sharp Advance and Active Trading in West Chicago Street Railroad Stock—Impression That Dividend Will Be Maintained and a Bullish Statement Put Out.

The great fire in the lumber district is likely to result in the conversion of the Grant Locomotive works into an electric machinery manufacturing plant. The Siemens-Halske works were completely destroyed by the fire, and as the company has a number of important contracts on hand which necessitate immediate resumption of work, the Grant Locomotive works and the Bullock works were tendered to the company yesterday, together with a plant in Cleveland. It is probable that the Grant Locomotive works will be accepted and will be converted into one of the greatest manufactories of electrical machinery in the country. The Grant Locomotive company failed June 6, 1893. At the time its liabilities were $410,000, while its assets were nominally $1,151,000, the plant being scheduled as worth $857,000 and cash and material on hand as $293,000. The capital of the company is $1,000,000. The Siemens-Halske people had just got under way the contract for the electrical work for the West Chicago street railroad. All that work was destroyed. The fire will considerably delay the construction of the equipment for the street railway. It was said yesterday that the Metropolitan Elevated electrical work was also destroyed in the fire, but that was incorrect. The Metropolitan people have under way fifty electric motor cars and the other machinery necessary for operating their plant, but it is not being built at these works.

There was an exceedingly active market and a sharp advance in West Chicago Street railroad stock yesterday. The market was strong all day, but in the early trading it did not advance much in spite of exceedingly heavy buying orders on the floor. In the afternoon, however, it moved up much more rapidly, and advanced to 134½. It did not hold this strength to the close, the last sale being at 133¾. The market was decidedly strong, however. There was information on the floor in which some of the heaviest traders seemed to put entire confidence to the effect that the dividend positively will not be reduced. There was no meeting of the Board of Directors of the company yesterday, as it was given out there would be, but that meeting will be held today. The hour at which it will be held is not fixed yet, however, but it was said that it will be at either 1 o'clock or 3 o'clock. Unless there is word received from Mr. Yerkes to the contrary there is no doubt but the dividend will be maintained at 9 per cent. Officials of the company undoubtedly believed that yesterday. Further than that, there is a prospect of an exceedingly bullish statement being given out with the dividend announcement. Some traders yesterday professed to have certain information that such a statement has been prepared and that it has been gotten up so as to make a showing that will rob the bears of all their former ammunition about decreasing traffic. Just how the statement is to be manipulated so as to make a good showing is not clear. Information that has been had here therefore regarding the falling off in traffic has borne an authentic enough stamp to leave no doubts as to its correctness, but it is possible that some showing of reduced operating expenses will be made which will leave the net earnings standing at a satisfactory point.

The market was given up almost wholly to West Chicago Street railroad stock. There were a few sales of North Chicago at a two points advance, the quotation being 250. There were no other changes in quotations worth noting and outside of the street railways the market was utterly lifeless.

Sterling exchange was again heavy and there was material improvement in the supply of documentary bills. The market is still up to a point that admits of gold shipments and engagements for Saturday were reported as $1,200,000, with the prospect of that amount being increased should rates decline no further. The tendency in the market was easy, however, and exchange dealers were of the opinion that shipments this week will be much smaller than they were last week. The government statement of receipts and expenditures for July shows an excess of receipts for the first time in twelve months. The receipts in round numbers were $38,000,000 and expenditures were $37,500,000. The improvement is chiefly the result of the increase in internal revenue receipts. The income from that source was about $27,500,000 out of the total of $38,000,000. In June the receipts for internal revenue amounted to only $10,707,000.

The fifty-five national banks of Boston had, according to the recent statement to the Controller, $150,791,000 in loans and discounts; $21,700,000 legal reserve, of which $8,534,000 was gold and gold certificates. Individual deposits were $110,251,000, and the average reserve is 37.54 per cent.

There has been listed on the London Stock Exchange £1,944,000 new consolidated stock of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada and £1,386,357 4 per cent guaranteed debenture stock.

Local banks are reporting some improvement in the demand for money and are generally taking a considerably more cheerful view of the business situation. They claim to see evidence of improvement now and promise of material revival with the settlement of the tariff question. There have been some heavy loans on grain made in the last two or three days, and some of the banks now profess to be loaning up to about as high a limit as they care to go.

The latest London *Economist* says: "For the first time since the end of last year a week has passed during which there has been no influx of gold to the bank from abroad, and although fully a million and a quarter more of the metal is still on its way here it seems doubtful, looking to the disparity between rates in this and Continental markets, whether much of it will be retained. On the other hand there is a growing disposition to anticipate withdrawals hence for the United States in the autumn. This makes lenders less disposed to tie up their money at such low rates as have prevailed of late, while at the same time it tends to bring out bills, and the result has been a hardening of discount rates, the quotation for best three months' paper having risen to ¾ per cent. Short money, however, continues easy at ½ per cent, the market supplies having increased, as is shown in this week's bank return by the increase of £944,000 in private deposits. The condition of the market has thus not altered materially, nor is there likely to be any change of importance, unless and until gold begins to be taken from the bank."

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

10 L St E R R	18	50 W C St R R act	131⅞
50 do act	18	100 do act	131⅞
350 W C St R R act	132	50 do act	131⅞
10 do	132	100 do act	131⅞
100 do act	132	50 do act	131⅞
10 do	131⅞	50 do act	131⅞
50 do act	131⅞	60 N Y Biscuit Co	50
50 do act	131⅞		

BONDS.

$500 Chicago Board of Trade 5s ... 101½

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

100 W Chi St RR act	131⅞	50 W C St R R act	132⅞
150 do act	131⅞	100 do act	132¼
550 do act	132	150 do act	132⅜
50 do act	132¼	50 do act	132⅜
50 do act	132⅜	50 do act	133
50 do act	132⅜	50 do act	132⅞
500 do act	132⅜	250 do act	133
5 do	132½	50 do act	133⅛
100 do act	132½	50 do act	133⅛
5 do	132⅝	250 do act	133
10 do	132	15 L St E R R	18
200 do act	132¼	50 D Match Co	129
50 do act	132⅜	25 C U Tel Co	44½
50 do act	132⅜		

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

5 W. C. St. R. R.	133	100 W. C. S. R. R. act	133⅞
250 do act	132⅞	50 do	133⅞
100 do act	132⅞	50 do act	133⅞
200 do act	132⅞	300 do act	134
50 do act	132⅞	100 do act	134⅛
50 do act	132¾	100 do act	134⅛
50 do act	133⅜	200 do act	134⅛
300 do act	133⅜	50 N C S R R act	240
50 do act	133⅞	2 do	240
50 do act	134⅛	50 Dia Match Co	129
100 do act	134⅛		

SALES AFTER CALLS.

50 W. C. S. R. R. act	134⅛	100 W. C. S. R. R. act	133⅞
50 do act	134⅛	50 C & C. C. & D.	52½
50 do	134⅛	50 St's W Car L act	13⅞
100 do act	134⅛	69 N. C. St. R. R. Co	240
400 do act	134		

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Aug. 2.	July 26.
New York	$84,851,970	$65,042,345
Chicago	16,300,000	12,979,000
Boston	13,037,395	10,574,093
Philadelphia	14,109,742	8,475,076
St. Louis	4,414,943	3,098,102
Baltimore	2,407,525	2,173,634
New Orleans	1,229,557	917,640

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, at par; St. Louis, 25c premium bid.

STOCKS LOOK UP IN NEW YORK.

Impetus Given Them from the Improved Situation in London.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—[Special.]—There was an improved sentiment on the Stock Exchange during the early hours of the day, which received an impetus from the situation at London, where American securities were reported generally firm and higher. The foreigners sent moderate buying orders through the cable for St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, Union Pacific, Atchison, and Erie. The better tone abroad was due to private cables sent from this side last night to the effect that an agreement on the tariff was near at hand.

The feeling here as to the fate of the Senate tariff bill was very much mixed. There was a growing belief that this unsettling influence would soon be removed.

The corn situation had less weight than for some days past, and there was an increasing disposition to regard recent reports of damage as somewhat exaggerated, although the price of the cereal advanced sharply, and Western advices stated that grain was still greatly needed in some sections of the corn belt. Gold exports again attracted attention from the fact that one firm engaged $1,250,000 at the Subtreasury for shipment to Europe Saturday. One or two houses are yet to be heard from, but present estimates of the outflow at the close of the week are below those previously made. This change is due to the fact that sterling at Paris and Berlin has advanced without any sympathetic movement at this center.

In the railway list Jersey Central was in better demand than for some time past, and advanced 1⅜. Louisville and Nashville came next in point of improvement, and moved up 1⅛. Burlington and Quincy, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Erie, and Union Pacific gained nearly a point. There was considerable covering of shorts in Burlington and Quincy, which strengthened that stock. A similar movement took place in all of the other Western shares. Missouri Pacific actually moved up on the rumors of an estrangement between Messrs. Sage and Gould, as it was patent that this was the last device of the bears to depress the stock for the purpose of covering. The market, however, was both narrow and professional, and as soon as the demand from the shorts was satisfied a general reaction ensued, which was accelerated during the afternoon by a fresh attack from the bears and the circulation of unfavorable rumors from Washington and the West.

American Sugar Refining was moderately active and fluctuated with the various stories from Washington as to the chances of the Senate schedule. The stock at one time declined a point and later recovered, but fell off fractionally near the close. Chicago Gas rose ¾ and declined ⅞. Consolidated Gas improved 1⅝. Distilling first moved up ⅛ and dropped back 1. General Electric was fractionally lower. United States Cordage rose ½. Sugar preferred, National Lead, and Tobacco were steady.

The bond market was generally firm all day, the principal changes being: Advances—Louisville and New Albany 1sts, 2¼; Iron Mountain 5s, 2; Richmond Terminal stamped 6s and Oregon Navigation trust receipt 5s, 1½. Declines—Louisville-New Albany consols, 3; Nashville and Chattanooga 1sts, 2; Oregon Navigation 1sts, 1¾.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent, last loan 1, closed 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@5 per cent. Sterling exchange dull and easier with actual business in bankers' bills at 488¼@488½ for demand and at 487¼@487½ for sixty days; posted rates 488½ and 489@489½; commercial bills, 486¼@486½; silver certificates, 64@65.

The total sales of stocks today were 117,341 shares, including American Sugar, 52,100; Burlington, 17,400; Chicago Gas, 8,000; Distilling and Cattle Feeding, 7,040; Rock Island, 3,700; St. Paul, 6,800.

Government bonds steady; State bonds inactive.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Aug. 2	Aug. 1
Atchison	1,500	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Amer. Sugar	52,500	104⅜	102	102⅞	104⅜
Do pfd	400	94⅛	94	94⅛	94⅞
Amer. Tobacco	200	88⅞	88⅛	88⅛	88⅞
Amer. Ex	42	111	111	111	111
Am. Cable	115	90	90	90	......
C., B. & Q.	17,000	72⅛	71⅞	71⅞	72
C. & N.-W.	300	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102¼
Do pfd	9	141⅛	141	141⅛	......
C., M. & St. P.	6,900	57⅞	57⅛	57⅜	57
Do pfd	600	117	117	117	117
C., R. I. & P.	3,900	64	63	63⅞	63⅞
C., St. P., M. & O.	500	34½	34¼	34¼	34½
Do pfd	300	111	111	111	......
Ches & Ohio	200	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	......
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	545	108	107¼	107½	106⅜
Can. Pacific	100	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	......
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	700	117½	116⅞	117⅛	115⅛
Chicago Gas	8,000	73⅛	72⅜	72⅞	72⅜
D., L. & W.	100	162½	162½	162⅜	162¼
Den. & Rio G. pfd	400	27½	27⅜	27½	27⅜
Dist. & C. F. Co.	7,100	19⅜	18⅜	18⅞	18⅜
Gen. Electric	1,300	36⅝	36	36⅜	35⅞
Ill. Cent	100	90½	90½	90½	90½
Lake Shore	300	129	129	129	129
Louis. & Nash	2,600	46⅞	46⅜	46⅞	45⅞
Long Island	140	90	88½	88½	......
L., N. A. & C.	85	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	......
Mich. Cent	125	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	......
M., K. & T. pfd	100	20	20	20	......
Manhattan	400	113	112½	113	112⅞
Mo. Pac	800	24⅞	24	24⅜	24
Minn. & St. L.	100	4½	4½	4½	......
N. Y., N. H. & H.	70	182	181	181½	......
N. Y. & N. E.	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	......
Nor Pac. pfd	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	......
N. Y., L. E. & W.	1,300	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	13
Do pfd	200	26½	26½	26½	......
N. Y., S. & W. pfd	300	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	......
N. Y., Ont. & W.	300	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Nat. Lead	1,030	38⅜	38	38	38⅜
U. S. Cordage	202	21	21	21	20½
Nat. Starch 1st pfd	25	40	40	40	......
Peo., D. & E.	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Rich. Termi	110	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Do pfd	200	18⅛	18	18⅛	......
So. Pac	300	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
Texas Pac	200	8⅛	8	8⅛	8
Tenn. Coal	600	17⅛	17	17	......
Union Pac	1,300	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
U. S. Rubber	250	34⅜	34	34⅜	......
U. S. Leather pfd	200	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅛
W. & L. E.	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
Do pfd	100	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
Wabash	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
Do pfd	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
Western Union	1,400	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84⅜
Wis. Cent	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	......

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	148	Fargo	113
American	110	United States	50

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 5s, reg	117½	U. S. 4s, coup	114
U. S. 5s, coup	118	U. S. 2s, reg	96
U. S. 4s, reg	113½		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

1000 Atch 4s	70⅛	5000 MK&T 2d	39⅛
15000 Atch 2d 3-4s CA	21⅛	2000 NYC db5s	110
7000 A&P inc	2⅛	63000 NP 1st cp	108⅛@108⅛
6000 A & NW 1sts	81⅛	27000 NP con 5s	22⅛@23
5000 BCR&N 1st tr 97⅛@97⅞		10000 NP 3d cp	50
2000 CS 1st gt	109⅛	12000 NYO&W rf 4s	85⅛@86
2000 CP 6s '97	100⅛	13000 N Y O & W cn 5s	109⅛@109⅛
4000 C&O-R&A div 5s	90	3000 N Y C & St L 4s	100⅛@101
2000 C&O-R & A div 2d cn 4s	82	5000 NC&SL 1st	128
26000 CRI&P x 5s	100⅛@101	3000 NC&SL cn	101
10000 Con Gas C 1st 5s	82⅛	1000 O & C 1st 5s	78
26000 CNJ g m 5s reg	115	5000 OR&N 1st	103⅛
5000 C&O 6s-1911	117⅛	1000 O&S L 1st	46
5000 C&O con 5s	105	7000 O R & N 5s	62⅛
8000 CB&Q c is	120⅛@120⅛	1000 P&R gmis	75@75⅛
4000 C&E I cn	123	1000 P&W 1st	62⅛
2000 C&EI gen 5s	97⅛	1000 RGW&G 1st	62⅛
5000 C G L & C Co 1st	86⅛	16000 R&WP tc tr 6s st	56⅛@57⅛
11000 C & N P 1st trt	41⅛	33000 R&WP tr tr 5s trce	26⅛@27
10000 C&NW co gd 7s	121⅛	3000 SJ&GI 1st	65
3000 EL&BS 5s	97⅛@98	6000 SL&IM 5s	76⅛@77
11000 Erie con gd 7s	133⅛	500 SL&SF 2d-Class B	111
1000 FW&DC 1st	67	1000 SL&SW 2 inc	14@14⅛
1000 GE deb 5s	88	2000 S A & A P 4s	51⅛
2000 H&TC 1st 5s	102⅛	7000 SP of NM 1st	95⅛
7000 Jeff Ry 1st	100	10000 T&P 1st	81⅛@81⅛
1000 L S & M S 2d rg	121⅛	20000 T&P 2d	21⅛@22
2000 LV of NY 1st	99⅛	9000 TSL&KC 1st tr	57
6000 L&N con	111⅛	5000 T&NO con 5s	91
1000 LNA&C 1st	110	3000 U P 1st of 1896	103⅛
1000 LNA&C con	87@87⅛	1000 UP 1s of '97	103⅛
1000 Laclede 1st 5s	87⅛	2000 UP 1st of '98	104⅛@104⅛
5000 M C is	121⅛	2000 U&D 5s	101⅛
20000 Met El 1st	118⅛	3000 Wab 1st 5s	102⅛
7000 Mex Int 1st 4s	70⅛@70⅛	3000 Wab 2d m 5s	66⅛@66⅛
2000 M&SP 1st-SMdv	115	8000 W S gt 4s	103⅛
3000 M&SP cmis ser A	89⅛@90⅛	10000 Wis C 1st	53⅛
10000 MK&E 1st	78@78⅛		
19000 M&O gm 4s	62@62⅛		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	1,750	3⅞	[illegible]	3⅞	4⅛
Am. Sugar	5,600	104⅛	[illegible]	102⅛	102⅜
Do pfd	220	94⅛	[illegible]	94	94
Bell Tel	10	198	[illegible]	198	......
C., B. & Q.	3,400	72	[illegible]	71⅞	72
Chi. Junc. Ry	15	90	[illegible]	90	90
Do pfd	10	98	[illegible]	98	98
Fitchburg R R pfd	80	68⅛	[illegible]	68⅛	68⅛
Gen. Elec	500	36⅛	[illegible]	36⅛	36⅛

BONDS.

2000 Atch 4s	70⅛	1000 Wis Cent 5s	53
5000 Gas 1st 5s	77⅛	1000 C B & Q con 5s	100⅛
10000 do 2ds	50⅛@50⅛		

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Chollar, 20c; Crown Point, 70c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.35; Deadwood, 50c; Gould and Curry, 45c; Hale and Norcross, 65c; Homestake, $13.00; Mexican, 90c; Ontario, $7.00; Ophir, $2.00; Plymouth, 10c; Sierra Nevada, 65c; Standard, $1.50; Union Consolidated, 60c; Yellow Jacket, 45c; Iron Silver, 10c; Quicksilver, $2.25; Quicksilver, preferred, $12.00; Bulwer, 10c.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—Atlantic, $8.00; Boston and Montana, $22.50; Butte and Boston, $8.50; Calumet and Hecla, $277.00; Centennial, $100.00; Franklin, $8.50; Kearsarge, $4.50; Osceola, $18.25; Quincy, $78.00; Tamarack, $156.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 2.—Alta, 25c; Belcher, 80c; Best & Belcher, $1.10; Bodie Consolidated, $1.10; Bulwer, 16c; Chollar, 28c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.70; Crown Point, 75c; Gould & Curry, 51c; Hale & Norcross, 65c; Mexican, $1.05; Mono, 17c; Ophir, $2.05; Potosi, 43c; Savage, 31c; Sierra Nevada, 69c; Union Consolidated, 65c; Utah, 5c; Yellow Jacket, 45c.

STATEMENT OF BANK OF ENGLAND.

Its Weekly Return Is Still Strong—Weekly Statement of Bank of France.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Bank of England's weekly return is still strong. The coin and bullion decreased £362,000, to £38,302,000, because of cash going to the provinces for holiday requirements. The net influx of gold for the week was £205,000, £130,000 from Australia, £7,000 from Paris, and the remainder in bars bought. Thirty-five thousand pounds went out to the Cape and £100,000 to Chili. The bank is now the only buyer of gold here. The London banks have reduced the deposit rates to ½ per cent. This is absolutely unprecedented and indicates prolonged ease in money. The stock markets were idle today, but cheerful. Americans were strong, closing at the best, with a smart rise in Louisville on vague rumors of a tariff bill agreement.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: Notes in circulation increased 39,575,000 francs; treasury accounts current increased 12,775,000 francs; gold on hand increased 18,075,000 francs; bills discounted increased 59,450,000 francs; silver in hand decreased 3,675,000 francs.

Three per cent rentes 102f 12½c for the account.

Garfield Park Concert.

The program for the Garfield Park band concert this evening is as follows:

Star Spangled Banner.
1. Overture, "Jubel" ... Bach
2. Court Dance ... Bucalossi
3. Selection, "Bohemian Girl" ... Balfe
4. Waltz, "Estudiantina" ... Waldteufel
5. Barcarole, "Fischer Lied" ... Lange
6. Trombone solo (selected)
Frank Holton.
7. Selection, "Carmen" ... Bizet
8. Dance, "Popcorn" ... Lath
9. Medley, "A Boston Bake" ... Brooks
10. Patrol, "G. A. R." ... Fassett
11. Finale, "The Virginia Skedaddle" ... Rosenfeld

MAY SMASH THE POOL.

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND GULF SPRINGS A SURPRISE.

Its General Freight Agent Tells Western Trunk Lines Committee He Is Not Prepared to State Whether His Company Will Put Its Tonnage in the Pool—Matter Referred to Executive Committee with Instructions—Cut in California Passenger Rates—Other Railway News.

The Western Trunk Line committee's meeting at Chairman Bird's office yesterday and the day before was not as harmonious as was indicated by first reports. It transpires that the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf railway took a position at yesterday's meeting that threatens the existence of the newly-formed traffic pool. The object of the meeting was to perfect arrangements for the division of tonnage under the agreement. The General Freight Agent of the Fort Scott and Gulf announced to the surprise of the other members of the committee that he was not prepared to state whether his company would put its tonnage or any part thereof in the pool. This stopped further proceedings, as the Santa Fé, St. Louis and San Francisco and Missouri Pacific representatives stated that their lines could not afford to pool their traffic unless the Fort Scott was a party to the arrangement. It was finally decided to refer the matter to the Executive committee of General Managers and let them try to get the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf to conform with the requirements of the agreement.

California Passenger Rates Cut.

Indications point to another serious row among the Western roads regarding California passenger rates. Since the close of the Midwinter Fair up to about two weeks ago the restored rates were apparently well maintained. Lately, however, complaints about secret rate-cutting have become quite frequent, and it now looks as if another general break in rates will take place. A private dispatch was received here from San Francisco yesterday stating that the Burlington agent has purchased seven tickets at a cut of $13.50 via Union Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Baltimore and Ohio railroads to New York; also one to Chicago via Union Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul at a cut of $9.50. The Burlington threatens to make a flat rate over its counter to meet the cuts.

Wheeling and Lake Erie Passes Dividend.

MASSILLON, O., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The Wheeling and Lake Erie has passed the usual quarterly dividend on preferred stock on account of diminished business due to the strikes. An official statement says the road will keep every wheel turning until the navigation season ends to move sufficient coal into the Northwest, and that ore contracts already made exceed last season's tonnage by 50 per cent.

Railway Notes.

H. Muchall has been appointed Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Chicago Great Western railway at Marshalltown, Ia.

The Chicago Great Western railway has been selected as the official route by the Grand Army men for the trip to the G. A. R. meeting at Pittsburg.

Charles H. Warren has been appointed General Manager of the Great Northern railway, vice C. W. Case, resigned. Mr. Warren will have entire charge of the operation of the Great Northern's lines.

A meeting of the conference committee of General Freight Agents of Trunk Lines, Central Traffic, New England, and Western Lines will be held in New York Aug. 8 to consider rate basis on trans-Mississippi River traffic.

The estimated gross earnings of the entire system of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway company both east and west of the Missouri River for July, 1894, are $1,018,436, a decrease as compared with estimated earnings July, 1893, of $523,678.

A. F. Banks has been appointed Traffic Manager of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern railway, with office at No. 1250 Monadnock Block, Chicago, vice H. J. Page, resigned to engage in private business. The office of General Freight Agent has been abolished.

By assent of the receiver of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company's lines trip passes of Union Pacific issue to points west of Huntington, Ore., granted prior to Aug. 4, 1894, will be honored to their date of expiration, but no annual or time passes of Union Pacific issue will be honored upon lines west of Huntington, Ore., on or after Aug. 15, 1894.

The Denver, Leadville and Gunnison railway, at present a portion of the Union Pacific system between Denver and Leadville and Denver and Baldwin, and branches will cease to be operated by the Union Pacific from and after Aug. 7. No tickets should be sold by Eastern connections to passengers reaching points on the line named after Aug. 6.

JOHN M'AFEE NABBED AS A SUSPECT

Indianapolis Police Think He May Know About the Murder of Officer Matterson.

John McAfee, colored, is locked up at the Harrison Street Station as a suspect in a murder case at Indianapolis. Druggist Peyster was shot dead in his store there last December. Ed McAfee, a cousin of the man arrested here, was arrested for the crime and sent to the penitentiary for life. Christmas night Policeman Matterson surprised two men while robbing a store, and, when he attempted their arrest one of them killed him. A few days ago William Cole, a half-breed Indian, was arrested at Indianapolis, and Detective Thornton, a colored member of the force there, was sent to Chicago to arrest McAfee. Assisted by Detective Sergeants Smith and Green of the Central Station, and some Evanston officers, McAfee was caught in Evanston yesterday. He expressed a perfect willingness to go back without papers, but late last evening a colored bartender named Johnson told McAfee he would exhaust all legal resources to prevent his return to Indiana, and the prisoner may conclude to make a fight against requisition.

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FLAMES ROAR AGAIN.

CHICAGO VISITED BY THREE MORE WHIRLWINDS OF FIRE.

John Spry Lumber Piles Go, Entailing a Loss of $150,000, Covered by Insurance—Five Firms Burned Out on West Van Buren Street—The Loss There $193,000; Insurance Not Known—South Side Livery Stable Consumed—Many People Narrowly Escape Cremation.

[*Continued from first page.*]

and had a narrow escape from being burned. The floor of the room in which Cook was sleeping was burned and he was awakened by the smoke. None of his household goods were saved, and Mr. Cook escaped without his clothing. The building was worth $2,000. The horses and carriages burned were valued at $5,000. The occupants of the cottage at No. 130 Thirtieth street were compelled to leave in short order. The cottage is owned by William De Baptist, who occupies the first floor, with his family. The stable is surrounded by frame residences and the occupants of these had to get out of them. The origin of the fire is not known.

FIRE SWEEPS THE YARDS CLEAN.

Nothing but Twisted Rails Left in Its Track—Sixteen Hours of Burning.

Almost $2,000,000 is the total of damage done by the fire of Wednesday night in the lumber district. From Ashland avenue to the west of Robey street the great piles of lumber and the manufacturing plants scattered among them have been simply wiped out; the burned district is a blistered Sahara.

Here is the list of losses and insurance stated as accurately as is now possible. It will take days to determine exactly what is the loss:

Barber Asphalt Paving company, stock and mixing-house (insurance $245,000)	$ 50,000
Barnum & Richardson Foundry, coke-house burned (fully insured)	500
City of Chicago, 4,000 feet of hose burned and one engine damaged	4,000
Columbia Elevator company (fully insured)	1,500
Conway, R. F., mill and paving blocks (fully insured)	100,000
E. E. Ayers Tie and Dock company (fully insured)	20,000
Edward Hines Lumber company (insurance, $148,500)	10,000
J. B. McAdams Cedar Post company (partially insured)	15,000
Maxwell Bros., box factory (insured)	3,000
Palmer, W. C. B., cedar posts (partially insured)	6,000
Perley, Lowe & Co., lumber (insurance, $145,500)	150,000
R. S. Whitcomb Cedar company (insured)	1,000
Santa Fé railroad company, docks and tie yard (insured)	2,000
Sarrell & Locke, cedar posts	1,000
Schumacher & Higbee, lumber (insurance, $15,000)	35,000
Siemens & Halske, electrical dynamo factory (insurance, $110,100)	400,000
S. K. Martin Lumber company (insurance, $543,250)	800,000
Shipping, railroads and docks (estimated)	100,000
Spry, John, lumber (fully insured)	2,000
Wells & French, Car Building company (insurance, $304,390)	250,000
Total	$1,951,000

After the rear wall of the building had fallen the fire spread to the four-story brick building, Nos. 154-156 West Van Buren street, and it caught fire on the top floor. The building was unoccupied. The sparks fell through the elevator shaft to the basement, and the top and first floors were burning fiercely. The firemen at once directed several streams of water upon it and it was soon under control. The structure is owned by W. H. Bennett.

Today the place where the fire was is swept as clean and bald as a billiard table. Only the occasional ruin of a little office shanty, the wreck of a factory or two, the tangled ironwork of box cars or lumber wagons breaks the dead monotony of this stretch of desolation. The floors on which the lumber was piled have been burned down into the earth and nothing but the millions of nails that secured them are left. Where the switch tracks were there are tangled rails and twisted rods from the freight cars. In some places the very wheels of these cars were melted by the awful heat. The piling of the dock fronts along the slips has been burned down to the water's edge. The wooded blocks on such of the lumber streets as were paved are cupped and half consumed by fire.

Swept by Fire Whirlwinds.

Those who saw the great blaze from the south side of the river can understand why there is no wreckage, no smoldering piles of débris and ashes left in the yards. Even after the fire was under control late Wednesday night the burning area was scoured by little blazing cyclones and whirlwinds. These waved up and down over the burning hillocks of lumber, roaring like express trains and twisting up ashes, blazing planks, and showers of coal; scattering them far and wide across the prairies. On the river itself these fiery whirlwinds traveled sucking up little waterspouts that were full of fire and steam. One observer counted seven of these fire storms coming quickly one after the other. Some of them shot ribbons of flame into the heavens and others blinded people to the south with embers and ashes.

So these gyrating fire storms left nothing for the wreckers to clear away in the burned yards. The lumbermen can go in there today—if the ground has cooled sufficiently—and begin piling their stacks of planks again just as if they were working on clear prairie.

This is the condition of the burned district from Slip E, between Hoyne and Robey streets eastward, to Slip H, near Ashland avenue, and from almost to Twenty-second street south to the river—an area five blocks long by about four deep. Westwardly the fire halted at Slip E, between Robey street and Hoyne avenue. This slip separates the yards of the Edward Hines Lumber company and the Martin yards. The flames kept jumping the slip and gnawing at Hines' piles of planks They did him about $18,000 damages according to his own account. "For two hours," said Mr. Hines yesterday, "it was nip and tuck for us, but we are still in business at the old stand. Our loss is not less than $10,000; altogether there must have been 50,000,000 feet of lumber burned, at least $1,000,000 worth."

Along the western edge of this slip also are the Columbia Elevators, over which there was so desperate a fight, and the Barnum and Richardson iron foundries, also slightly seared by the blaze. Eastward from this slip is a hot and cindery desert. Of the Martin yards there is nothing left but the little lumber shed, a shingle mill, and two piles of brick, one on each side of Lincoln street, where the firm's offices were. An engine was kept at the head of Slip E, another further down Slip D, all the afternoon playing on the burned piling. The object was to cool it off. S. K. Martin wants to replank the slips at once and begin to unload lumber at his docks. Already there are five or six vessels laden with lumber for the firm waiting for a chance to unload. The firm had in hand between 45,000,000 and 50,000,000 feet, so an office employé said, and since the revival of business since the collapse of the strike has been receiving at least 500,000 feet every week. A place to handle these consignments has to be found at once.

The next lumber firm of consequence, traveling eastward, is Perley, Lowe & Co. Their office at No. 1097 Wood street is still standing, but their yards are licked up as clean as Martin's. Perley, Lowe & Co. had in stock 15,000,000 feet of lumber. All burned. Also 1,800 feet of dock front. Loss $150,000. South and east of this concern, between Wood street. Slip B was the car-wheel foundry of Wells, French & Co. Some of the car-wheels are left, but the foundry has gone into a tumbled pile of brick, out of which two blast furnace towers poke up in melancholy fashion. The loss here is considered to be total even by the insurance men.

Next what was the three-story brick factory of the Siemens-Halske Electric company, No. 1166 Wood street. A total wreck. One little brick addition containing the fireproof vaults still stands. The rest of the big factory is tumbled in ruins. Within is a mass of wrecked dynamos and engines. The fire by a strange freak skipped over a great pile of coal that lay beside this establishment and licked up the factory itself. But the managers are making ready even now to rebuild. An engine pumped away on the ruins all day trying to cool them, so workmen could remove the bricks. One gang of men was set to work prying open the fireproof vaults, where the company has $150,000 worth of working plans and blue prints stored. The saving of these is of incalculable value to the company, for it can go ahead with its work now. "This is the only factory the Siemens-Halske company has in the United States," said a representative of the firm yesterday. "We expect to begin rebuilding at once. We have contracts to supply the West Chicago railway company with generators aggregating 9,000 horse power, and the Garden City company with $3,000. We have already opened negotiations to secure a temporary shop up-town and will resume work at once."

On eastward from here the mixing-house of the Barber Asphalt company, along Slip B and the river, lies completely wrecked. The Schumacker & Higbee lumber yards are in the same condition. There is little but useles débris left of the R. T. Conway paving-block establishment at Ashland avenue, where the fire was held in check.

Over this desolate district yesterday great crowds of open-mouthed curiosity hunters roamed and stumbled and struggled with the police. Every kind and condition of people were out, afoot, in buggies, in bicycles. The lumber yards district swarmed with a begrimed holiday crowd.

The fire boat Geyser moved slowly up and down the slips, spouting half a dozen great streams on the smoldering piles. The Geyser was blistered and seared on cabin and hull and its crew worked doggedly and with little spirit, overcome by their exertions of the night before and the memory of the awful death of their commander, John McGinn, the Lieutenant who had been in charge of the boat.

Across the Martin yards there was a straight stretch of nothing to the river, and the huge Santa Fé elevator just beyond. This elevator is scorched and singed by the fire whirlwinds that swept upon it. Its high brick smokestack is warped quite out of plumb by the heat that beat upon it.

It was a fire that played many queer pranks; its very appearance was deceptive. The low-flying clouds of Wednesday night reflected a red glow from the flames over all this corner of Illinois. Many people even in the city thought at first that it was only a phenomenal storm sunset or a display of northern lights. At Thirty-fifth and Cottage Grove avenue people refused to believe that there was any fire, thinking the strange light was a lurid sunset. Yet at Thirty-ninth and Indiana avenue quantities of flaming brands were picked up. Excursionists on the lake saw the light while sixty-five miles out of port. One man who lives in the suburbs thirty-five miles out saw the glare and started to go to it on his bicycle, thinking it was only a mile or so away. In Bridgeport the great blaze made wild panic. Scores of people packed up their goods and prepared to flee from their little wooden houses.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning after the fire was supposed to have been under control for hours, one of the flaming cyclones got away and swept into the lumber piles of Maxwell Bros., at Laflin street and the river. This cost the Geyser another hard fight. Lumber and box cars worth $2,000 were destroyed. It was 10:45 o'clock when the fire was "rung out," though of course engines were kept there all day. The fire had lasted sixteen hours and one minute.

Busy Night for Fire Gongs.

During the progress of Wednesday night's fire the fire-alarm gongs were in more than ordinarily active service. From the time that the first call was made at the lumber yard district until midnight there were twelve other alarms pulled in. The schedule of the night is as follows:

6:42 p. m., box 516, lumber yard fire; 6:51, 2-11; 6:55, 3-11; 6:58, box 724; 7:09, special call for ten engines; 7:15, box 562; 7:15, box 113; 7:24, special call for ten engines; 7:40, still alarm calling engine 53; 7:42, special call for ten engines; 7:43, still alarm calling engine No. 51; 7:52, still alarm calling engine No. 53; 8:02, box 346; 8:05, box 438; 8:24, special call for five engines; 9:40, box 136; 11:58, still alarm calling engine No. 56; 11:59, still alarm calling engine No. 16; 11:59, box 176; 11:49, box 2,349.

Second Assistant Chief Green and Marshal Horan of the First Battalion were in charge at headquarters and directed the movements of the relief department that was serving the city outside of the big fire, and as Cheif Swenie relieved his forces they reported at Engine No. 23's house, Paulina and Hinman streets, from which point they were distributed about the city under the direction of Assistant Chief Green. From the above table it will be seen that twenty calls were made, and that twelve of them were for fires other than that at the lumber yard. Luckily none of them proved to be serious fires.

Chief Swenie said yesterday that this was the largest fire he had seen since the great fire that swept the city away in 1871. "The lumber yards were ripe for a fire," he said, "as the lumber was dry as tinder and stored in plenty. The wind was such that we could never tell which way the flames would turn. Assistant Chief Musham was thrown into the river by the wind. I was near by, and fully expected that two lumber piles in front of me would be picked up and thrown in every direction. It was a perfect whirlwind, and I prepared to lay flat on the ground. I think we were fortunate, under the circumstances, in holding that fire to the area it burned, and it would not have surprised me had it burned over twice the ground. But when we fought it to a standstill at Paulina street I knew the battle was over. The boys fought nobly and did good work."

"Were the fatalities and injuries more than you could expect at such a fire?"

"No. It was a hard fire to fight—hot and smoky, and it was natural that there would be some accidents. Many of the men worked in dangerous spots long after they had been almost totally exhausted."

"Have you estimated the loss?"

"Only roughly, but I think that all of the newspapers have overestimated it. I think that $1,000,000 will cover it and that not over 40,000,000 feet of lumber was burned."

Fire Department's Loss.

"The department's loss," said the chief, "is not so great as we anticipated, beyond the loss of one of our men. Only one engine was damaged and that is ready for service now. Her wheels were burned off and that was all. We also lost about 3,000 to 4,000 feet of hose valued at 90 cents per foot. Lieut. McGinn of the fireboat Geyser was a brave and a good fireman. He was promoted to a Lieutenancy last year and was one of the bravest men we had. Our men certainly did magnificent work. They were terribly punished, but they never faltered for an instant. We were not hampered by the crowd for the reason that the fire was so hot that they could get nowhere near where we were at work."

Thursday's experience with fires starts the month of August off with a day's record that would make this month compare favorably with July should the record continue. July, 1894, will be memorable for the fact that it averaged a fire every thirty-seven minutes in this city, or 1,202 alarms for the month, the largest month's record ever known in the history of Chicago. The reason assigned to this is the fact that the month included the national holiday, incident to which there is always a large number of fires, and also the fact that it was the month of Debs' insurrection, which resulted in riot and lawlessness, incident to which there were many freight car fires and the burning of other railroad property by strikers. July 4 there was a fire every twelve minutes. In July, 1893, there were 850 fires, which shows that the record is 50 per cent larger for the corresponding month this year.

The inquest over the body of John McGinn, the Lieutenant of the Geyser, will not be held until Tuesday afternoon. Deputy Coroner McNally has postponed it until that date at the request of Chief Swenie because the firemen who are to appear as witnesses are too utterly worn out to attend an inquest. Yesterday a jury sitting at No. 685 Union street under Deputy Coroner Kelly held an inquest over William Wollenfell, who was knocked into the slip near Paulina street by the explosion of a cap in Engine 35. A verdict of death by accidental drowning was returned.

Justice Dooley yesterday sent to jail eighteen boys captured by the police during the fire. They are charged with picking pockets in the crowds of sightseers.

S. K. Martin does not consider that he is yet in a position to tell his exact loss, but that it is immense and largely in excess of the amount of the insurance.

TOTAL OF INSURANCE CARRIED.

It Reaches $1,291,240—List of Losses and Companies.

The total of the insurance carried on the buildings, mills, and lumber yards of the various firms involved, as secured from agents of companies in Chicago, amounts to $1,291,240. There may be more than this amount, the remainder being carried in underground companies. The amounts carried by various companies and firms is summed up as follows:

S. K. Martin & Co.	$ 543,250
Wells & French Co.	304,390
Perley, Lowe & Co	145,500
E. Hines & Co.	148,500
Seimens & Halske	110,100
Schumacher & Higbee	15,000
Barber Asphalt Paving company	24,500
Total	$1,291,240

The insurance by companies is as follows:

S. K. Martin & Co. on East Branch:

Grand Rapids	$ 1,000	Imperial	$ 2,500
Rutgers	1,000	Germania, N.O.	3,000
Pacific	1,000	Sun. Mutual	4,500
Alamo	1,000	Phenix, B.	2,500
Westchester	1,000	Greenwich	1,000
Citizens', St.Louis	1,000	Broadway	1,000
Royal	1,500	Connecticut	2,500
Palatine	2,500	Ætna	4,000
Transatlantic	2,500	Allemania	1,000
Hamburg-Bremen	2,500	Rockford	1,000
Oak Home	2,500	Home	2,500
S. U. N.	2,500	Reading	1,000
N. Y. Undwriters'	2,500	Man'f's and Merch	1,000
Caledonian	2,500	Fidelity	1,500
Boylston	2,500	Merchants'	1,000
Pennsylvania	2,500	Newark	1,500
American, N. Y.	5,000	Orient	1,500
German-Americ'n	2,500	German, Pa.	1,500
Cin. Underwriters'	1,500	American Boston	1,500
New Hampshire	1,000	Mercantile	1,500
National	1,500	Norwich Union	1,250
St. Paul	1,500	Lion	1,500
Hartford	2,000	Atlas	1,500
American P.	1,500	Transatlantic	1,000
Queen	1,500	North German	1,000
North German	2,500	New Hampshire	1,250
Com. Union	5,000	P. of B.	1,250
Guardian	2,500	Fire Association	1,500
L. L. G.	1,000	Manchester	1,000
Western Pa.	1,000	Prus National	1,500
National	1,000	German Mil	1,500
Firemen's, Boston	2,000	Commerce	1,500
Lancashire	4,000	Spring Garden	2,500
N. Y. Bowery	1,500	Phœnix, London	2,500
N. B. M.	1,500	American, N. J.	1,000
F. Fund	1,500	Concordia	1,000
Franklin	1,500	Union Pa.	1,000
Traders'	1,500	Firemen's, N. J.	1,000
London Assur.	1,500	British-American	1,500
Queen	1,000	Firemen's Fund	1,000
Syndicate	1,000	Mechanics'	1,500
Mec. and Trader	1,000		
North River	1,500	Total	$420,750

S. K. Martin & Co. on West Branch:

Queen	$ 2,500	American, N. J.	$ 1,500
Ætna	2,500	Concordia	1,500
Prov. Washington	1,500	Firemen's, N. J	1,500
Lion	1,500	First National	1,500
Manchester	2,500	American Central	1,500
Roc. German	2,500	Detroit	1,500
Transatlantic	2,500	Buffalo, German	1,500
Hamburg-Bremen	2,500	Michigan	1,500
Palatine	2,500	Ætna	1,500
Royal	2,500	Pacific	1,500
Citizen's, St. L	1,500	Rutgers	1,500
Westchester	1,500	No. German	2,500
Grand Rapids	1,500	Ger. Mil. Mec.	2,500
Western, Pa.	1,500	L. L. & G.	2,500
S. U. & N.	2,000	Atlas	2,000
German-American	3,000	German, Pa.	1,500
American, N. Y.	5,000	Western, Tor	1,500
St. Paul	2,500	Reading	1,500
Hartford	2,500	Fire Assn	1,500
Home	2,500	Mfrs. and Builders	1,500
Springgarden	2,500	Citizens', Pa.	1,500
Rockford	1,500	Phenix, B.	1,000
Orient	1,500	Union Assur	2,500
N. B. M.	2,500	Union, Pa.	1,500
Ohio	1,500		
Allemania	1,500	Total	$95,000
Fidelity	1,500		

S. K. Martin & Co. on mill:

Mec. and Traders	$ 500	St. Paul	$ 500
First Nat'l	500	Western, Pa.	500
Hamburg Bremen	1,000	Buffalo German	1,000
United States	1,000	Michigan	1,000
Manchester	1,000	London Assur	1,000
Nor. Union	1,000	Prov. Wash	1,000
Mercantile	1,000	L. & L.	1,000
Queen	1,000	N. B. & M	1,500
Boylston	1,000	New Hamp	500
Caledonian	1,000	German, Pa.	500
Imperial	1,500	Mfrs. & Builders'	500
American Central	1,000	Citizens', Pa.	500
Germania	1,000	Conn	500
Fire Association	1,000	Cinn. Und	500
Farmers'	1,000		
American, Pa.	2,000	Total	$27,500
American, N. Y.	500		

S. K. Martin & Co. recapitulation:

On East Branch	$420,750
On West Branch	95,000
On mill	27,500
Total	$543,250

Perley Lowe & Co.:

Mechanics'	$ 1,000	Lancashire	$ 1,500
Mfrs', & Merch's'	1,000	Firemen's, Bost	1,500
United States	1,000	Lion	1,500
Royal	1,500	Amer., N. Y.	2,000
S. U. & N.	1,000	R. I. Und	1,500
Ger. Mil. Mec.	1,000	Ger. Amer.	2,000
Newark	1,000	Hartford	2,000
Capital	1,000	German, Pa.	1,500
Rockford	3,000	Roc. German	2,500
Merchants'	1,500	Atlas	1,500
Continental	1,500	Transatlantic	5,000
N. B. & M.	2,500	No. German	5,000
Traders'	2,500	Hamburg-Bre'en	5,000
L. & L.	2,500	Firemen's, Balt	2,500
Com'l Union	5,000	Phœnix, London	2,500
Atlas	1,000	Springfield	2,500
United Firemen	1,000	Niagara	2,000
Dayton	1,000	Caledonian	2,000
Western	4,000	State, Pa.	1,500
Girard	2,500	Lumbermen's	1,500
Western, Pa.	1,000	County	1,500
American, Pa.	1,000	Teutonia	2,500
Farmers'	1,500	Manchester	2,500
Broadway	1,000	Other comp's	47,000
Conn	1,500		
P. of B.	2,000	Total	$145,500

Wells & French company on car building plant:

American, N. Y.	$ 7,500	First National	$ 1,875
Alamo, Tex.	2,500	Firemen's, Md.	2,500
American, Mass.	1,500	Fire Association	3,500
Assurance Lloyds	5,000	Germania, N. O.	2,500
Allemania	1,500	German, Pittsb.	2,500
Atlanta Home	1,500	Girard, Pa.	1,500
Broadway	1,500	Greenwich, N. Y.	1,000
British-America	1,500	Gr'd Rapids, Mich.	1,500
Buffalo German	1,500	Hanover, N. Y.	2,500
Caledonian	4,000	Hartford, Conn.	2,000
Connecticut Fire	7,000	Hamburg-Bremen	5,000
Continental, N. Y.	4,500	Home, N. Y.	5,000
Cincinnati U'w'r's	1,875	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	5,000
Citizens', Pittsb.	1,875	Lancashire, Eng.	5,000
Citizens', N. Y.	2,500	Liv. & Lon. & G.	10,000
Com'onwe'lth, N.Y.	5,000	Manuf'rs', Lloyds	21,000
Dayton, O.	1,250	Merchants', N. J.	2,000
Firemen's, Boston	3,000	Ohio, Dayton	1,500
Mercantile, Mass.	1,500	Palatine, Eng.	5,000
Merchants Lloyds	10,000	Phœnix of London	3,500
Mech. & Traders'.	2,500	Pennsylvania Fire	5,000
Mnfs.' & Builders'.	1,875	Prussian National	2,500
Michigan F. & M.	1,500	Queen	2,500
Manchester, Eng.	2,500	Rochester Germ'n	5,000
Minnesota, Minn.	1,500	Reading, Pa.	2,000
Metropol'n Lloyds	10,000	Spring Garden	5,000
Niagara	2,500	Springfield, Mass.	2,500
N. German, Eng.	7,500	Scot. U. & National	5,000
National, Conn.	5,000	Teutonia, N. O.	2,000
N.Y. Underwriters	2,500	Transatlantic	5,000
North River	1,500	United Firemen's	1,750
N. B. & Mercantile	5,000	Union Assurance	5,000
N. Y. & B. Lloyds	2,500	Virginia, Richm'd	2,500
N. Y. Cent. Lloyds	2,500	Western, Toronto	2,500
Norwich Union	5,000		
Orient	4,000	Total	$254,390
Oakland Home	2,500		

Wells & French company on foundry:

American, N. Y.	$ 2,500	National, Conn.	$ 2,500
Broadway, N. Y.	1,000	North German	2,500
British American	1,000	Phenix, N. Y.	5,000
Connecticut	2,000	Pennsylvania	2,500
Firemen's, Boston	1,000	Palatine, England	2,500
Ins. Co. of N. A.	2,500	Providence Wash.	2,000
Lion, England	2,500	Rockford, Ill	1,500
L. & L. & G.	3,000	Security, Conn.	1,500
Manchester, Eng.	3,500		
Mercantile F. & M.	1,000	Total	$40,000

On lumber in yard:

American Fire, Pa.	$ 2,500	Manchester, Eng.	$ 1,000
Farmers', York, Pa.	1,000	Penna. Fire, Pa.	1,000
German & Milwaukee Mechanics'	1,500	Royal, Eng.	1,500
Ins. Co. of N. A.	1,500	Total	$10,000

Wells & French company, recapitulation:

On car building plant	$254,390
On foundry	40,000
On lumber in yard	10,000
Total	$304,390

E. Hines & Co.:

Hartford	$ 5,000	American, N. Y.	$2,500
German Amer.	5,000	St. Paul	2,500
Transatlantic	2,500	National	2,500
Phenix B	4,000	American, Pa.	2,500
American B	1,000	Atlanta Home	3,000
Ger. Mil. Mec.	2,500	Traders'	2,500
Imperial	2,500	Norwich Union	2,500
Com'l Union	2,500	Capital	1,000
Manchester	5,000	Rockford	1,500
Mec & Traders'	1,000	N. Y. Underwrit	5,000
Cin. Underwriters'	1,000	S. U. & N.	6,500
First National	1,500	Hanover	2,500
Citizens', Pa.	1,500	Prus. Nat'l	1,500
Lion	1,500	Am. Boston	1,000
British American	1,500	Rockford	3,000
Norwich Union	2,500	North Amer	2,500
Caledonian	2,500	Guardian	2,500
National	2,500	Sun Mutual	4,500
Firemen's, Boston	2,500	Western T	4,000
Broadway	2,000	Girard	2,500
Lumbermen's	1,000	Firemen's, N. J.	2,500
State, Pa.	1,000	Concordia	2,500
Teutonia	1,000	Farmers'	1,500
County, Pa.	1,000	Am. Central	1,000
Springfield	1,500	North German	2,500
Niagara	1,500	Firemen's Fund	1,500
Citizens'	1,500	Rochester Ger.	2,500
Sun Mutual	1,500	Atlas	2,500
Germania, N. O.	5,000	New Hampshire	2,500
Hamburg Bremen	5,000		
Firemen's, Balt	2,500	Total	$148,500
R. I. Underwriters'	2,500		

Seimens & Halske. Insurance in general form:

Atlanta Home	$ 2,500	N. Brit. & Mer.	$ 5,000
Atlas, London	2,000	N. Y. Underwrit's.	2,500
Broadway, N. Y.	1,500	North German	2,000
Boylston, Mass.	2,750	Orient, Conn.	3,000
CommercialUnion	3,000	Phenix, N. Y.	5,000
Connecticut Fire	2,500	Palatine, Eng.	2,500
Citizens', N. Y.	2,500	Pennsylvania	2,500
Fire Association	5,000	Queen, America	2,500
Granite State	2,000	Royal, Eng.	5,000
Grand Rapids	2,500	Reading, Pa.	1,500
Greenwich, N. Y.	2,500	R. I. Underwrite's	2,500
German, Pittsburg	1,250	Rockford, Ill.	2,500
Hartford, Conn.	2,500	Rochester Germ'n	5,000
Home, N. Y.	2,500	St. Paul F. & M.	2,500
In. Co. of N. Ami'a	2,500	Spring Garden, Pa.	2,500
L. & L. & Globe	2,500	Transatlantic	2,500
Lancashire	5,000	Union, London	3,000
London Assuran'e	2,000	United States, N. Y.	2,500
Manchester, Eng.	1,500		
Mechanics', Pa.	2,500	Total	$100,100
National, Conn.	4,500		

Insurance on machinery, favor Illinois Steel company:

North German	$ 2,500	Union, Buffalo, NY	$ 1,500
Oakland Home	1,500	Western, Pittsbu'g	1,000
Pacific, N. Y.	1,000		
Phenix, N. Y.	1,500	Total	$10,000
Rutgers, N. Y.	1,000		

Schumacher & Higbee:

Manchester	$ 2,500	London Assurance	1,000
Western, T.	2,500	Lumbermen's Mut	5,000
Queen	2,500		
Phenix, B	1,500	Total	$15,000

Barber Asphalt Paving company, on mill:

Phœnix, London	$ 1,600	Norwich Union	550
County, Pa.	750		
North River	550	Total	$ 4,000
Mercantile	550		

On posts in yard:

Phœnix, London	$ 2,000	Merchants'	1,000
Springfield	3,000	Continental	1,500
Niagara	3,000	L. and L.	2,500
Caledonian	3,000	Newark	1,500
State, Pa.	1,500		
Lumbermen's	1,500	Total	$20,500

Barber Asphalt Paving company, recapitulation:

On mill	$ 4,000
On posts in yard	20,500
Total	$24,500

The estimates of loss placed upon the totals of insurance carried, given by a prominent insurance man is as follows:

S. K. Martin & Co., on East Branch $420,750, loss total; on West Branch $95,000, loss total; on mill $27,500, loss 25 per cent.

Perry, Lowe & Co., $145,500; loss total.

Wells & French company, insurance in general form on car-building plant $254,390, loss 5 per cent; on foundry $40,000, loss total; on lumber in yard $10,000, loss total.

E. Hines & Co., $148,500; loss 10 per cent.

Seimens & Halske, insurance in general form $100,100, loss total; on machinery $10,000, loss total.

Schumacher & Higbee, $15,000; loss 75 per cent.

Barber Asphalt Paving company, on mill $4,000, loss total; on posts in yard $20,500, loss total.

DEATH IN A FIRE AT DETROIT.

One Fireman Killed and Five Injured by Falling Walls.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Two fires in Detroit today caused a financial loss of $90,000, the death of one fireman, and the more or less serious injury of others.

The Dead.

McCARTHY, EUGENE, pipeman No. 19.

The Injured.

BOEBERITZ, CHARLES, pipeman No. 19; body crushed.

LYONS, G. W., pipeman No. 6; hip broken, body bruised.

SCHIEBLE, THOMAS, pipeman No. 19; leg broken and burned.

TATE, LOUIS K., Lieutenant Company 5; back injured, leg crushed.

TRAPP, HENRY, pipeman No. 6; body crushed, head cut.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon fire started in the lumber yard of Hunton, Myles & Weeks and in fifteen minutes had it in ashes and attacked their three-story planing mill. From there the flames spread to the lumber yard and box factory of E. G. Richards. Despite the engines and fireboat responding to a general alarm all the property was burned. Richards' loss is $25,000, with $12,500 insurance, held almost equally by the following companies: Granite State, Westchester, American, Buffalo German, Milwaukee Mechanics', Union, Phœnix, Oakland, Ætna, Atlas, Western. Hunton, Myles & Weeks lose an equal amount, with $15,000 insurance. When the walls of Richards' mill fell the fatalities occurred.

The Michigan Central flour shed, Noble & Co.'s cement warehouse, and ten freight cars owned by the former company burned this morning. Four thousand barrels of flour and 900 rolls of print paper were burned in the warehouse. The total loss is $40,000, covered by insurance in unknown companies and amounts. The Diamond Match company works narrowly escaped destruction.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 2.—Two firemen were killed and five injured in a fire today which destroyed the Mill Building at Randolph and Jefferson streets. The killed are:

GEISLER, GEORGE, of Engine No. 1.

DICKET, GEORGE, of Truck C.

The loss on building and contents will aggregate $55,000, fully insured.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 2.—A private dispatch received today from Waneta, B. C., states that the Steamer Columbia took fire last night while lying at the woodyard above the boundary line on the Columbia River, and was entirely destroyed. No lives were lost. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

BURNED TO A CRISP BY A CURRENT.

Leroy Wright Leans Against an Electric Light Pole.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—A few days since a tree was removed from Washington street on the public square. One end of a guy wire that supported an electric street light pole had been attached to it. Instead of removing the wire the lower end was wrapped about the pole. Last night at 10 o'clock Robert Rice leaned against the pole and was knocked senseless. His companion, Will Snowden, anxious to investigate, got the same kind of a dose. Supt. John Singleton of the city electric light plant was summoned and while preparing to cut the wire down Leroy Wright came along and recklessly took hold of the wire. While on the brick pavement he did not seriously notice the effect, but when he stepped into the street he fell with a cry, "Take me loose." Great holes were burned in the man's feet and hands and his body was burned to a crisp. It required ten minutes' time to shut off the current of 2,500 volts and release the man. His remains will be taken to Dunkirk, and the city is already preparing for a heavy damage suit.

BOTHERED TO GET BONDSMEN.

Mayor Jacks Again Arrested on a Charge of Conspiracy with City Clerk Fay.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Judge McLaughlin's court-room was crowded this morning when Mayor T. Jacks' case was called. Attorneys for the defense waived examination. The Mayor was held in $1,000 bonds. For a time it looked as if the Mayor would not be able to get them, so great was the feeling against him. Many business-men refused, and the few that were willing to go on his bond were threatened with a boycott if they did so. A Putnam County farmer signed his bond. As soon as he was free the Mayor was again arrested upon a charge of conspiracy. In the second warrant, besides the Mayor, City Clerk Fay was also to be arrested, but the latter gentlemen has disappeared. This complaint states that the Mayor and City Clerk were in a conspiracy to rob the city, and had for some time past been signing orders on the city treasury without the knowledge of the City Council. The City Clerk is supposed to be at Toluca, and an officer has been sent after him. The grand jury meets on the 20th.

RENEW SPARK OF LOVE AT SIXTY.

Schoolmates Exchange Vows, Are Separated, but Come Together in Old Age.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—A romantic marriage of Wooster parties took place at Monroe, Mich., today. William T. Culbertson of Wooster, O., and Mrs. Elizabeth Findlay of Fort Wayne, Ind., were the contracting parties. Mr. Culbertson and Mrs. Findlay, née Thomas, were brought up together at Wooster, near here. While they were schoolmates a strong affection existed between them. At 18 they were engaged, but their parents objected to the match and the couple were separated. After a time each married. Their mates died three and five years ago respectively. The old-time lovers met again, found their youthful spark had not died out, and a wedding was the result. Both are 60, and happy and chipper as youngsters. They will live at Wooster.

GIVES THE MINERS FREE BEER.

They Quarrel Over the Spoil and Thomas Walonskie Is Beaten to Death.

BRACEVILLE, Ill., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Thomas Walonskie was murdered last night in the Polish settlement near this place in a row over beer. The victim was literally beaten to death. Two brothers, Adam and Joseph Sodiskie, are supposed to be the ones that caused his death. A sister of the two also beat the fellow with a beer pail. In the event of the miners deciding to go to work the company gave away several barrels of beer, and this is what got them started. Adam Sodiskie and another man are now in jail and the constable is after Joe, but at present he has not been caught.

TO INVESTIGATE THE GAMBLING.

Keepers of Dens Fear They Will Be Assessed for the Campaign Fund.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Leavenworth was visited today by two Populist officials from Topeka, who are said to be emissaries of the State officials. They inspected several open gambling establishments and other places that are allowed to run by the Populist Police Commissioners by paying a license. Parties running shady dens are badly frightened over the visit, as they fear being called upon for heavy contributions to the Populist State campaign fund.

Milwaukee Road Acquisition.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 2.—The negotiations were concluded here today that make the Des Moines, Northern and Western railway a part of the Milwaukee system. It becomes a proprietary line by the purchase of a large block of its stock by the Milwaukee company, which will in time acquire a controlling interest.

PULLMAN STARTS UP.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT MEN GO TO WORK.

When the Whistle Blows as a Signal for the Men to Go to Work There Is a Display of Mingled Feelings—Nearly Everybody, However, Is in Good Humor Over the Starting of the Works—Disgruntled Strikers Try to Make Trouble, but Are Suppressed by Police.

Everything indicates now that the backbone of the Pullman strike is broken. The first effort made by the company to resume operations was much more successful than the officials hoped for. Four hundred and fifty-eight mechanics and laborers went to work in the repairing department yesterday, and the management had every assurance last evening that the force would be increased by at least 100 more today. Hundreds of the strikers gathered in the vicinity of the shops to see the old and the new men going to work and also to see them leaving for their homes in the evening, but no effort was made to stop or in any way interfere with them. This was due chiefly to the fact that Capt. Powers and Lieut. Bassett had seventy-five police officers scattered about the grounds and keeping the crowd from collecting in any of the streets. Several committees of white-ribbon wearers appointed by the strike leaders to act as spotters and get the names of men going to work, especially new men, were moving around when the first whistle blew at 5 o'clock. As the time for opening drew near they stationed themselves as close to the entrance gate as the police would allow them to get. Later on small knots of strikers and their wives and children commenced to gather in the side streets, off Florence boulevard, looking anxious and debating noisily as to whether it would be safe for them to venture closer towards the clock tower. Bluecoats met them at every corner and blocked their course.

Women as Agitators.

The situation was orderly and quiet until a number of women appeared on the scene. They seemed to be under the leadership of Miss McCurdy, who has gained considerable local reputation as an agitator. Her movements and talk were calculated to excite riot and doubtless would had the police not driven her away. Mrs. Mary Loughran, Mrs. A. E. Hinkley, and Mrs. Chapman, who said they had been doing missionary work for two weeks, were also there urging on the union committeemen to extra diligence in getting names and resisting police interference. The male spectators to the opening proceedings were not in an angry mood. They looked perplexed and puzzled and scores of them acted as if a small amount of persuasion would break them away from the strike and cause them to make a rush for their old places in the shops. When they saw the seventy-five strangers from the city alight from a suburban train with bundles of tools under their arms and march in a body over to Supt. Middleton's office some groaned and uttered threats of vengeance, but others apparently lost all the courage they ever had and quickly disappeared.

The long, shrill blowing of the first whistle at 5 o'clock created something of a sensation throughout the whole section in and around Pullman. It had not been heard since the morning of May 1 and to hundreds of people had a cheerful sound, but to the deluded dupes of Debs it was a knell. When the machinery was started at 6:30 o'clock 221 workmen had received their time checks at the entrance door and taken their places in the various shops of the repair department. In the first-comers were painters, carbuilders, blacksmiths, tinners, machinists, upholsterers, and glaziers. With the exception of the seventy-five from down-town they were all former employés of the company but had not taken part in the strike. Among them were four who held cards of membership in the American Railway Union, which they surrendered and appeared to be glad of the chance to do so.

Men Apply for Work.

Both old employés and new men seeking work kept pouring in all day until at the quitting hour, 6 p. m., there were 458 in the shops. Half of them were men who had never worked for the Pullman company before. Three hundred and seventy-five of the force were skilled mechanics. Supt. Middleton said he had fifty more going out from the city this morning, and fifty made application yesterday who did not go to work then, but will report this morning. As the repairing department when running full-handed gives employment to only 800 and was running with but 600 at the time of the strike, it is thought a full complement will have been taken on before tomorrow night.

Vice-President Wickes telephoned from his office in the city that he was pleased with the showing made and the outlook for a speedy resumption of business in all the departments. Thomas Heathcote, Chairman of the central strike, declared the opening had no effect upon the stand taken by the strikers.

Half an hour before quitting time last evening the crowds of men and women could be seen making their way from every direction towards the hotel plaza and the depot to watch the men going out and towards their homes, but they were not permitted to get within speaking distance of them. At the same hour a force of Lieut. Bassett's command was escorting 100 of the Holland laborers along Florence avenue on their way home to Roseland. As they reached the railroad crossing and got over into One Hundred and Eleventh street, such of the machinists as reside at Roseland fell in and thus availed themselves also of the police protection. The sidewalks along this street all the way across the open prairie between the Illinois Central tracks and Roseland were thronged with the strikers.

Crowds Make Trouble.

The women committees did not take part in the evening demonstrations. A crowd of 300 or more followed the guarded workmen to Roseland and Nicholas Sprolstra was assaulted in front of Van Hansler's saloon, Michigan avenue and One Hundred and Tenth street, by unknown parties. The incident created intense excitement and gave the police about all they could do to prevent a raid being made on several other workmen. From Fordham to Kensington there are 117 Illinois Central railroad strikers whose jobs have been taken by non-union men and for that reason they are disposed to make trouble. The Pullman officials fear them a great deal more than they do their own strikers, although some of the tougher among the Pullmanites would not hesitate if an opportunity was offered them to do mischief. A member of this gang, James Hinkley, was arrested near the main entrance gates yesterday morning for disobeying and abusing an officer. Then there was a howl and clamor and the liveliest kind of hustling on the part of the Woman's committee to get the number of that policeman's star. They got it and will probably prefer charges against him.

All day and up to a late hour last night the strikers held meetings at Kensington. It is understood some of the leaders were sent down-town to try to learn if possible where the imported men had worked before. A number of the old men who were afraid to make the start at first sent word to some of the department superintendents yesterday that they were then ready to go back. Frank Taylor and Robert Burns, superintendents respectively of the foundry and freight car section, had calls from several of their old men, but these departments will not be opened for two weeks.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS MAKE A DENIAL.

Insist No Resolution Has Passed in Aid of the Strike.

Great indignation exists among Knights of Pythias over a set of resolutions printed Tuesday morning in a paper which patted Debs and his followers on the back during the recent troubles. The resolutions purported to have come from Palestine Lodge No. 96, K. of P., at Mattoon, Ill., and threatened that the lodge—

> Does and will brand any member of the Knights of Pythias of the world that will work for any railway until the present trouble is settled by E. V. Debs, from engineer down to section hand, as a scab and not worthy of being a member of this or any other lodge of Knights of Pythias.

At the State headquarters here the resolutions created a sensation, but before Grand Chancellor Burgoyne could make an investigation he received a copy of the resolutions and a letter from D. D. James, Chancellor Commander of Palestine Lodge, who absolutely denied that any such action had been taken. He said the resolutions were never presented in the lodge, much less adopted, and asked the Grand Chancellor to make every effort to correct the error and ascertain who sent the resolutions in, thus setting Palestine lodge right before the order and the community.

In Mattoon there are two lodges of Knights, the membership of both being largely composed of railroad men. But Grand Chancellor Burgoyne says he has certain information that no such resolutions were adopted by either lodge. He said: "We want to find out just who is responsible for the resolutions and will use every effort to do so."

C. A. KELLAR ARRESTED FOR CONSPIRACY

He Is Said to Be Mixed Up in the Boycott of a Grocery Firm.

C. A. Kellar, an organizer of the American Railway Union, was arrested last night on a charge of conspiracy preferred against him by George R. Angle of the grocery firm of Ralston & Angle of Danville, Ill., which had been boycotted for selling goods to railroad men. The arrest took place at Vernia Hall, Forty-seventh and Halsted streets, after Kellar had officiated as chief speaker at the meeting of the branch of the American Railway Union. Kellar had been bold at the meeting. He had denounced politicians and parties, roasted Mayor Hopkins and President Cleveland and everyone but the wageworkers, whom he declared were oppressed. When he finished and the meeting adjourned he went into the street. Detective Crook followed him and told him he had a warrant for his arrest. Kellar went to the Forty-eighth Street Police Station to try and get released on bail, but failed, and was taken to the city.

Coopers Go on Strike.

The only change in the strike situation at the Stock-Yards yesterday was a slight victory for the striking coopers. Fifteen non-union men employed in Armour & Co.'s packed up their tools and left their work quietly in the morning. The strike was purely a sympathetic one. Col. Moulton expects an order calling in the Second Regiment today. Nothing definite is known except that the troops are held pending the action of the A. R. U. convention.

Troops to Be Ordered Home.

Mayor Hopkins made a trip through Pullman yesterday to investigate the advisability of withdrawing the troops. Upon his return to the City Hall he said the troops now at Pullman will be ordered home today or Saturday unless something that is now unlooked for occurs.

Train Wreckers Are Arrested.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 2.—John Keefe, Walter McCue, and Henry Dresbach, alias Herman Groesbeck, were brought here from Hamilton and bound over in $1,000 each. They were leading strikers at Hamilton, where they attempted to wreck an excursion train July 4. The three prisoners have been concealed in a house in Hamilton since July 4, when Judge Taft issued an order for their arrest.

THEY GET TOO MUCH INSURANCE.

Twenty-six Fires in Property Owned by Relatives of Mrs. Taylor.

CONWAY, Mass., Aug. 2.—Mrs. Susan J. Taylor of Walpole is under arrest charged with attempted incendiarism. The insurance companies allege there have been within a few years no less than twenty-six fires in property owned by the family of which Mrs. Taylor is a member. A little more than a year ago George and Brice McDowell, brothers of Mrs. Taylor, came here and bought a grist mill. Some time after a barn they owned burned and $850 insurance was paid. This fire, the McDowells claim, was caused by the carelessness of an employé.

Last January the grist mill was destroyed by fire, with its contents. The building was insured for $1,500 and the stock for $2,500. George McDowell admits this fire was of incendiary origin, but declares he has no idea who set it. The insurance companies refuse to pay the amount demanded in this case, and the McDowells will next week bring suit. Mrs. Mary E. Griggs, a sister of Mrs. Taylor, lived here until recently in a house owned by Tucker & Cook. The house with contents was destroyed by fire.

In March, 1893, the house in which three sisters and two brothers of the McDowell family lived at Dorchester was burned. They all held insurance policies ranging from $150 to $1,500, and the five received in settlement $1,586. They then moved to Walpole, and in the following August the house in which they lived there was destroyed and the insurance, amounting to $1,200, paid. George McDowell, the police assert, formerly resided in New York, and there collected insurance on three fires, $1,400 on a dwelling, $3,300 on a wheelwright shop, and $2,300 on a second dwelling.

Mrs. Taylor has been released on $1,000 bail furnished by her brother, Brice McDowell.

MILWAUKEE BOODLERS AT WORK.

Detectives at Work to Secure Information for Use in Legal Proceedings.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—There is boodle in the atmosphere of the court-house this week. Not only do the members of the old County Board fear because of the evidence which it is claimed detectives who have been working on the case of the almshouse contract have secured against them, but now it is charged some of the members of the old Common Council tried to get bribes from the firm of Ferry & Clas. Ald. Rademaker and Muenzberg both assert that George B. Ferry of the firm of Ferry & Clas, architects, recently told them three members of the old Council had offered to vote to give his firm 5 per cent for the library museum plans if they, the three Aldermen, were paid $5,000. Mr. Ferry denies the statement; Ald. Frank Niezorowski confirms the story. The special investigating committee of the County Board has adjourned its regular session subject to the call of the Chairman. By the aid of detectives of the Pinkerton agency and the Milwaukee police department the committee is getting evidence which, it is said, will be used in legal proceedings.

After years of expensive litigation the Waterloo Mining company, a Milwaukee corporation, and the Silver King Mining company, an English corporation, owning adjoining properties in California, have consolidated. The Waterloo company's stock is owned by the Bradley and the Metcalf estates and Caspar M. Sanger. The directory of the new organization consists of George H. Noyes and D. T. Cole of the Waterloo and Bartlett Doe and J. R. Scupham of the Silver King, with D. W. Earl, shipping agent and banker, as an independent member. George H. Noyes will be the President and J. R. Scupham Secretary.

A school for brewers was established here today.

Washed Out by the Missouri.

ATCHISON, Kas., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The last of the four railroad tracks leading into this city from the east was washed out by the Missouri River this morning. Temporary connections on part of the six lines leading east are being made by means of a plug train over an old abandoned "Y" switch. The Superintendents of the Hannibal and St. Joseph and Burlington had a meeting in St. Joseph today and decided to run the Eli passenger train from the Missouri River to Chicago in and out of Leavenworth hereafter instead of Atchison.

Elopements and Secret Marriages.

DEFIANCE, O., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Closely following the two sensational elopements of last week are two secret marriages which created a sensation upon their being made known today. Isaac Devaux Jr. and Miss Mayme Caton, two prominent society people of the city, today issued at-home cards stating they had been married in Lima May 31. The other surprise was the announcement that Martin Bottles and Miss Anna Benson, two East Side young people, were married at Napoleon some two weeks since.

Indictments at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 2.—The grand jury has indicted Irwin Jamieson, charged with bribing and preventing witnesses from testifying; L. W. Brown, City Engineer, on four counts for bribery; bonds $1,500 in each case. The indictment against Jamieson was for giving Ligon, Contractor Orloph's partner in the construction of the new court-house and jail, $1,040 to leave the city and not testify. Those against City Engineer Brown were for receiving bribes from Contractor Orloph.

Must Obey the Smoke Ordinance.

Smoke Inspector Adams conferred yesterday with Supt. Renshaw and Master Mechanic Luttrel of the Illinois Central road about the abatement of the smoke nuisance on the Illinois Central and Michigan Central lines. The railway men said orders had been given to engineers that they would be suspended if any engines which had been fitted with smoke devices were reported violating the ordinances.

APPEAL TO BALLOTS.

AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION MAY QUIT THE STRIKE METHOD.

Convention Now in Session in Chicago Likely to Declare the Body of a Political Nature and May Call Strike Off—Conflict Between the Bosses and Committees on the Santa Fe Issue—Ex-Dictator Debs Presides at the Meetings—"Dr." Teed Speaks.

Today will decide whether or not the strike will be called off. The probabilities are that the American Railway Union will be declared a political organization, leaving grievances of a railway nature to the decision of the polls.

Yesterday's convention was devoted entirely to quibbling over organization, but the sentiment has been almost unanimously expressed that the strike be declared off, and every effort, as previously predicted, will be devoted to turning the organized body over to politics. A majority of the delegates yesterday were in favor of such action. Ex-Dictator Debs will follow out his political efforts.

Yesterday's convention met at Uhlich's Hall at 10:30 a. m., and all the general officers met on the platform. Less than the membership of the May convention was present, owing it seems to the assessments and the attendant expenses, so that instead of 180 delegates there were less than 150 in the hall. The meeting was held behind closed doors, only delegates with properly indorsed credentials being entitled to admission to the hall. The morning session was devoted to the examination of credentials and organization. Debs presided. He had nothing to say at the noon recess.

In the afternoon the passages to the hall were so crowded and the hall itself was so filled that the convention, on suggestion of President Debs, moved over to No. 55 Clark street and opened the afternoon session by considering the Santa Fé grievances. Debs spoke at length on the condition of the road, and committee reports were heard from every important point on the system. From the reports made a concerted effort is under way to carry on the fight against that system. But the reports did not suit the bosses of the A. R. U., and it was finally acknowledged that the Santa Fé was in fairly good condition. It was determined, however, to call this committee on the Santa Fé system to meet in the evening to formulate a report to be made at today's meeting. This was done, but the results were anything but satisfactory in accordance with Debs' denunciations.

During the morning session a mass-meeting was held in an ante-room, during which Messiah Cyrus R. Teed spoke. He was glad to breathe the same atmosphere as such a great man as Eugene V. Debs and looked upon him as another person who had been vilified by the press of Chicago. He said the people, according to newspaper repute, would look on a man offering some inducement for emancipation of the laboring people or the amelioration of the oppressed as a long-haired, cloven-hoofed individual. According to the heavenly agent it would take at least twenty-five years to destroy the money power influence. He said the country was cursed by the old political system. He declared money a nuisance and insisted the only relief for present conditions lies in coöperation as exemplified in a new political party. The banking system was described as being abominable.

A. R. U. Men Ordered into Court.

An order was entered by Judge Grosscup yesterday compelling James Hogan, W. E. Burns, R. M. Goodwin, J. F. McVean, and M. J. Elliott, the Directors of the American Railway Union, to appear in court Aug. 7 to answer the information for contempt filed against them by District Attorney Milchrist Wednesday. The directors are all under indictment and have given bonds, and they will not be required to give bonds in the contempt charge.

LEFT THE AERONAUT TO HER FATE.

Lewis Induces Tillie Sibern to Make the Ascension and Departs with the Money.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Tonight it is learned that William Lewis of Springfield is the fellow here last evening under title of William Martin of Richmond, Ind. Martin induced Miss Tillie Sibern to make the balloon ascension which cost her her life, and officers are now after him. He left town with the money the young aeronaut was to get. The remains of Miss Sibern were shipped to Richmond this evening.

JOY IN SOUTH ENID OVER A DEPOT.

Enthusiastic Citizens Want Prisoners Released to Help Celebrate.

SOUTH ENID, Ok., Aug. 2.—There is much rejoicing in South Enid because of the receipt of the news of the passage by the Senate of the bill insuring the building of a depot here by the Rock Island. Two thousand people assembled on the public square, and speech-making and fireworks were the order of the night last night. The enthusiasm is unbounded, some of the people going so far as to suggest that the prisoners be released from jail to join in the demonstration.

To Fight the Operation of the Mulct Law.

ANAMOSA, Ia., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Jones County has always been one of the strongest prohibition counties in the State, and there is not a saloon within its borders. The express company refuses to receive beer at this point for fear of arrest and fine. Persons are now canvassing to start saloons under the mulct law. The people are up in arms and a mass-meeting has been called. The fight against the saloons promises to be fierce. The local newspaper promises to publish the name of every signer for the saloons.

Should Boil Water Before Using.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Health Commissioner Homan reported Thursday afternoon to the Board of Health that during July there were 118 cases of typhoid fever in the city, with a mortality resulting from that disease of 21 or 18 per cent, or 2.5 per cent of the total deaths for the month. In July, 1893, there were only thirty-five cases, and in July, 1892, there were forty-two, with seventeen deaths. He ascribes the impure city water as the cause and cautions all citizens to boil the water before using as the only means to prevent epidemic.

Requisitions Issued by Gov. Altgeld.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld today issued a requisition on the Governor of New York for the extradition of Edward Weihl, under arrest in New York City and wanted in Chicago for embezzling $800 from the Village Building and Loan Association while in the employ of that association as bookkeeper.

A requisition was issued on the Governor of Wisconsin for Gust Schrickels, under arrest at Milwaukee and wanted in Chicago for larceny.

Ask an Increase of Rates.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Six Iowa railroads today united in a petition to the Railroad Commissioner for an increase in freight rates. They are the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern.

Iowa Soldiers' Monument.

The Iowa Soldiers' Monument committee met at the Leland yesterday and fixed Sept. 6 as the date for the corner-stone laying. Ex-Senator James Harlan will deliver the address at the ceremony. Today the committee will select the names of eighteen Iowa soldiers whose bronzed medallions will be placed on the monument.

Not a Penny in the Safe.

Not a penny was found in the safe which Eugene Prager and his cashier, Frank Clover, left behind in the saloon at No. 131 Clark street. The safe was opened by representatives of the American Brewing company yesterday, but they learned nothing new.

Congressman Bryan to Be an Editor.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 2.—Congressman W. J. Bryan will shortly assume editorial control of the Omaha *Daily World-Herald*. The paper will advocate the free and unlimited coinage of silver and oppose the Cleveland Democrats in the coming campaign.

Seeks Rest Beneath the Waves.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Mrs. Thom Parks disappeared from her home yesterd Today a letter was found behind a picture sa she intended to find rest beneath the wav the river. She had been in ill health for time. She leaves a husband and three chi

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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Persons leaving the city during the summer can have "The Tribune" forwarded to them to any place in the United States or Canada without extra charge. The address may be changed as often as desired.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1894.

THE information from the seat of war is that the Japanese have orders to shoot to kill. Something of that kind was heard hereabouts a few weeks ago.

BOTH the Senate and House continue to hold out. The "hold out," it may be explained, is a contrivance by which dishonest men fleece unsuspecting ones at cards.

LIKE Prendergast, Cesario Santo insists that he is sane and responsible for what he did. The two will soon have an opportunity of comparing notes on this point.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the announcement of a Chinese victory in Corea comes the news that a strong Russian fleet has been ordered to the scene of action under sealed orders. As has been said several times heretofore, this is significant.

HAWAIIANS find it hard to please Grover. He has not yet signified any intention of recognizing the new republican form of government, already too long deferred, and he treats the advances of the emissaries of the ex-Queen with contempt. As he is disagreeable to both sides where is he at, anyway?

GREAT BRITAIN'S Minister to Nicaragua recently asked President Zelaya if, in case British capitalists acquired the rights of the Nicaragua Canal company, he would recognize English ownership. That question would never have been asked with Republicans in power at Washington. Democratic opposition to American enterprise is solely responsible for it.

THE New York stock market advanced on better crop reports early yesterday, but the advance was more than lost before the close on the unfavorable prospects of a tariff agreement. The local market was again given up entirely to West Chicago Street railroad stock, which advanced sharply. Sterling rates were easier, but gold engagements for export Saturday continue. New York exchange sold at par. There is improvement in the local demand for money.—The leading produce markets were active and higher. Corn continued to advance under the conditions which have ruled it for a number of days. Wheat sympathized and maintained its early advances. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day September wheat closed ⅝ cent higher, corn 1⅛ cents higher, May corn 1⅛ cents higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, cash rye 3 cents higher, barley steady, flax 1½ cents lower, September pork 7½ cents higher; lard 7½ cents higher, and ribs 5 cents higher.

THE tariff conference committee has not yet come to an agreement. That is because the Democratic sugar trust has not imported enough raw sugar to satisfy it. On every ton which the trust can get into this country before the 40 per cent duty becomes operative it will make an illegitimate profit of about $24 out of the consumers. If it can keep the bill from passing till it has accumulated a million tons, it will make *twenty-four million dollars*. When that time comes the trust will notify its Senators and the bill will go through easily because well greased. If the trust were to tell its Democratic Senators to stand firm in their disagreement till Christmas they would do so, though the entire Democratic party in the rural districts was howling at them to give way. There is nothing like "sugar" to stiffen a Democratic Senator's backbone.

A CABLE message from Shanghai states that 2,000 Japanese troops were slain last Sunday in "a terrific battle" near Yashan, and that the Chinese victory was complete. Possibly the Japs will give a slightly different version of the affair if their turn comes to speak about it, but the fact can matter little to the outcome of the struggle between the two nations if it be long protracted and not participated in by other nations. Japan may be strongest at sea and farther advanced in the science of war on land, so much so that it could maintain its own in spite of a considerable disparity in numbers. But the disparity in this case is overwhelming. China has ten men for every one in Japan. It could afford to lose at the rate of four to one till every man of fighting age among the Japs had been killed off and still have enough left to keep its own areas thickly populated. There is some reason to fear that the contest may prove to be like one between the small dog and the big Newfoundland. The latter is so little prepared for fight, or inclined to it, that the little fellow may gain an apparent advantage in a short onset, but the scale soon turns the other way by sheer weight, if nothing else. The big dog can crush the little one to death by lying down on him. To pass to the bigger half of the parallel, one may say there is not much chance for the Japs after the other folks get warmed to their work, however plucky and scientific the islanders may be, or however great may be the disproportion of loss inflicted on them by their antagonists. The great, important question is: "Will other nations take part in the quarrel?"

AMONG the remarks of the ex-dictator to his disciples is this: "They call us Anarchists, but we are American citizens who believe the Stars and Stripes stand for liberty and equal rights for all."

What does he mean by "equal rights for all"? Does he mean that a man has a right to work for a railroad without molestation when Debs has "boycotted" that road? No, for his practice is evidence to the contrary. Debs believes in one kind of "liberty" for himself, and another for the railroads and the general public. He must have liberty to "strike," but they must not have liberty to strike back. Debs' private opinion is that the members of the "American Railway Union" have a right to do what they please, and that the only right left to the rest of the community is that of submitting meekly. An Anarchist is a man who is against law and government. If Debs and his followers were not Anarchists last month what were they? They were breaking city, State, and Federal laws defiantly. They were denouncing courts and damning the President. They were swearing that they were above the government, and were talking of some "reserved rights" which justified them in their attempts to ride roughshod over the rights of about sixty-eight millions of people. It is lucky for Debs that he has stopped short in his Anarchist practices and sworn off on boycotts and conspiracies and agreed to leave inter-State commerce and the mails alone. Otherwise his punishment would be severer than that which is going to be inflicted on him for his misdeeds.

BEGINNING TO RESUME WORK AT PULLMAN.

Yesterday about 400 men, the majority of them old employés, went to work in the Pullman repair shops. The ice being thus broken it is likely that more will return and that in a week all for whom there is work will be back in their old places. There was no disturbance yesterday, and as the Mayor, by withdrawing nearly all the troops, has become bound to keep the peace with the ordinary police agencies he will see that there is no mobbing, waylaying, or trouble. There has been none there thus far. The strikers have behaved very well and should continue to do so even if they do not return to work. Debs has been saying very earnestly of late that he is inflexibly opposed to violence and that he has lost faith in strikes, and all who believe in him should heed his words.

Now that the Pullman strike is drawing to a close it will not be amiss to ask, What has been the good of it? Whom has it profited? Not the men directly engaged in it. They have been out of work three months living on their savings or on charitable contributions. They go back to work at the wages they struck against. Three months ago, dissatisfied with their pay, they struck for an increase. They wanted to recover the high protection wages of a year before.

They lost sight of two things: One of them was that the reduction of 25 per cent in their wages was due to the policy of the party whose candidates most of them had voted for in 1892. The Pullman precincts went heavily for Cleveland that year. The other was that the purchasing power of the money in which they were paid when they struck had appreciated considerably. It bought more of everything except house-room at Pullman. The dollar paid them in 1894 bought as much flour, meat, and groceries as a dollar and fifteen cents in 1893. These facts they ignored or saw not. They only saw that they wanted as many gold dollars per day or week as they had been getting a year before when business was booming. They would not believe that they were being paid as much as the commercial conditions existing in May, 1894, permitted their employer to give them without loss to himself. The "walking delegates" told them only of their "wrongs," and said not a word about the difference in the business state of the country between May, 1893, and May, 1894. They forgot that the anti-protection party had come into power by the help of their own votes. So they went out on a strike to recover Republican protection wages. The absurdity of their action they don't seem to have seen.

It has been a peaceable strike as far as they personally are concerned, partly because the Pullman company did not try to hire new men. But it was utilized by Debs for purposes which the Pullman strikers never dreamed of. He got up a boycott strike against the unoffending railroads which has cost the country many millions of dollars and which has thrown thousands of men out of their jobs through no fault of their own, and has cost thousands of "sympathetic" railroad strikers good paying places they might just as well have been filling now. The Pullman men were not benefited in any way by this intermeddling of Debs in the least. It would have been better for them and the country if they had waited till times were better before striking for more pay.

THE TRIBUNE has said repeatedly that of a hundred strikes on a falling market ninety-nine are and must be failures. An employer loses money by closing down his plant. But when he loses less by doing that than by manufacturing at a loss because of too high wages he prefers the smaller to the greater loss and shuts up shop till the employés are ready to go back to work at wages which will permit him to keep his head above water. On a rising market, however, strikes are often successful, since the employer will lose more by keeping his plant idle than he will by giving higher wages and going on with work.

The men at Pullman ought to have been familiar with these facts. Their labor leaders should have told them of these things if they seemed to be unaware of them. But there was an utter ignoring of all the lessons of experience and of the simplest elementary principles of political economy. The men went ahead and struck in depressed times and on a falling market as confidently as if they had been in the boom year of the World's Fair. It is to be hoped that before they strike again they will study the situation more carefully.

There are laws requiring lawyers and doctors to pass examinations to show their fitness to look after the legal disputes and the health of the community. There should be a law providing that every man who seeks to be a salaried labor leader or "walking delegate" should appear before a board of intelligent men, be examined as to his qualifications, and if he fails to answer correctly such simple questions as "What is the fate of a strike in hard times and on a falling market?" be refused his diploma and forbidden to teach or "walk" at a labor union's expense. A poorly qualified labor leader can do much more mischief than a shyster lawyer or quack doctor.

JAPAN WILL HAVE TO PAY SMART MONEY.

The destruction of the English steamer Kow Shung by the Japanese cruiser Naniwa was a bad mistake by the Japanese commander, and undoubtedly it will cause serious trouble to his government. The claim that the Japanese officer had no knowledge of the facts till after the Kow Shung had sunk cannot be accepted, and will be treated as an attempt at a pitiful evasion. There seems to be no doubt that the doomed vessel was twice boarded from the cruiser and had its papers strictly scrutinized, or that its chief officer fully explained the situation to the Japanese commander. He asked permission to return to the Chinese port from which he had sailed. He pleaded that the Kow Shung left China in time of peace, that there had been no declaration of war, that the Kow Shung was a British ship, sailing under a British flag, and had a perfect right to convey Chinese troops to Corea in the absence of any knowledge that war would be declared between the two powers. All this was unheeded. The vessel was fired upon continuously till she began to sink, the sailors struggling in the water were killed off by a deadly rain of bullets fired by the machine guns on board the Naniwa. The dispatch says "there was no attempt to save life. It was evident that no quarter was to be given. All were to be massacred." And seven Englishmen perished in company with most of the sixteen hundred Chinese soldiers who were on the ill-fated transport.

It is hard to say just what action will be taken by the British Government. An apology has been tendered by the Japanese, and reply is reserved till the matter has been investigated. It is not difficult to tell approximately how they would have been dealt with had they perpetrated such an outrage upon the United States. They would have been required to make a very ample apology, to pay for the vessel in full, and to pay a heavy indemnity for each one of the American citizens suffering death at their hands under circumstances which make the crime one little short of murder. The Chinese Government might have been left to settle for the death of its own subjects, but for the rest the best reparation possible would have been insisted on.

It is not probable that England will be less exacting than our government would have been under similar circumstances. Almost it may go without saying that the demand made will be acceded to, as the Japanese hardly could afford to take the inevitable consequences of a refusal, though they might count in such case on receiving help from Russia, which long has been suspected of designs on Chinese territory and of gradual advances on the same line of policy that has dictated the march of the Russian bear towards India. So there is a bare possibility that, flushed with a first success, and unable to prove that the sinking of the Kow Shung was a mistake made in ignorance of the real conditions, the Japanese Government will not atone to the extent demanded. In such case the quarrel between these two nations of the extreme Orient might embroil the whole Eastern world, and scatter the flames of war over a great part of Europe as well as Asia, because England and Russia hardly could try conclusions without dragging in the other great powers which long have been preparing for a combat à l'outrance. There even may be room for just a trace of suspicion that the little finger of Russia yet will be discernible in the matter. The Japanese Legation at Washington is reported to have expressed the opinion that indemnity for the deaths of the British sailors on the Kow Shung cannot be insisted on.

THE OMAHA BUTCHER STRIKE.

It is reported that about 1,300 butchers are directly involved in the packing house strike at Omaha, and indirectly double that number. It was hinted here a few days ago that probably there would be a division and scattering of the packing houses of this city because of the lawlessness experienced in the Stock-Yards neighborhood and the idea that the workers could be controlled more easily if not so much concentrated. But things appear to be about as bad at Omaha as in Chicago, and probably would be so at other points in case the scatteration policy were adopted. It is and would be much the same class of material in either case. Some of the men are good citizens and others very poor ones, while it is unfortunate that the latter class make the most noise, and often exert the greatest influence among their fellows. The workers belong to trades unions, and in their gatherings listen to much the same kind of oratory from the same sort of spouters, who stand little chance of being prominent except as they manage to make themselves heard by incendiary speeches and inciting to unlawful acts. There is another point in this packing-house striking business which has not received its due share of attention. It is that while the supply of material to the consumer is not cut off the grower of live stock in the country is a great sufferer. Packers do not want to buy animals if not able to kill them. Hence to the extent that the strike is a "success" (from the standpoint of the strikers) the market is glutted with offerings, and prices go down because the competition among sellers is greater than that between buyers. The man in the country who has shipped the animals loses the money which measures the decline in the market, besides being put to more expense than usual for holding his stock till he finds a customer. Yet the fellows who incite strikes at the Stock-Yards pretend to be friends of the farmers and to want to fraternize with them. That is the essence of Debsism, also of diabolism. It is something of the character and consequence of which every honest man in the ranks of labor ought to be heartily ashamed.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

Europe again is at the mercy of the terrible plague which carried havoc and despair over parts of the continent two years ago. The dread scourge has assumed alarming proportions in Russia, several hundred cases being reported to occur daily in St. Petersburg and vicinity, and has spread to Finland, which never before was known to be invaded by the cholera. No city in Europe is more liable to be cholera-scourged than St. Petersburg. The reason is that the city has no proper system of sewerage and the drinking water in summer is bad. These defects breed cholera in any city where it gets a foothold. It was the bad drinking water and bad sewerage of Hamburg which caused the fearful loss of life there two years ago. But those defects are now remedied.

For the week ending July 14 there were 875 cases and 294 deaths in the Russian capital, and that the disease was rapidly spreading at the end of the week may be inferred from the statement that 218 cases were reported the 14th. Many cases are stated to have occurred in Cronstadt. The disease has spread to Warsaw, Berlin, and to several points in Belgium and Galicia, fifty-eight new cases and twenty-nine deaths being reported from the Austrian province for July 28 and 29. Nominally the port of Marseilles has escaped thus far, its Mayor having officially denied that cholera is epidemic in that city, though he does not say that no cases have occurred.

There is room for the gravest fears as to the result of this visitation. We have yet ninety days in which it may spread with scarcely diminished violence in any place where the drinking water is bad and the sewerage system defective, invading perhaps hundreds of points as yet unswept by it, and killing off a large number of the inhabitants of some which are least guarded by sanitary precautions against its ravages. August, September, and October must pass by, one quarter of the year, before the people of the badly sewered cities in any one of the countries of Europe can breathe freely in hope that the worst is past, and even then a mild fall may permit further decimation of the inhabitants in some of the cities. In the more northern Russia it may die down into quietness after the fever heats of August have gone by, but the epidemic is working its way southward and may be at its height in Mediterranean latitudes till well along towards the time of the winter solstice.

Fortunately for the people of the United States there is not for them any special menace in these conditions, which are so alarming for residents in the Old World. We have no streams of migration setting in towards us from the fever-stricken ports. On the contrary, the tide is setting the other way, great numbers of foreigners going back to their European homes because of scarcity of work here and fears that things will be much worse in that respect the coming winter. So even our dark cloud of industrial depression is not without its side of lesser blackness if not of shining silver light. It would be terrible, indeed, if we were gravely threatened with the scenes reported from St. Petersburg, where the wine shops are closed Sundays and fête days and the hospitals full to overcrowding, the medical faculty overworked and its members almost terror-stricken in view of the possibilities of the future, while public notices are posted up in the streets giving directions as to the best methods to be taken to ward off the disease. Compared with the work of the pestilence there our smallpox visitation of this year was a minor calamity.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE SALOONS.

That excellent society called the Catholic Total Abstinence Union is now holding its annual convention at St. Paul. In his address of welcome to the delegates Archbishop Ireland said:

> The church demands that its members be temperate. America has set her face against the saloon, the den of corrupt politics, and any church which will not come out for temperance is an odious excrescence of evil.
>
> The American saloon is the vile den of intemperance. It is laden with blasphemy and sensuality. Temptations are there created which bring men to drink. I make no reference to the personal characters of saloonkeepers, but the business is bad. It is the enemy of God and the country. Let the day soon come when we shall not see the name of a Catholic above the portals of a saloon.
>
> We must have all Catholics in office arrayed against the saloon and its interests. Political slavery is hideous, and especially so when it brings slavery to alcohol. I beg, in closing, the clergy to enlist in the grand cause, to organize for it, and to demand legislation against selling to minors. Those in the saloon traffic should seek a more worthy calling. The church holds up a high ideal, and, whatever the Catholics may do, the church has done its duty. Will Catholics rise to this high ideal?

These are admirable words, and Catholic Archbishops, Bishops, and priests should heed them. Any church which puts the saloonkeeper on the same footing with men pursuing other and innocent vocations cannot escape criticism. Every one knows what the works of the saloonkeeper are. He robs men of their money and sends them home reeling drunk to beat wives and children whom they have beggared. He grows rich and influential on the debased alcoholic appetites of the community. To allow him to be a member of church societies and to give him to understand that there is nothing connected with his wicked business which endangers his standing as a church member, or imperils his hopes of salvation, is to make the church something of a partner in a rather disreputable business.

It is gratifying to hear high and influential dignitaries of the Catholic Church speaking out as Mgr. Satolli and Archbishop Ireland are doing now, and taking the same position as Protestant denominations have long held. One may make a long search without being able to find an Episcopalian saloonkeeper. A Methodist who kept a saloon would violate the discipline of the church and would be promptly expelled. Baptists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Unitarians, etc., are not in the habit of engaging in the saloon vocation. It is high time for the Catholic Church to be as careful as are these other denominations. It has already suffered in respectability for winking at these practices of its members.

Cannot Archbishop Feehan demand that the members of his church in Chicago shall keep out of the saloon business? The church and the community generally would be a gainer if he were to do so. Every one knows that the saloon is in politics in this city. Its corrupt power in the Council and else where for evil is very great. But the saloon would be less respectable and therefore less powerful if the Catholic Church were to set its face against it like a flint. As long as the saloonkeeper can be a Catholic and say that the church does not frown on his drunkard-making business and imposes no penance on him because he is engaged in it and admits him to the sacraments and to membership in its societies as readily as if he were a lawyer, a blacksmith, a dry goods man, or clerk, so long can he ask for the votes of coreligionists when he is running for Alderman.

Archbishop Ireland wants "all Catholics in office arrayed against the saloon and its interests." The first step is for Catholics to stop voting for saloonkeepers for offices. Were this done there would be very few saloonkeepers in the Chicago City Council, while now there are a great many. If the saloonkeepers were banished from the Council many things could be done to regulate the liquor traffic which are impossible now. There would be no difficulty then about forbidding the starting of a saloon next door to a church or a school or in any private residence district.

A State is of this world. A church is of the next. A State has to temporize and to compromise. It must resort to expedients. It must do the best it can with men as it finds them. The mission of the church is to make men better and fit them for another and purer world. It cannot afford to adopt a policy of shutting its eyes to notorious dens of wickedness. It is not compelled to tolerate the saloonkeeper as a church member. Therefore the Catholic Church, like other churches, should not be on Christian brotherly terms with the dramshop man. He should be told that the church condemns his evil business and that he cannot be an acceptable member of it and vend whisky at the same time. The church should declare that the doggery business is a disreputable one from the Christian standpoint of view and that a man may lose his soul by going into it. If Archbishop Feehan and his priests were to say that and act on it there would not be many "Catholic names above the portals of a saloon" in Chicago.

BAD ADVICE TO WORKINGMEN.

In the little speech he made on his return to this city Debs said:

> Down in Indiana where I have been the workingmen are resolved to try a new plan. They are going to leave the old parties which have trampled them under foot and elect men who will give them an equal show with the capitalists. After all it is the money power that dominates our legislative bodies.

How have the "old parties trampled them under foot"? Certainly the Republican party has not done so. It can say with truth "My yoke is easy and my burden is light." It has passed laws which, by imposing protective duties of 50 to 60 or even higher per cent on competitive European goods, has for many years given American workingmen wages which are from 50 to 100 per cent higher than those paid their European competitors. If that be "trampling under foot," the poorly paid laborers of Europe would like to suffer in the same way.

It is true that the Democratic party is engaged at this time in cutting down the protective duties so they shall be from 25 to 30 per cent, thus reducing wages proportionately. But it must not be forgotten that the workmen themselves are the real "tramplers," for they elected the Congress and President that are now busied in cutting down protection to wages, which is causing the strikes. If the workmen choose to "trample" on themselves they have only themselves to blame.

But supposing the old parties have oppressed them, to what party does Debs advise them to fly for relief? To the Populists? That would be a change from King Log to King Stork. When the people asked Rehoboam to be easier on them than his father had been he said: "My father made your yoke heavy, but I will add thereto; my father chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions." That is what will happen to the workingmen if they submit themselves to the Populists.

The Republicans give good wages in good money. The Democrats give poor wages, but they pay them in good money. It makes no difference how big Populist wages may be, their plan is to pay in moonshine fiat scrip. The Populist dollar is one which is based on "faith and resources"—faith which is not kept and resources which are never to materialize in redemption of the scrip. The Populist dollar may seem like paper money, as the desert mirage looks like water, but the one will buy commodities about as well as the other will quench thirst. And yet the party which is for this kind of moonshine money is the one Debs exhorts his dupes to join!

THE Senate has called the House bluff and the latter only had two deuces and Springer to "nigger" with.

THE government cannot set up the claim of originality for its policy of pensioning friendly Indians. Tammany has been doing it for many years.

WHAT Mayor Pingree needs is another and more discreet and circumspect nose. With much impertinence he recently stuck it into Chicago's business and had a piece chewed off, and now that same unfortunate feature of his face is being held against a rapidly revolving grindstone by one Rich over in Michigan.

POLICE records fail to show that any public office has been arrested for begging on the streets since Frank Lawler left Congress.

THE printed statement that 100 armed Chinese passed through Ottawa, Ont., Monday night for New York on their way to China to fight for their native land is absurd. These coolies have simply hit upon a new method of violating the immigration laws and breaking into the United States. The Chinese who come to America are not composed of patriots, and if they were intent on going home they were traveling in the wrong direction.

WE hope that no newspaper will be unkind enough to even hint that Bishop Spalding of Peoria disagrees with Mgr. Satolli on the liquor selling question because he lives in a distillery town.

Arguing with a Free Silver Crank.

EVANSTON, Cook Co., Ill., July 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Permit me through the impartial columns of your paper to make a reply to your editorial yesterday in regard to the price of wheat. You say "the extreme depression is all the more surprising as it is generally understood that farmers hold scarcely any old wheat," and that "the question is asked why wheat should sell at such extraordinary low prices." "No one fact," you say, "can be adduced as an answer." Now, while you undertake to answer the question and give several reasons which you think partially account for the low price, you fail to mention at all one of the chief reasons, and which is perhaps the main reason, for the decline in the last twelve months, for it is agreed that the "mysterious decline" has occurred during the last year, taking the price far below the old low prices. I think you will find this to be the result of destroying as a medium so large a part of the money of the world, or, in other words, the demonetizing of silver. Nearly the whole civilized world is now on a gold basis. [The civilized world for a hundred years has been on a gold basis and has held up the value of all the silver in use in their respective countries to the same standard of purchasing power—except Mexico and some half-civilized Latin American countries.—ED.] Wheat has had its "mysterious" fall in price since the closing of the mints of India to silver.

[Wheat had been going down steadily in price for a considerable time before India ceased to coin more rupees—and the cause of low wheat is manifestly that more has been offered in the market than was needed. Surpluses of food depress prices; deficiencies enhance them.—ED.]

First and last a large per cent of the money of the world has been demonetized, and there is nothing mysterious that wheat should sell at 50 cents per bushel; on the contrary, if the normal supply kept up it would be surprising if it did not even sell for less than 50 cents.

[Wheat is worth a dollar a bushel in Mexico in silver, and also in all free coinage nations; because their silver is only worth as money half as much per ounce as in all those countries which this correspondent says have "demonetized" it. What he calls demonetizing silver really means artificially keeping it at double the purchasing power it has in any free coinage country. Thus the alleged "demonetized" 600 millions of silver money in this country is worth twice what it would be with free coinage in the United States.—ED.]

It is just what the bankers of London expected, and all of the shrewd manipulators of the banking interests of the Old World expected. Wheat has not declined more than many other international commodities—no more than the price of labor will to adapt itself to the new conditions. If we reduce the medium of exchange one-half any high school student will tell you that if supply and demand of commercial products remain the same the price of them will decline one-half. It will take twice as much of any article to get a dollar as it did before. That is just the condition of wheat, which occupies a somewhat different position from corn, for wheat is of all the products of the farm the most international, and its price will be regulated by the market that buys in the cheapest markets of the world, while corn is not an international product, so to speak; very little of it enters into the commerce of the different nations. [On the contrary, when corn is considered in its many uses of food for man and beast and as pork and beef, alcohol and glucose, it is far more international and important than wheat. But the market price of both cereals is purely a question of supply to demand and that only, the price of both and all other crops being computed on the gold basis.—ED.] The price of wheat, being regulated on the gold basis entirely, may be 40 cents per bushel in Chicago, while the price of corn, being regulated by the supply in the United States, may at the same time be twice that of wheat. Its price would be regulated by the home supply, the same as potatoes or any exclusive American product. The price of labor will be regulated on a gold basis because it is an international commodity and flows from one part of the world to another the same as wheat. The price of wheat has always closely followed the price of silver and probably always will. Thus in 1873, the year silver was demonetized here, wheat sold at $1.31 per bushel, while silver was worth $1.29 per ounce.

In 1883 wheat sold at $1.13 per bushel and silver at $1.11 per ounce. In 1893, the year India closed her mints to silver, wheat sold at 63 cents per bushel and silver sold below 70 cents per ounce. Now, in my opinion, the price of wheat will always remain around the price of silver unless the most enlightened nations of the world, say, the United States, England, France, and the most of Europe, cease to grow it except for their own consumption. Then the price would go up to a higher plane, because then it would cease to be an international commodity of commerce and rank in the same list as corn, potatoes, or other products grown only for home demand or consumption. Respectfully,

JOHN WATEROUS.

REPLY.

It is of little use to reply to such a letter as the above, because men who can write such stuff see the world upside down, and the clearest and most logical demonstration makes no more impression upon them than water does when poured on the back of a duck. In the present instance the usual method of disposition of such arguments is departed from for the benefit of others who may be entertaining similar unsound notions.

THE TRIBUNE has stated in a previous article the principal reasons for the present low price of wheat. One of the free coinage advocates lifts up his voice to tell an ignorant world that "the demonetization of silver" is to blame for the fact, and nonsensically asserts that a large part of the money of the world has been destroyed as a medium of exchange. He says the price of wheat is fixed on the gold basis. That is true. It *always* has been so fixed ever since there was a wheat market in Chicago, and for many years before that. It has sold in our own market at its gold value, though for some years quoted on the currency basis, the price then fluctuating up or down with every change in the gold premium, for always the wheat was sold for export on the basis of its gold value, and when the currencies of other nations have fallen below gold par the price of wheat has charged accordingly. And the correspondent is badly mixed in regard to the price of wheat in this market in 1873. The quotations then were in a paper currency in which the average price of the gold dollar for the year was $1.14, and the figure named by him was the top of the market, being no more a gauge of the real value of the cereal than was the $2 per bushel paid for it one day about five years ago.

We have no control over India, nothing to say as to what the people there shall use as money, and certainly have no power to compel them to overrate the purchasing power of the silver rupee. Nor have the people of India ceased to use their silver coins as money. They simply stopped the coining of silver, having more of the silver coins on hand than they had use for. If silver had not been so plentiful it would not have been so cheap. They still are using a quantity of silver estimated to amount to $1,000,000,000 or $1,200,000,000 counted at the old coinage value, which they now have found to be impracticable, as it has depreciated one-half on their hands. It is reserved to a comparatively few cranks in this country to insist that silver is worth twice as much as it is accounted to be worth by all the other people in the civilized world, but that does not make it so.

What does the correspondent mean by "the demonetizing of silver." All the silver that is above ground in this and other countries and not used in the arts is employed as money. Half of the silver that is used as money is held up by artificial means to double its commercial value. The silver coins circulating in Europe are intrinsically worth about $750,000,000 and the metal of which they are composed could be bought for about that today, but those silver coins by working in company with gold are artificially made to do the work of $1,500,000,000 of gold. In this country we have a quantity of silver that could be purchased today for $300,000,000, doing duty for $600,000,000. It will buy twice as many goods as would the identical lot of silver if free coinage were adopted on the terms which the correspondent seems to want.

The other half of the silver money in the world is circulating at its commercial value, not a mill less. Taking both together we have silver doing one-quarter more business and has one-quarter more purchasing power than it is entitled by reference to its bullion value, while gold is used strictly at its bullion value only. Is that a "demonetization of silver," or a "discrimination against it"? Some smart men talk through their hats on the silver question.

In regard to the price of wheat the point aimed to be made by the silver crank is that if we were to let silver money down to its bullion value and expel all the gold the American farmer could obtain twice as many silver dollars for his wheat, each dollar having but half the purchasing power it now has. The crank pretends to think this would benefit the farmer. How? Practically he would receive for a named quantity of wheat two half-dollars instead of a whole dollar, and when he took them to the store he would get no more goods for the two halves than he could now get for the whole. The wheat might go to New York valued in silver at twice the price of today, but when it arrived in Liverpool the inflation would vanish. It would sell there on the gold basis, and after deducting from the gold price costs of transportation and other charges the remainder would be the gold value of wheat here. It might be called worth twice as much, but calling it so would no more add to its value than the size of the farm on which the wheat was grown would be increased by reckoning its area in half-acres instead of in whole acres.

When the crank is pressed on this point he replies in effect that the free coinage dollar containing 371¼ grains of pure silver would be worth a dollar, because the government would compel the people to take it for a dollar. Yes, the working men and women who have money deposited in the savings bank, the soldier or his widow receiving a pension, the holder of a life insurance policy when it became due, all might be forced to accept pay in the free coinage silver dollar, but when they came to pay out the money they would find it go only half as far in the purchase of commodities as the same number of dollars will go today. This fact is kept in the background by the silver cranks, even by those of the dishonest ones who are candid enough to admit that all the mortgage and store debts would be paid in money shorn of 50 per cent of its buying power. But how about getting into new indebtedness? The man who wanted to raise money for the purpose of buying commodities or carrying on business would have to borrow twice as much in number of dollars in order to do the same amount of business as measured in yards, pounds, or bushels, and anybody but a crank Populist can see that the change would be of no real advantage, except in the one point of cheating those who were creditors at the time the slump to the silver basis went into effect. None but cheats would be made any the richer by the debasement of the currency unit, and they only would prosper to the extent to which they were enabled to rob the more honest classes of the community on existing debts. They could not cheat people when making new contracts.

About the Gold Reserve.

MAQUOKETA, Ia., July 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—From one of your editorials of the 30th inst. I extract the following: "It [the gold reserve] has to keep at par 346 millions of legal tenders, which, being paper, are, worth intrinsically nothing," etc. Questions: (1) Do I understand you correctly to imply that were it not for the gold reserve the 346 millions of legal tenders would be worth nothing? (2) If this is not the implication, about how much do you suppose they would be worth without any gold reserve? (3) To keep them from depreciating how much gold reserve ought there to be and how little would suffice? These questions confront me, and as the gold reserve is getting less I want to know how small it may get before it becomes expedient to refuse to accept "greenbacks" when tendered as payment for debt or settlement of account. You will do me a kindness to answer these questions, which are respectfully submitted.

T. W. WOODROW, Universalist Minister.

REPLY.

The legal tender notes are worth no more than that in which they are to be redeemed. If no redemption were provided for them they soon would be worth no more than a check on a "busted bank" is worth. But they are worth par in gold and will be taken at not less than that so long as the people have full confidence that they will be honored by redemption in gold on demand. The National Administration is understood to be resolutely determined to protect the gold reserve when necessary by selling 5 per cent bonds under the old law, which gave the President the right to sell 50 millions of them a few months ago. As long as it is known that he may sell several hundred millions more under the same law and that he will exercise this right when necessary the greenbacks will be taken care of, and the silver paper which depends upon it also will continue to circulate at par.

But if the gold reserve should be allowed to disappear and it should cease to be the policy of the administration to replenish it the Treasury would redeem all the paper currency obligations in silver dollars. All the gold in the country would then drop out of circulation and cease to be the basis of circulation. Gold would no more show up as money in domestic business than it did during the greenback era which ended with the year 1878. The currency of the United States would drop to the silver standard, and $10 would buy only as much as can be purchased today with $5 in gold. The millions of depositors in the banks, all old soldiers drawing pensions, every person entitled to collect on a policy of life insurance, every person who had sold personal property or real estate on credit, would be entitled to receive the same number of dollars as before the change, but those dollars would not be worth half as much for the purchase of commodities or other property, so that all the classes mentioned would suffer to the extent of at least 50 cents on every dollar of the account. Thereafter we should do business on the basis of a 50-cent dollar, as is done in Mexico, and fully double the number of dollars now required for the conduct of a business or the purchase of property would have to be employed. Then if there should be any appreciation in the price of silver owing to the greater demand for it the result would be a loss to people who gave notes or mortgages, and as little able to bear it as those who would be robbed by the substitution of a 50-cent dollar now for the 100-cent dollar. THE TRIBUNE cannot say how little gold would suffice to keep the paper from depreciating, but believes it is not safe to have on hand less than the 25 per cent required of the national banks in the central reserve cities. But when it is known that the government can and will sell 5 per cent bonds for gold whenever it becomes necessary to strengthen the redemption fund a smaller fund than 25 per cent may be sufficient to do the work.

A Warning.

Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.): The Democratic leaders should understand that if this session shall close without tariff legislation there can be no tariff reform during the present Congress, and the Democratic party will not soon again be intrusted with the power of legislating for the Nation. If this session of Congress shall fail to pass a tariff reform bill it will simply be notice to the world of the utter failure of the Democratic party to carry out its own pledges to the people when full power had been conferred upon it. It would not only defeat the Democracy in all the Northern States at the next November election, and probably overthrow their supremacy in several Southern States, but it would make their defeat in '96 an absolute certainty. The judgment of the people would be that the Democratic party is utterly unfitted to rule the republic and it would be dismissed from authority for incompetency. After 1896 Republican authority could be overthrown only when it overthrew itself.

[A majority of the voters have arrived at that conclusion already, and it will require considerable evidence to change that opinion.—ED. TRIB.]

Give Us Tried Leadership.

Topeka *Capital*: The names of Lincoln and Grant are mentioned for the Presidential ticket. These historic names are honored by all Americans, and revered and loved by every Republican. The honored sons of great sires who bear their inspiring names are above reproach and of ability in themselves, but for the great battle of 1896, for the redemption of the republic from the misrule of Democracy, give us tried leaders.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The fifteenth and final week of "Charley's Aunt" at Hooley's Theater will be inaugurated next Sunday evening. Immediately succeeding the withdrawal of this popular success the regular season at Hooley's will be opened with "The Amazons," which will be first played the evening of Aug. 13. "Aladdin Jr.," now in a third edition, will continue in performance at the Chicago Opera-House, with the various interpolated novelties recently introduced. Augustus Thomas' comedy, "New Blood," continues steadily to attract excellent audiences for this season of the year at the matinée as well as the evening performances at McVicker's Theater. The summer night orchestral concerts at Battery D, under direction of Max Bendix, will bring forward two soloists next week. The first of these, Martinius Sieveking, will play Saint-Saëns' G minor concerto for pianoforte Monday evening, and the second, B. Bicknell Young, will assist in the soloists' program of Thursday night. Popular, ball-room, and request programs will be presented in the usual order. The attractions at the Masonic Temple Roof Garden will continue of the usual musical and specialty order, and will include several novelties.

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The orchestral concert at Battery D last evening was listened to by possibly the largest audience yet in attendance since the beginning of the series. Miss Lois Adler, recently returned from Berlin, where she has been pursuing her studies, was the soloist of the occasion, selecting for performance the first movement from Rubinstein's pianoforte concerto in D minor. Miss Adler, although failing in the power and passion necessary to a satisfactory performance of the excerpt chosen, evidenced in her technique the result of serious study. The conscientiousness apparent in Miss Adler's work, with youth in her favor, gives promise of excellent attainment, but the fact remains that a less ambitious attempt than that of last evening would have proved wiser. The pianist was recalled three times, finally responding to the encore demanded. Tonight a request program, containing excellent diversity in selection, will be performed by the orchestra at Battery D, under Mr. Bendix's direction.

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Martinius Sieveking, for the last year resident in this city, has been engaged for a term of three years as principal piano teacher at the Nebraska State University.

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SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The Shakspearean festival conducted by James W Morrissey of New York, assisted by William Seymour of Boston, began at the Grand Union Hotel this noon. It opened in the ball-room, where were gathered a large and fashionable audience of ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. The introductory session consisted of George Riddle and his unrivaled reading of Shakspeare's comedy, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," which was interspersed with Mendelssohn's music by John Lund's orchestra, which also rendered other selections. This afternoon a deluging thunderstorm fairly flooded the hotel, court lawn, and grounds. Should the weather prove propitious tomorrow evening the comedy will be produced by a brilliant array of dramatic stars. The stage has been erected under the stately elms in the court. Saturday afternoon will take place the children's lawn carnival, to be followed by a Shakspearean ball in the evening.

PERSONALS.

Liliuokalani of Hawaii is in possession of the smallest sympathetic strike on record.

Senator Hill says he is burying himself in the tariff just now. This has been a great burying season in the Senate.

Ex-Vice President Morton, who is much talked of as a possible Republican candidate for President, has been very ill in Paris, but he is now reported better and quite himself again.

Attorney-General Olney, it is said, will dismiss the suits against the Pacific railroads. In these times of general shaking up Olney's devotion to corporations, at the expense of the government, stands like the Rock of Ages.

Robert Louis Stevenson's mother furnishes the information that since her son published his "Footnote to History" he has been at daggers drawn with the English and German officials and visitors at Samoa and now sees but few people.

Lord Chief Justice Russell, who has just taken his seat, makes a striking figure on the bench. Clad in a new white wig and a bright gray gown he is the personification of dignity. He has taken with him to the bench his famous snuff box.

The large tree which Cyrus W. Field planted in commemoration of the first Atlantic cable has fallen, its roots having been eaten away by insects. No matter. Neither insect nor the tooth of Time can eat away the memory of that achievement.

J. B. Terry, a saloonkeeper in Malden, Mo., offered a common drunkard a $30 suit of clothes if he would keep sober six months. The poor fellow took the saloonkeeper at his word and for six months mastered the desire for intoxicants. The saloonkeeper, true to his word, gave the man the suit of clothes.

Ex-Secretary Thompson, popularly known in Indiana as "Uncle Dick," and still hale and hearty with his 85 years, is preparing a volume of reminiscences that should be interesting, for they concern sixteen Presidents and a multitude of other public men of prominence with whom Col. Thompson was associated and of whom he was one. His memory is quite unimpaired, and his recollections are full even to details.

Percival Lowell announces the discovery July 19, by A. E. Douglass of the Lowell Observatory, of an irregularity in the southern portion of the terminator of Mars. The discovery was confirmed by observation July 20. A cable message from the European Union of Astronomers announces that what was probably the same projection was observed by Javelle at the observatory at Nice, July 28. This irregularity is perhaps evidence of mountains on Mars of comparatively small height.

A. M. De Renngarten of St. Petersburg has started out on a long walk. He proposes to tramp from Riga to the Caucasus, whence he will stroll on to Persia, and so, skirting the Aral Sea, reënter the Tsar's dominions and cross Siberia to the Chinese frontier. How much of the Celestial Empire he hopes to traverse on foot is not known, but, after suspending his pedal work long enough to cross the Pacific to this country, his route will take him through the United States, Mexico, and Central America to Brazil and Argentina. After this a promenade through Africa to Algiers, and a jaunt across France and Germany will bring him back to his starting point.

CURRENT NOTES.

A great many people count the cost but never pay it.—*Galveston News.*

If you notice, the fellow who pays his way is the one who weighs his pay.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Experience teaches the agriculturist that the hardest thing to raise on a farm is the money to run it.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Clerk—"Are you going to discharge me, then?" Druggist—"Yes; I think we can dispense without you."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

"You were born in America?" Dennis—"Yes, sir." "Parents foreigners?" Dennis—"No, indade! They're Irish."—*Christian World.*

"America has no standing army, I believe," said the foreigner. "It is clear you haven't spent much time in the street cars of this great country," replied the native.—*Truth.*

At Gettysburg—"Found any landmarks?" "Yes; and I was thinking how you must have expanded since the war. Here's the tree you stood behind during the whole battle and it covered you well then."—*Harlem Life.*

"Well," said the moody philosopher, "this world ain't anything but a fleeting show, anyhow." "That's so," said the chronic pessimist. "An' jes' at present the performance is a mighty doggone poor one."—*Washington Star.*

Very Like the Dog.

New York *Tribune*: Representative Springer's herculean effort to get the Democratic members of the House into a caucus recalls the mysterious ambition of Si Peterson's brindle dog. That extraordinary animal one day chased an express train four miles and only gave up the pursuit when the rear end of the last car disappeared around a curve down the valley. As the dog came trotting back, dusty and weary, a farmer who had watched the chase remarked to Peterson: "I'm wonderin' if the pup thought he could ketch that train?" "I'm not," said Si. "I'm jest wonderin' what the infernal fool would have done with it if he had caught it."

A Needed Amendment.

New York *World* (Dem.): Now that a constitutional amendment has been introduced to prohibit trusts, it should be followed by another prohibiting their lawyers and agents from holding the office of Attorney-General of the United States.

Populist Defined.

Milwaukee *Sentinel*: "What is a Populist?" asks THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. A Populist is usually a person who wants to get something for nothing and who is willing to give all that everybody else has got to get it.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

SLAYER OF PRESIDENT CARNOT PLACED ON TRIAL.

The Court-House Is Surrounded by Soldiers and Police to Prevent Any Demonstration—Santo Declares His Love for Anarchy, Which He Says Is Stronger than His Affection for His Mother—Tells How He Killed Carnot—Trial Will Be Finished Today.

LYONS, Aug. 2.—Caserio Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, was put on trial in the Assize Court today. His removal from the St. Paul prison to the court was without incident. M. Breuillac, who presides over the court, is the Judge who drew much criticism upon himself by condemning the bill for the suppression of anarchistic crime which was recently passed by the Chambers.

The Palace of Justice was today guarded in the most thorough manner against possible ebullitions of anarchism. The regular police guards were reinforced by a battalion of infantry. Soldiers were stationed upon all approaches, while a double cordon of troops surrounded the building itself. In addition a company of infantry is posted in the entrance halls and a platoon of cavalry surrounded the prison van as it was driven at a gallop from the prison of St. Paul to the court-house. The soldiers on duty about the Palace of Justice are supplemented by every variety of police officials. It was the intention to bar the public from the trial-room, but this program was changed and a large audience occupied all the available space. Many women were present. There are also present eighty specially selected newspaper men, and these, owing to the postponement of the trial made purposely by the government to permit of the enactment of the anti-Anarchist law, find themselves under strict control. For the first time in the experience of many of them their "copy" will be edited by the Judge presiding and they will be directed as to what they are not to put in their reports.

The trial is expected to occupy the whole of today and part of tomorrow. There will be no long speeches, the public prosecutor confining himself to a forty-minute address. Some people who should have come forward will not appear, doubtless fearing reprisals, but twenty-eight indispensable witnesses have been called by the government. Santo proposes practically to defend himself, but will have the assistance of M. Dubreuil, a Lyons advocate of considerable note in criminal trials.

The touch of the grewsome, always noteworthy in French trials, will be supplied by the instruments used in operating on the President, a drawing of the carriage in which the President was sitting when stabbed, Caserio's dagger, and the liver of the murdered President preserved in alcohol.

Nobody has sent the assassin any money since he was arrested and he has subsisted on prison fare. The leather harness which was imposed upon him in lieu of a strait jacket has not prevented him using the pen, ink, and paper supplied to him, and with these he has whiled away the time. He has read many books of travel from the prison library.

Santo Brought into Court.

The court opened at 9:15 a. m. and the Judge President was no sooner seated than he called upon the gendarmes to bring in the accused. All the persons present held their breath as the assassin of President Carnot was brought into court. The prisoner was short, and looked somewhat scared as he came in securely handcuffed to a gendarme on either side of him and two other gendarmes bringing up the rear. Caserio as he marched to the dock wore a somewhat strange costume. His coat was of a yellowish color, his vest and trousers were gray, he wore a white shirt with a turned-down collar and a gray necktie. So soon as he was in the dock his counsel, M. Dubreuil and N. Degeneral, Professor of Italian at the Lyons Business College, the latter having been appointed interpreter, exchanged a few words with the prisoner, the prisoner took his seat, and the reading of the long indictment began.

The prisoner listened impassively during the reading of this document, which contained what was supposed to be a full account of the events before and the evening of the murder and which was believed to be a complete record of Caserio's journey from Italy, giving the name of nearly every one the prisoner spoke to, etc., while on his way to Lyons. Caserio only became interested in the indictment when it narrated the actual deed as follows:

> The murderer approached the carriage, took from his pocket the poniard, still wrapped in a piece of paper, and plunged the blade, sixteen centimetres long, up to the hilt into the breast of President Carnot, crying "Vive la Revolution." This cry was only heard by the footmen in the general confusion, when Caserio dropped the weapon and cried "Vive l'Anarchie."

When the reading was finished the names of thirty witnesses were called and the presiding Judge began to question the accused. The Judge first recited the known facts about the family of the prisoner, the latter answering, "Just so, sir, I never had a dispute with any one."

The President continued: "How about your morality?"

"I suppose it was the same as that of other young men," replied Caserio, smiling slightly.

"I understand that you desire to pass as an ascetic; but," said the Judge, "that is not correct, as we have evidence from the Cette hospital that you have not always had a horror of women. [Laughter.] But what is important is to know whether you were responsible for your actions."

The prisoner here cried with great animation: "Yes, sir. I am responsible for my actions. I have never been ill."

Replying to further questions the prisoner said that not one of his family was or had been weak-minded.

The presiding Judge then turned to the prisoner and said: "Since your arrest did you write to your mother saying that you killed the President 'from an Anarchist motive'? Are these your words?"

"Yes," replied Caserio, with great indifference.

In reply to the Judge's questions in regard to his childhood and his taking part in religious processions Caserio answered mockingly, "Children do not know what they are doing."

Judge Breuillac then examined Caserio at length as to his connection with anarchy. During this examination the President said: "Your family tried to wean you from these horrible doctrines?"

"I love my mother," the prisoner replied, "but I cannot submit to her prejudices or to my family's prejudices. There is the larger family of humanity."

The assassin narrated the incidents of his approach to and attack upon President Carnot, replying to a question at its close by M. Breuillac if he did not know the penalty of his act would be death: "I am an Anarchist, and I hate the bourgeois, society, and the heads of the State."

Tells How He Killed Carnot.

After this reply from the prisoner the weapon with which he killed President Carnot was brought into court and shown to the jury, the President saying: "Take care, gentlemen. Do not touch the blade. It is a relic which must be preciously preserved."

Caserio recounted the details of his journey from Cette to Lyons, telling how he finally arrived at the Palais de Commerce, where President Carnot was being banqueted. The prisoner then narrated the incidents of the tragedy, saying:

> When I was opposite the gate whence the President was about to emerge I knew that persons of mark always sit on the right side of the carriage. Therefore I crossed to the right hand side of the pavement. I had trouble in keeping in the second row of spectators, as so many people were anxious to get a glimpse of the President. At 9 o'clock there was a buzz of excitement as President Carnot was entering his carriage. The people cried, "Vive Carnot!" "Vive la Republique." I laid my left hand on the carriage and hustled aside a young man who was in my way. Then I made a dash at the President and dealt him a violent thrust with my dagger. The blade stuck fast in his breast and my hand touched his coat.
>
> As I stabbed him I cried "Viva la Revolution!"

Judge Breuillac asked the prisoner what occurred at the tragic moment when he caught President Carnot's eye. The prisoner said:

> President Carnot looked me straight in the face. I felt his deep glance the moment I poniarded him. [Sensation and uproar.]
>
> "Did you not wish to strike elsewhere?"
>
> "I wished to strike his heart, but my arm failed me; the blow glanced."

Questioned in regard to the truth of the plans revealed by the soldier, Leblanc, who is said to have been aware of the whole plot hatched at Cette, according to popular belief, and as to whether he had any accomplices, the prisoner replied in substance: "I alone meditated the coup."

"But," interposed the President, "the Anarchists who instigated you to commit this foul deed were animated by a feeling of revenge against President Carnot for not having pardoned Vaillant. Even members of his family were threatened. Among others President Carnot received one document from London written in blood and addressed: 'President Carnot, Slayer,' and announcing that he would be killed because he had not pardoned Vaillant. You appear," added the Judge, "to have obeyed your leaders."

"No," exclaimed Caserio, "I had no leaders and no accomplices. I acted freely and of my own accord."

Gen. Voisin and Gen. Borius told of the assassination.

M. Guillaume, a cutler and gunsmith of Cette, identified Caserio as the man who purchased the weapon with which M. Carnot was slain. A baker named Visla of Cette testified against Caserio, saying he had an irascible character, adding that he did not hide his anarchistic opinions. The police testified that Caserio had been in communication with Anarchists.

The trial was then adjourned until tomorrow, when Leblanc, a soldier, will be the last witness called.

EZETA'S SOLDIERS ORGANIZING AGAIN.

Refugees in Jamaica and Honduras Will Aid the Mosquito Indians.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PORT LIMON, Costa Rica, Aug. 2.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—A report has reached here that the expedition in aid of the Mosquito Indians now preparing on the Honduras coast is composed of former military followers of Ezeta, now refugees in Honduras and Jamaica, negroes who are commanded by some of the bravest officers of Ezeta's army.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 2.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—More troops are ready to go to the coast, but probably await the result of Madriz's and Ureta's mission, as advices received say the Indians are disposed to enter into an understanding; and, furthermore, that the government is awaiting advices from Reyes, who was ordered to send an exhaustive report on the situation and needs from a military point of view. Reyes is ready to commence operations, and a combined attack will be made on Bluefields after strengthening the garrison at Rama.

BUSINESS PICKING UP AT HONOLULU.

Politics Dropped for a Time—Railroad to Be Built Around Oahu.

HONOLULU, July 26, via San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 2, per steamer Alameda.—Absolute quiet prevails here and for the first time in over a year politics has been wholly dropped. Business is improving. The latest important enterprise is the letting of contracts for the building of a railroad to run around the Island of Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated. This road will reach several big plantations which have hitherto shipped all their crops to Honolulu by steamers. Admiral Walker, after an illness which confined him to his bed for several days, is making preparations for his departure. He has been ordered to Annapolis, Md.

Still Fighting in Samoa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 2.—The steamship Alameda arrived today from Sydney, Auckland, Apia, and Honolulu, bringing advices from Samoa to July 18 as follows: The native troubles here have undergone little change. There have been two skirmishes between small bands of the contending forces, and several Samoans have been killed and wounded. There has been no really serious outbreak, and the protracted struggle does not appear to be near a termination.

Wellman Party Is Safe.

TROMSOE, Norway, Aug. 2.—Word has been received from the Wellman arctic expedition. All the members are well. Walter Wellman is proceeding north. Several days after the party left its ship, the Ragnvald Jarl, the vessel was broken up by the ice.

Brevities by Cable.

PRINCESS SOLTYKOFF'S JEWELS STOLEN.

The house of Princess Soltykoff at Slough was robbed of jewels of the value of £10,000.

TEN EXCURSIONISTS DROWNED.

A pleasure boat, laden with excursionists from Barmouth, capsized on the Mauddach River, Wales. Ten of the passengers were drowned.

CHOLERA AT ROTTERDAM.

The post-mortem examination of the body of the child who died aboard a foreign vessel at Rotterdam July 27 has disclosed the fact that the death was due to cholera.

RUSSIAN TOWN BADLY SCORCHED.

A fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin, has destroyed one-fourth of Minsk, Russia. Many persons are missing and are believed to have perished.

ADVANCING EVICTED TENANTS BILL.

The discussion of the evicted tenants bill in committee of the House of Commons has been concluded and the report stage has been fixed for Monday.

UNIONS FOR POLITICAL ACTION.

Milwaukee Federated Trades Council Urges Workmen to Vote Independent.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—At a largely attended meeting of the Federated Trades Council tonight there was read an inflammatory appeal from the Wisconsin Federation to have the council take political action for the remedy of the labor troubles. The resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted, and the trades unions in this city are to be turned into political clubs for the fall campaign. The preamble to the resolution begins with the words, "Awake, Toilers, Awake." Trades unions are asked to cast their ballots "against the Democratic and Republican parties, which are the parties of the centralization of wealth, and thereby end the galling power of moneyed lords in this land of the free." Resolutions were adopted condemning President Cleveland for ordering Federal troops into Illinois during the recent trouble and asking Congress to impeach Attorney-General Olney for the omnibus injunctions.

Prof. Charles E. McLenegan, teacher of English literature in the Brooklyn High School for Boys, was tonight appointed principal of the new Milwaukee High School to be opened on the West Side.

CYCLONE IN HANCOCK COUNTY, O.

Heavy Fall in Temperature Reported in Illinois and Iowa.

FINDLAY, O., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—A terrific cyclone swept through the northern portion of Hancock County last night, plowing a path 300 feet wide through the growing crops and timber. Great destruction was done in the oil field, where derricks were demolished, tanks of oil overturned, and buildings and machinery carried away. The loss will figure up many thousand dollars.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Aug. 2.—The torrid term that has few parallels in the history of Iowa terminated last night with a drop of 45° in temperature—from 96° to 51°. No rain yet.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The weather changed to cooler today. From 106° in the shade yesterday the mercury dropped to 68° today. No rain has fallen at Galena to break the drought.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The long drought was broken in this county last night by a heavy fall of rain, which was accompanied by a severe storm, doing a great deal of damage.

JAP ARMY HARD HIT.

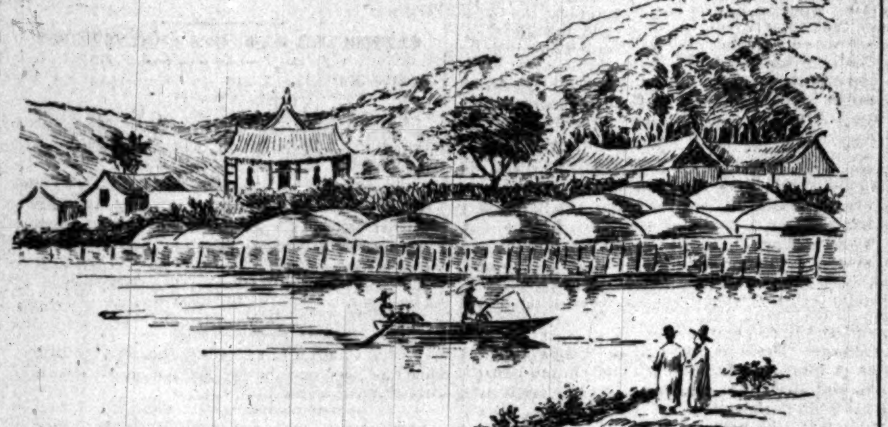
CHINESE SOLDIERS SLAY 2,000 OF THE MIKADO'S MEN.

On Shore the Dragon Is Stronger than on the Sea—Corea Being Flooded with Mongolian Troops—State of War Is Recognized at Washington, the Ministers and Consuls of China in Japan and of Japan in China Having Been Recalled—Uncle Sam as a Protector.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 2.—An official telegram received here from Tien Tsin says that in the battles fought July 27 and July 28 at Yashan the Japanese were repulsed with a loss of over 2,000 men.

The steamer Wuchang, which has arrived here, reports that the Chinese fleet was at anchor at Weihaiwei the evening of July 31.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A dispatch from Shanghai says reports have been received there from foreign officials at Seoul that the Chinese, under Gen. Yes, Sunday last defeated the Japanese forces near Asan. The Japanese withdrew to Seoul. Twenty thousand Manchurian Chinese troops have crossed the Corean frontier and are marching upon Seoul.



FUSANKAI, A COREAN VILLAGE.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 2.—The Chinese Minister at Tokio has demanded his passports. The Chinese residents in Japan are being placed under the protection of the United States Legation.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 2.—It is officially announced that the Chinese northern fleet, consisting of thirteen vessels, has left Chefoo for Corea. The announcement is accompanied by the statement that a battle between the Chinese and Japanese may be expected at any hour.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—It is officially announced that Russia, desiring a settlement of the war between China and Japan, will act in complete accord with Great Britain in an effort to secure an immediate solution of the difficulty. Failing this Russia will not allow any power to take even part possession of Corea.

DECLARATION OF WAR HAS BEEN MADE.

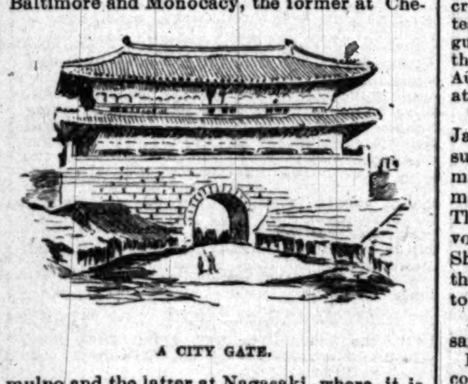
China Gives Up Its Attempts to Settle the Dispute Peaceably.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Announcement of a declaration of war between China and Japan has reached Washington. It came today in the shape of dispatches to the State Department and the Chinese Legation. It is not Japan this time that makes the declaration. From now on will witness hostilities that will only end, if diplomats here are to be believed, when both countries have grown tired of slaughtering men and destroying property or in the subjection of one nation by the other. The State Department's dispatch came from Secretary of Legation Charles Denby Jr. at Pekin. The first statement that struck Secretary Gresham's eye was: "War has been declared." This did not surprise him. "This is the end," Secretary Gresham said, "of diplomatic relations between the two governments, and further negotiations of a diplomatic character cease from this time on. In the meantime the interests of Japan in China and those of China in Japan will be taken care of so far as possible under international law by our diplomatic representatives in both countries."

The United States will be neutral, favoring neither Japan nor China even morally. The State Department is anxiously watching the attitude of Russia and that of Great Britain, and would not be surprised to see those countries giving aid to Japan and China respectively.

Secretary Denby made no mention today of any battles, and there is therefore a suspicion at the State Department that the report of a land battle between Japanese and Chinese troops is untrue.

Now that war has been declared, the administration will have to cast about for ships to send to the Asiatic coast. There are only two vessels attached to that squadron, the Baltimore and Monocacy, the former at Chemulpo and the latter at Nagasaki, where it is coaling and taking on board supplies. Orders have been sent the Concord and Petrel to join the Asiatic squadron at once. Repairs to the Charleston have been completed and it is ready to sail. Its orders to China probably will go forward immediately. Some of the vessels of the Bering Sea fleet also in all probability will sail for Asia for the protection of our interests. The North Atlantic squadron may be called upon to supply ships for the Orient. There is talk of sending the Cincinnati to this station.



A CITY GATE.

The developments are being watched with great interest by the members of the two Congressional Committees on Foreign Affairs. Representative Hitt of the House committee was asked what he thought about the report that Japan was about to let contracts with the Union iron-works of San Francisco for new vessels of war. He said it would be impossible for either Japan or China to take any vessels out of the ports of the United States for war purposes during the pendency of the war. If Japan proposed to purchase any war vessels in this country it would not get the benefit of them until after the close of the war.

A telegram received at the Japanese Legation says China has notified Japan that the Chinese Minister at Tokio and the Consuls throughout Japan would be withdrawn Aug. 3. In consequence of this action the Japanese Government has notified its Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin and its Consuls throughout China to withdraw.

At the request of the Chinese and Japanese Governments, made through their representatives here, the State Department has instructed United States Minister Dun at Tokio and Mr. Denby, Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin, to take under the protection of the United States the citizens of China in Japan and of Japan in China.

CHINAMEN NOT GOING HOME TO FIGHT.

Those in Chicago Disclaim Any Desire to Become Soldiers.

Two hundred Chinamen, according to dispatches, have started from points in Canada to follow the banners of the Flowery Kingdom as soldiers in the war with Japan. They must be of a different stripe from the Chicago Celestials, for a reporter for THE TRIBUNE, who made the rounds of all Chinatown yesterday and intercepted almond-eyed laundrymen in different parts of the city, could not find a single Chinaman who proposed to desert his irons or washtubs for military honors. In fact the Japanese-Chinese imbroglio seemed to be a matter of no interest at all to them. At the city offices of the different railways which carry the Chinese to the coast business was reported about as usual. There has been no rush of Mongols eager to join the fray.

Sam Moy of the big store on Clark street was away from the place when the reporter called, but a sturdy Chinaman, puffing at a huge pipe, said he was the fighting-man of the establishment, and that he was for peace himself. "Soldier business no good," he said, "and Chinaman won't go back to China until he has money enough to sit down for the rest of his life. They have enough soldiers there, anyhow; many, many more people than Japan. I do not think any of my countrymen in this city will go home to fight."

The next Chinaman met with who had the ability and the disposition to talk said he had no intention of going over to support the Dragon. "Me a Christian," he said. He was in the Armory Police Court on account of participating in the festivities in a Clark street opium joint the night before. "And," he continued, "me learn in Sunday-school it is bad to fight." An assortment of other Chinamen, who were in the same place on the same account, excused their lack of patriotism on the grounds of their conversion to Christianity.

In a store next door to Sam Moy's the proprietor, a midget of a Mongol, was quite affable to the reporter in his pigeon-English way, until the word "fight" was mentioned, when he disappeared in a back room and barricaded the doors after sending out two big countrymen of his to watch his stock.

In the store next door a Japanese and a Chinaman were indulging in some kind of a game together. Other Chinamen sat about, and the Jap did not seem a bit afraid of them. He won the game, too, and gloated over his victory. When the usual question was propounded one of the Chinamen spoke up and said: "We and Japanese good friends. No go back to fight each other." And so the general sentiment runs in Chinatown, and if the Emperor of China hopes for any recruits from Chicago he is going to be disappointed.

FIRED AT HIM AS HE SWAM AWAY.

Captain of the Kow Shing Tells of Cruelty—Naval Battle Imminent.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Japanese legation in this city has received a dispatch from Tokio saying the signed affidavits of Capt. Galsworthy and Chief Officer Tamplin of the Kow Shing have been received. The Captain tells the story as already known, but adds that when he sprang overboard to escape the Japs' fire the Chinese shot at him as he swam for shore.

It is announced that further Blue Jackets will be landed at Seoul to reinforce the detachment stationed at the British legation.

The *Times'* correspondent at Yokohama telegraphs as follows:

> The Japanese Minister at Seoul, after the collision there between the Japanese and Corean troops, placed Tai-In-Kun, the King's father, at the head of the Corean Government. The people of this city are in raptures over their naval victory. Following the example of the sovereign the people will contribute toward the expenses of carrying on the war.

The *Times'* dispatch from Shanghai, dated Aug. 1, says:

> Later information shows that the Kow Shing was sunk with 1,500 souls by the Japanese cruiser Naniwa, near Asan, Corea. An official inquiry into the loss of the vessel conducted by the Commissioner of Customs at Tien Tsin, has just been concluded. The statements of forty-five survivors were taked. They prove that the Kow Ching, while legitimately on its way to Asan, July 25, was ordered by the Japanese to anchor off the island of Shopaigul, where it remained until noon, being twice boarded by Japanese officers. Then, without giving any provocation, it was fired into and sunk by torpedoes from the guns of the Japanese cruiser Naniwa. The Japanese, according to the testimony of the survivors, fired with gatling guns on the wretches who were trying to save their lives by swimming. A dispatch from Tokio Aug. 1 says the whole Chinese fleet is assembled at Asan and a decisive naval battle is imminent.

The Earl of Kimberly has demanded of the Japanese Government that the British Consul be allowed to be present when the commander of the cruiser Naniwa is tried by court martial for the sinking of the Kow Shing. The German Government has instructed Col. von Hannekin, who escaped from the Kow Shing, to give to the British Consul at Seoul the fullest details of what occurred previous to the firing on the transport.

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Berlin says:

> It is reported China has made several fresh concessions to Russia with regard to the Pamirs as an inducement for Russian assistance in the Corean conflict.

A dispatch from Tien Tsin says the Emperor of China has issued an edict accepting the war which he says Japan has thrust upon him, and ordering his viceroys and commanders to root out the pestilent Japanese from their lairs.

The *Chronicle's* correspondent at Tokio telegraphs that the Japanese fleet is concentrating its strength at Kanghwa, an island at the mouth of the Seoul River, and a great naval fight is expected shortly.

CHINA'S PREPARATIONS FOR THIS WAR.

Great Rolling Mills and Arsenals Erected at Hanyan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—China has been getting ready for the war with Japan for some time according to a recent story by an American Consul to the Flowery Kingdom. Jacob T. Child, writing to the State Department from Hankow, says:

> One of the marvels of this marvelous country is the vast rolling mills and arsenals now approaching completion in Hanyan, a city opposite Hankow, on the Han side, erected under the auspices of Chang-Taz-Tung, Viceroy of Hupeh and Hunan. The plant covers about seventy acres.
>
> If ever finished it will be one of the most complete rolling mills in the world, as expense seems to have been a secondary consideration in the erection of this immense establishment. Once in operation, it is the intention of the Viceroy to manufacture everything in the iron line—ordnance, rails, machinery, small arms, etc. The arsenals are about complete, and machinery soon will be set up for the manufacture of arms and munitions. A number of skilled workmen are now en route here for the purpose of instructing the native artisans and of arranging everything in working order. So far nothing but the best material has been used; nothing of a shoddy character has been allowed in its construction. The railroad is laid with heavy steel rails. The two traction locomotives are of the latest designs, and the iron cars are similar to those used in England for the transportation of coal and iron, and will be used for carrying coal, iron, and other material from the river to the works. The mines, from which the metal for the manufacture of rails is to be obtained, are near Wang-Shih-King, about seventy-six miles below Hankow, sixteen miles inland at Tayah, connecting with the river by a well-constructed railroad and dock at a landing three miles below Wang-Shih-King. The ore is reported to be of good quality and inexhaustible.

TOTAL ABSTAINERS.

W. C. T. U. DELEGATION CARRIES GREETINGS TO CATHOLICS.

Take Along the Polyglot Petition—Large Growth of the Union—Satolli's Letter Sets the Church Right on the Saloon Question—Liquor Dealers Not to Be Supported for Public Office—Strong Resolutions Adopted Sustaining Bishop Watterson—Will Adjourn Today.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The delegates to the annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union today received fraternal greetings from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and a delegation from that union consisting of Mrs. Annie Groat, President of the Woodbridge union, and Mrs. W. W. Nicholas of the Willard union was presented. The Catholic union is congratulated on possessing three such leaders in the work as Archbishops Satolli and Ireland and Bishop Watterson. Accompanying these greetings was a copy of the polyglot petition now being circulated throughout the World by the International Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which bears the signatures of 1,500,000 active members of temperance societies and is indorsed by 5,000,000 others. Miss Frances Willard was offered a special train as the guest of the convention, but having previously arranged for a trip East she was compelled to decline. Among those present today were: Bishop Shanley of North Dakota; Father Murphy of Montreal; Father O'Callahan of the Paulist Fathers of New York, who was the first priest invited to lecture before the Harvard students, and Father Cooney of Notre Dame, Ind.

The first business taken up was the reports of societies that have no connection with the union. The growth of the work reported in some sections of the country was phenomenal. In one year the society at Muskegon, Mich., increased from a membership of 27 to 273. Mrs. Lake's report of the work in St. Louis was perhaps the most remarkable. Two years ago a total abstinence society was formed there with a membership of thirteen, and with the coöperation of but one Catholic priest, Father Coffey, the society has grown until today it has 224 members.

"We hail Bishop Watterson's action as a second independence declaration, which assures our church greater success than ever before," read a telegram from the Rev. Thomas Conaty.

First Vice-President J. W. Logue, who has general supervision of the work of organizing total abstinence societies, made his yearly report. In the last year sixty odd societies have been organized. Mrs. A. J. Coney, Third Vice-President, made a few remarks appealing to every man in the temperance movement to have his wife enrolled in the cause of total abstinence.

Bishop Shanley of North Dakota Speaks.

Speeches were made by Bishop Shanley of North Dakota and the Rev. Father Cooney of Notre Dame. When in St. Paul Bishop Shanley said he had five or six societies in his own parish, but in North Dakota there is not one. "Within the confines of our State," said the Bishop, "intemperance is not supposed to exist, but it exists all the same. The liquor, however, is not consumed by my people." Secretary A. P. Doyle of New York submitted an interesting report of the numerical strength of the order in which he says:

> We have added sixty-eight new societies with a membership of 2,633, to the roll of the National Union. There are now affiliated to the general union twenty-six subordinate unions and forty-nine detached societies. During the year sixty-eight societies were admitted and twenty-eight were withdrawn, leaving 763 societies, with a total membership of 55,445. Illinois has eighteen societies, with 916 members; Indiana forty-six, with 2,082 members; Ohio forty-seven, with 1,806; and Wisconsin twenty-two, with 1,836.

Speaking of Satolli's letter, the Secretary said it would do more than twenty appeals to set the Catholic Church right with the American public on the saloon question.

The following State, diocesan, and archdiocesan unions were represented:

> Boston, J. T. O'Reilly; Connecticut, A. J. O'Reilly; Illinois, J. Quinlan of Chicago; Indiana, the Rev. G. M. Kelly; Ohio, the Rev. Patrick O'Brien of Fremont; Pennsylvania, B. T. McCarthy of Williamsport; Philadelphia, J. W. Logue; Pittsburg, the Rev. M. A. Lambing; Providence, P. H. Quinn; Savannah, W. J. Flood; Scranton, W. Hannen, M. S. Burke; Springfield, John H. Smith; St. Paul, J. H. Smith; Wilmington, the Rev. D. J. Flynn; Winona, the Rev. Mr. Mattocks; Wisconsin, the Rt.-Rev. James O'Mailey, Oshkosh; Kansas City, Miss Ida Summerscale.

A paper was read by J. W. Logue, President of the Philadelphia union, on "Home Rule in Subordinate Unions." The Rev. A. P. Doyle, General Secretary, presented a paper on "Educational Work in the Cause of Temperance." For several years a movement has been on foot to form a union of all the Catholic temperance societies, and the work seems to be progressing well. Amendments to the constitution of the union will be introduced declaring that as it is apparent the liquor traffic is trying to assume control of all political power, and threatens the stability of America, no candidate for public office who at the time of his nomination is directly or indirectly interested in the sale, manufacture, or importation of alcoholic drinks should receive the support of any member of the union.

Strong Resolutions Adopted.

Late this afternoon the following resolutions were adopted, but only after a protracted struggle, in which some bad blood was shown:

> The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America sees in the signs of the times much evidence that the total abstinence cause will have many triumphs to record in the early future. It sees in the recent action of Bishop Watterson, which has been so nobly sustained by Mgr. Satolli, a long step in the right direction. It is believed that this action will crystallize the influence of the church against the saloon and will stamp this letter indelibly as the irreconcilable enemy of the church. The decision of the Papal Delegate cannot fail to give additional authority to the recommendation of the Council of Baltimore that all Catholic saloonkeepers abandon as soon as they can the dangerous traffic and embrace a more becoming way of making a living. The decision will serve as a renewal of the invitation which our Holy Father Leo XIII. has already addressed to all priests of the land to enter into the work of temperance reform. [The words of the Pope are here quoted.] These words of the Holy Father, now emphasized by the decision of his representative, will enlist the sympathy of the whole body of the clergy in the cause of total abstinence, and with the clergy strongly committed against the saloon the day of vindication for the church in America will be near at hand. The scandal of a preponderating number of Catholics in the saloon business is a disgrace too long endured. Whatever the cause of the fact a new day is at hand. The convention rejoices that Catholics are now aroused to the great evil and the great disgrace of intemperance. If the truth has been exaggerated about intemperance among Catholics let the exaggeration be a spur to make all Catholics strive all the more ardently to realize the counsels of the Christian perfection, whose corner stone is mortification, and the best of mortification in these times is total abstinence. We urge all Catholics to banish all liquor from their homes and from political and social clubs. Let Catholic banquets be remarkable by the absence of alcoholic drinks. Let saloonkeepers be excluded from membership in all societies of Catholics. Give no support to Catholic papers which allow liquor dealers to advertise in their columns. The Catholic papers must be auxiliary to the pulpit. They must not countenance what the pulpit would silence. On the other hand, let Catholics give their support to all temperance papers, and all papers which we heartily devote to the cause of temperance. Let every faithful son of the Holy Mother Church do his utmost to make the name of Catholic stand unmistakably for total abstinence. This convention wishes hearty godspeed to every worker for total abstinence. Every man who is working for temperance is on the side of God. This convention recommends to Catholics to seek out ways and means of furthering the cause of sobriety from every honest worker in the same cause; it recommends that every subordinate union have its own literary bureau and issue its own bulletin regularly; it recommends that every society in the union establish a permanent committee on missionary work among the victims of intemperance. Let a fixed sum be appropriated for the work of this committee. Let them send out tracts on temperance where they are most needed, and let them try in every way, and especially by personal appeals, to save the drunkard from self destruction.

The resolutions heartily approve the formation of total abstinence societies among women and of the total abstinence cadets among boys.

A platform meeting was held at the Auditorium this evening which was largely attended. Stirring addresses on behalf of temperance were made by Archbishop Ireland, the Rev. Dr. McSweeny of New York, the Rev. Dr. J. T. O'Reilly of Boston, and Father Murphy, the great apostle of temperance of Montreal. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

The convention expects to finish its work by noon tomorrow.

T. C. FULLERTON DIES SUDDENLY.

Republican Candidate in the Eleventh Illinois District Passes Away.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Capt. Thomas C. Fullerton of Ottawa, the Republican candidate for Congress of this the Eleventh District, died very suddenly at the Thomas House here this evening at 6:30. He arrived on the 5:36 train from Pontiac, where he attended the meeting of the Republican County Central committee this afternoon. The hotel clerk, Mr. Chapman, showed him to his room at 5:40 and he was not afterwards seen alive. Col. B. E. Robinson of this city went to his room by appointment at 6:30. Knocking at the door and meeting no response he opened the door and saw Capt. Fullerton sitting in a chair leaning back with his head dropped over to the left and his collar in his hand. Col. Robinson at once saw something was wrong and raised the alarm. Dr. S. M. Barnes, the local physician of the Toledo, Peoria and Western, was at once sent for and after examination pronounced the patient dead. The doctor thinks death must have been instantaneous, caused by heart trouble. The news of Capt. Fullerton's death spread rapidly and on the streets tonight are groups of people everywhere discussing the sad affair. Coroner John Zimmerman of this (Livingston) county, who resides here, impaneled a jury with Dr. Barnes as foreman, and after hearing the testimony the jury returned a verdict that the deceased's death was caused by a disease of the heart to them unknown.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Capt. Thomas C. Fullerton's death at the Thomas Hotel at Fairbury at 6:30 o'clock this evening caused the greatest surprise and the deepest regret in this city. His remains will be brought to this city tomorrow.

[Capt. Fullerton was born near Philadelphia and was 55 years of age. When quite young he came to this county and resided with his father in Freedom Township. From that point he enlisted in the war in 1861 in the Sixty-fourth Regiment, known as the Eighth Sharpshooters, under Gen. Morrill. He was soon advanced to the rank of Captain. He remained in the war until the close, returning then to La Salle County. He then took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He practiced successfully and four years ago he was appointed Master in Chancery, which office he held at the time of his death. For years he has been a prominent factor in Republican politics, and in 1892 he was Chairman of the Republican State Central committee. It was not until last spring that he aspired to political honors, and urged by his friends he concluded to make a race for Congressman. After a hard fight in the recent convention, which was held at Streator, he was nominated over Gen. Henderson, C. C. Strawn, and J. M. Fort, and he was making his campaign in Livingston County when death overtook him. He was a member of Seth C. Earl Post, G. A. R., and Vice-President of the Ottawa City club, a representative organization of the business-men of this city. He was a man who had many friends, not alone in this city, but throughout the State.]

Ex-Mayor Jaeger of Dubuque, Ia.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Adam F. Jaeger, ex-Mayor and President of the Minnewaquon club, died this morning after a brief illness with cholera morbus. He was head of the wholesale liquor house of the Jaeger & Lang company.

Notes.

Peter Elkins, first cousin of Stephen B. Elkins, died at Bloomington, Ill.

Mrs. Thomas Bacon, aged 74 years, died at Marengo, Ill., of a stomach trouble.

Anderson Ferguson, aged 80 years, a pioneer settler of Shelby County, Ill., dropped dead while mowing in his yard at Shelbyville.

G. B. Smith of the Northwestern Dry Goods company of Chadron, Neb., was found dead in his store yesterday. He died of heart disease. He leaves a wife and three children.

The funeral of Police Officer William Feely of the Englewood Station, who was killed Tuesday morning by falling from a Fort Wayne switch engine, was held yesterday. Interment was at Mount Olivet.

FULL-DRESS BALL AT WAUKESHA.

Most Brilliant Event of the Social Season at Fountain House.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—This evening guests of the Fountain Spring House held the third full-dress ball of the season. It was the most brilliant social event of the season. The grand march was led by Miss Maude Troxell of Louisville and Frederick Bogk of Milwaukee. Among those present were Miss Marie Dodd, Louisville; Miss M. Constance Smith, St. Louis; Miss A. L. Dougherty, St. Louis; Miss M. Belle Moore, Texas; Miss Maude Troxell, Louisville; Miss Maude Seaver, Joliet; Mrs. Crittenden, Chicago; Mrs. George F. Herriott, St. Louis; Miss Lizzie Damhorst, St. Louis; Miss Nora Maxwell, Chicago; Mrs. C. Grainger, Memphis; Mrs. J. Weil, Chicago; Mrs. J. M. Winters, Indianapolis; Miss Emily Winters, Indianapolis; Mrs. C. Isaacs, Chicago; Mrs. E. I. Jacobs, Chicago; Mrs. George Middleton, Miss Anderson, St. Louis; Miss Caroline Fisher, Chicago; Misses Estelle and Elizabeth McGrew, Lexington, Mo.; Miss Mollie Eubank, Sherman, Tex.; Mrs. Jesse Shain, Texas; Miss Virginia Davis, Louisville; Mrs. J. M. Lee, Chicago; Miss Camille Dwyer, New York; Miss Lulu Dwyer, New York; Miss Mary Winter, Indianapolis; Miss May Maguire, St. Louis; Mrs. Tom Randolph, Sherman, Tex.; Edward and Walter Crittenden, C. M. Bradley, S. J. Flanagan, S. W. Beauclerk, George Middleton, E. Friberger, H. R. Persinger, Joseph Shaw, J. Dick Forsythe, A. S. Lee, J. M. Lee, F. C. King, Herbert Gyles, James and Frederick Dwyer, Frederick Winters, Robert Moore, J. C. Walker, and Will Jeffer.

SUFFERING AT PHILLIPS, WIS.

Bedding and Clothing Give Out and People Shiver in the Rude Tents.

PHILLIPS, Wis., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The suffering here tonight is greater than at any time since the fire of last Friday. A cold wind blew over the lake from the northeast all day, and the thermometer dropped to 50 degrees. There was such a demand for bed covering and clothing that the supply on hand was completely exhausted early in the day and many are tonight shivering in the tents and shacks on the hillside. There are very few stoves and the men tonight built large fires around the tents to help keep warm. It is feared the exposure and cold weather of tonight will increase the sickness among these destitute people.

ASHLAND, Wis., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—All the women of the burned city of Phillips have organized themselves into a large sewing society. They congregate in a large tent and sew for the children who were left without clothes, while their husbands are at work clearing up the ruins and rebuilding the burned city. The short line of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha sent a train through to Bayfield this afternoon, the first since the forest fires destroyed the bridges Friday.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—A carload of clothing, a carload of hay, and a carload of sash, doors, and blinds will be shipped to Phillips today.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE ACCUSED.

Agent at Toledo of a Chicago House Charges Fraud in a Bond Sale.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The Ways and Means committee of the City Council Monday night made a sale of $500,000 water-works refunding bonds to Spitzer & Co. The sale was no sooner announced than a prepared resolution confirming the sale was offered. George N. Pannell, agent for Farson, Leach & Co. of Chicago, went before the Mayor with a request that all bids be rejected. He says the bonds are worth 101½, or $507,500. They were sold for $504,237. Mr. Pannell alleges a combination of agents was formed which he was invited to enter. Today he made affidavit to that effect and placed his affidavit in Mayor Major's hands. The latter will call a special meeting to investigate the charges against the committee.

Victim of Whitecappers.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Alonzo Stephens, one of the victims of the Brown County whitecappers, has finally become able to reach Nashville, the county seat, to consult a physician. Before he was shot and whipped he was a strong man, but now is much reduced. Upon his back are cuts from switches that cannot be filled by the finger of a large man. The condition of Stephens is critical. But little effort has been made to find his persecutors.

Death of an Old Employe.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Mr. John Little, the engineer who was badly mashed in the wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railroad last Monday evening, died last night, having been lying in an unconscious condition for forty-three hours. He had been in the employ of the company for twenty years, and was one of its most watchful men. The funeral will be held here at 10:30 tomorrow morning.

JOHN HELD THE BAG.

HOW MR. GIBBON GAVE HIMSELF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

Instead of Making the Other Parties Sign the Papers He Did So Himself and Then He Objected—The Transaction Was Over a Horse Named "O'Brien" and a Coupe with Red Stripes on Its Wheels—After Telling His Woes to a Lawyer the Affair Is Settled Amicably.

John Gibbon gave himself a chattel mortgage for a horse and coupé he sold to the Durkin Brothers a few days ago and signed the judgment notes therefor. Yesterday he sought collection of the money still due and went to the law offices at Room 408, No. 108 Dearborn street for that purpose.

Mr. Gibbon entered with a sorrowful look and the documents in his hands. To the attorney in charge he told his troubles.

"I'm in hard luck, sir. I had as fine a horse—it was 'O'Brien' his name was—as ever went up a boulevard, and the coupé was a jewel, with red stripes on the four wheels of it. When Jimmy Durkin came up to me, says he, 'What'll you take for the outfit?' 'One hundred and sixty-five dollars,' I says—sure it was cheap at that—so he gets the horse, him and his brother, and they busted up the coupé and most kilt 'O'Brien,' and I want the rest of me money and to have them arrested for concealing mortgaged property."

"Did they give you a mortgage?" asked the man of law.

"Sure, they did. They paid me $20 cash and give me judgment notes for the rest—$25 a month until it was all paid," said Gibbon. "And they took 'O'Brien' and the coupé."

"Let me look at the papers."

So the ex-coupé driver handed over one chattel mortgage and five judgment notes for $25 each. All were duly signed by John Gibbon and the mortgage properly acknowledged by him before Justice Wheeler.

"I thought you said the Durkin Brothers bought your horse and coupé," said the counselor.

"Sure, they did," said Gibbon.

"Who paid for the mortgage?"

"Sure, I did—$1.50; didn't I sign it?"

"You did," decided the lawyer, and recalled the ancient story wherein Hans lent Yacob some money for a year and then gave a note of hand so Yacob wouldn't forget it when the time came.

Mr. Gibbon declared that he had done just what the Durkins told him to and he didn't want to be trifled with. What he ardently desired was to have the chattel mortgage he had signed foreclosed promptly, judgment entered against himself on the $145 worth of notes to which the name of John Gibbon had been duly subscribed, and something done to prove to Jimmy Durkin and his brother that they could not meddle with mortgaged property. Any attempts to break the facts to him, however gently, were indignantly rejected by the former owner of the horse "O'Brien" and the coupé with the red stripes on its wheels, and he left with a sense of further wrong.

Mr. Gibbon turned up later at his lawyer's office and asked that no further legal steps looking to efforts to recover "O'Brien" and the remnants of his coupe be made, as he had seen the Durkins, and thought they would probably agree to settle with him without suit. He had further woes to recount, however. Besides the cash he received and the notes and the mortgage which had been signed by himself he said the Durkins had also agreed to include a horse they owned in the trade. Gibbon took the horse, but gave a mortgage on it just as he had on the balance of his own property. Gibbon's lawyer says Justice Wheeler acted entirely fair in the matter, simply certifying the papers as they had been brought to him by "O'Brien's" owner.

DESECRATE GEN. JACKSON'S GRAVE

Peculiar Attempt Made to Dig Into His Resting Place at the Hermitage.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The discovery was made at daylight this morning by the people in charge of the Hermitage, the old home and last resting place of Gen. Andrew Jackson, that an apparent attempt had been made during the night to effect an entrance in the tomb by digging at the head of the grave. The intruder or intruders had scaled the fence surrounding the tomb and had dug for a distance of several feet and to a depth of one and a half feet. The work appears to have been done in a quiet manner, as no sound disturbed the slumbers of the three persons who make the Hermitage their home while employed by the Ladies' Hermitage Association to take care of the house and grounds. The night was dark, and as the tomb is some distance from the house it was an easy matter for the person or persons who did the work to labor without interruption. The object of the desecration is not known. However, the work was stopped before the interior of the grave was reached.

On the ground in the immediate vicinity of the grave was found a piece of plank, but for what purpose it was intended no one can tell. Around the tomb and leading from it were the imprints of footsteps. The news of the desecration of the tomb soon spread far and wide. "Uncle" Alfred Jackson, the venerable body servant of Gen. Andrew Jackson, who resides at the Hermitage, where his master spent so many years of his life, notified the officers of the Ladies' Hermitage Association, who at once took steps looking to a thorough investigation of the matter. The authorities of the Hermitage district aided by the people for miles around have spent the day searching for a trace of the guilty person or persons.

Investigation developed facts which have caused suspicion to rest upon a negro man who was in the neighborhood yesterday afternoon. He was apparently about 28 years of age and a stranger in the neighborhood. Presenting himself at the residence of Gideon Wright, half a mile distant from the Hermitage, he asked for the loan of a shovel. The request was granted and he disappeared. He made various inquiries about the Hermitage and the grave of Gen. Jackson. Nothing more was seen of him until early this morning, when he returned to Mr. Wright's house and left the shovel he had borrowed. There was earth on the shovel, showing it had been used in digging. At the time the negro returned Mr. Wright knew nothing about the desecration of Gen. Jackson's grave, and, therefore, did not ask the negro any questions. The negro after leaving Mr. Wright's residence started toward Nashville. The members of the Ladies' Hermitage Association will spare no effort to ferret out the guilty person or persons. A close examination showed an entrance to the tomb could not be effected on account of the large slab over it.

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In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

TRIAL HEATS RUN OFF

JOHN S. JOHNSON AND H. C. TYLER MISSING IN THE LIST.

Tom Eck's Man Reported Ill, Tyler Not in Town—All the Other Big Class B Men Appear and Secure a Place in Some of the Finals—First Day's Races Pass with Little of Accident or Incident—Chicago Riders Make Good Showing—Results of the Trials.

The trial races of the big bicycle meet were brought off at the South Side Ball Park yesterday and attracted some 1,500 enthusiasts. All the trials went off without delay or trouble. There were few absentees from the entry list, John S. Johnson and E. C. Tyler, the star scratch men of Class B, being the most regretted of the missing. Johnson is reported not well.

Little very hard work was done by the great riders, Bliss exerting himself the hardest, while the trial heats were so well divided that every Class B man of any prominence managed to qualify for at least one of the finals.

The amateurs worked rather harder, and had a few lively skirmishes, with Davis of the C. C. C.'s, Anderson of the Illinois, and a few other local favorites showing strongest in the net results.

There were no complaints except a kick from Cabanne on an alleged foul by Thomas Cooper. T. F. Sheridan refereed satisfactorily; the judges were W. M. Brewster of St. Joseph, Mo., Walter Wardrop, L. C. Joquish, C. Randall, and A. J. Marrett. George Thorne, F. W. Morgan, and J. O. Blake were timers. N. H. Van Sicklen was clerk of the course, J. Erickson and F. Bigelow umpired, and "Dan" Canary started in perfect style.

Results of the Trials.

Following are the results of the trials:

Trial heats, finals to be run Aug. 3:

No. 1—One mile novice, first four in each heat to start in final. First heat—C. Hageman, I. C. C., won; H. E. Heil, second; A. Hess, I. C. C., third; H. Kaufmann, fourth. J. R. Felix, P. C. C., also started. Time, 2:33 4-5.

Second heat—W. F. Corey, L. V. C. C., won; A. B. Horn, L. C. C., second; W. Fabrig, third; R. J. West, fourth. J. Skelton, M. and W. C. C., also started. Time, 3:13 2-5.

No. 2—Two mile open, Class A, first three in each heat to ride in final. First heat—G. L. Emerson, C. C. C., won; C. W. Davis, C. C. C., second; W. L. Swindeman, Battle Creek, third. C. G. Sinsabaugh, C. C. C.; W. A. Thompson, C. C. C.; H. B. Berg, A. E. Irons, and O. C. Green, C. C. C., also started. Time, 5:49 2-5.

Second and third heats, combined, first five to qualify—A. Gardiner, C. W., won; J. Skelton, M. and W. C. C., second; H. R. Upp, I. C. C., third; W. Bainbridge, C. W., fourth; A. L. Leonhardt, Cal. C. C., fifth. J. J. Bezenek, P. C. C., M. Green, Evanston, A. Van den Ende, C. C. C., and Hester McLogan, C. C. N., also started. Time, 6:15 1-5.

No. 3—One-third mile open, Class B, first three in each heat to start in final. First heat, George F. Taylor, Waltham, Mass., won; E. C. Bald, Buffalo, N. Y., second; H. A. Githens, third. R. J. Leacock, St. Louis; A. B. Goehler, Buffalo, and M. H. Burt, Wichita, also started. Time, :49 4-5.

Second heat—A. I. Brown, Cleveland, won; A. D. Kennedy second; C. M. Murphy, Brooklyn, third. A. E. Lumsden, Tom Cooper, Detroit, and E. W. Ballard also started. Time, :48 1-5.

Third heat—J. P. Bliss won; R. MacDonald, New York, second; W. W. Taxis, Philadelphia, third. L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis, and J. D. Callahan, Buffalo, also started. Time, :51 3-5.

Result in the Mile Open.

No. 4—One mile open, class A, first three in each heat to ride in final. First heat—G. E. Bicker, S. S. C. C., won; G. S. Maxwell, W. C. C., second; J. D. Adams, C. C. C., third. A. L. Leonhardt, C. C. C.; A. Van den Ende, C. C. C.; M. Green, Sheridan C. C.; and J. Skelton, M. & W. C. C., also started. Time, 3:04½.

Second heat—A. Gardiner, C. W., won; H. R. Upp, I. C. C., second; G. L. Emerson, C. C. C., third. W. Bainbridge, C. W., and W. L. Swendeman, Cal. C. C., also started. Time, 3:05 4-5.

Third heat—F. C. Van de Sande, S. S. C. C., won; C. W. Davis, C. C. C., second; W. J. Anderson, I. C. C., third. W. A. Thompson, C. C. C., A. J. Nicolet, C. C. C., O. C. Green, C. C. C., and F. W. Corey also started. Time, 2:54 2-5.

No. 5—One mile handicap, Class B, first six in each heat to ride in final. First heat—F. J. Titus, New York, scratch, won; J. Levy, 80 yards, second; C. M. Murphy, Brooklyn, 30 yards, third; W. F. Murphy, Brooklyn, 75 yards, fourth; H. H. Maddox, Asbury Park, N. J., 90 yards, fifth; E. C. Bald, Buffalo, 25 yards, sixth. A. E. Lumsden, 50 yards, T. Holmes, 130 yards, Thomas Cooper, Detroit, 30 yards, and W. H. Wells, Springfield, Mass., 175 yards, also started. Time, 2:20 3-5.

Second heat—M. H. Burt, Wichita, 110 yards, first; H. C. Dodson, C. C. C., 100 yards, second; R. J. Leacock, St. Louis, 160 yards, third; A. B. Goehlet, Buffalo, 55 yards, fourth; R. Macdonald, New York, 60 yards, fifth; A. I. Brown, Cleveland, 50 yards, sixth. J. D. Callahan, Buffalo, 70 yards, Fred Graves, Springfield, Mass., 65 yards, E. W. Ballard, 50 yards, George F. Taylor, Waltham, Mass., 40 yards, A. D. Kennedy, 30 yards, H. A. Githens, 30 yards, W. W. Taxis, Philadelphia, 25 yards, L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis, 20 yards, and J. P. Bliss, scratch, also started. Time, 2:17.

Sinsabaugh, Winner.

No. 6—One-third mile, open, class A, first four in each heat to ride in final. First heat—C. G. Sinsabaugh, C. C. C., won; F. C. Van de Sande, S. S. C. C., second; J. Skelton, M. and W. C. C., third; G. E. Bicker, S. S. C. C., fourth; O. C. Green, C. C. C., W. L. Swendeman, Calumet C. C., A. C. Banker, C. H. Peck, C. C. C., A. B. Horn, L. C. C., W. S. Ruby, D. C. C., W. P. Jones, C. W., and M. Green, Evanston, also started. Time, :49 4-5.

Second heat—C. W. Davis, C. C. C., won; W. J. Anderson, I. C. C., second; H. R. Upp, I. C. C., third; G. S. Maxwell, W. C. C., fourth. G. L. Emerson, C. C. C., A. J. Nicolet, C. C. C., A. Gardiner, C. W., W. Bainbridge, C. W., J. D. Adams, C. C. C., A. L. Leonhardt, Calumet C. C., and H. MacLogan also started. Time, :49.

No. 7—One mile handicap, Class A, first four in each heat to ride in final. First heat—W. L. Swendeman, Battle Creek, Mich., 120 yards, won; A. Gardiner, C. W., 140 yards, second; Maurice Green, Evanston, 130 yards, third; H. Jordan, L. V. C. C., 150 yards, fourth. H. E. Heil, A. Van den Ende, C. C. C., C. Hageman, I. C. C., A. L. Leonhardt, Cal. C. C., O. C. Green, C. C. C., 40 yards, and W. A. Thompson, C. C. C., 30 yards, also started. Time, 2:22 3-5.

Second heat—W. A. Hanley, C. C. C., 160 yards, won; A. Anderson, New Carlisle, Ind., 180 yards, second; W. P. Jones, 170 yards, third; A. V. Jackson, Ravenswood, 150 yards, fourth. A. C. Adams, Elgin, Ill., 180 yards; H. B. Bird, 180 yards; W. M. Staley, I. C. C., 160 yards; A. Hess, 120 yards; G. G. Sinsabaugh, C. C. C., 90 yards; G. L. Emerson, 80 yards; M. Nessel, C. W., 50 yards; and I. D. Wilson, I. C. C., 125 yards, also started. Time, 2:16 3-5.

Third heat—J. Skelton, M. and W. C. C., 100 yards, won; W. Bainbridge, C. W., 90 yards, second; J. J. Bezenek, P. C. C., 90 yards, third; E. S. Church, I. C. C., 120 yards, fourth. H. Kaufman, 160 yards; J. R. Felix, P. C. C., 140 yards; L. C. Roberts, I. C. C., 130 yards; W. F. Corey, 130 yards; R. J. West, I. C. C., 120 yards; H. MacLogan, 120 yards; G. E. Bicker, S. S. C. C., 40 yards; and H. R. Upp, I. C. C., 30 yards, also started. Time, 2:18 2-5.

Getting Ready for Saturday.

Trial heats, finals to be run Aug. 4:

No. 1—One-fourth mile open, Class A, first three in each heat to ride in final. First heat—C. W. Davis, C. C. C., won; W. J. Anderson, I. C. C., second; C. G. Sinsabaugh, C. C. C., third. F. C. Van de Sande, S. S. C. C.; A. J. Nicolet, C. C. C.; G. L. Emerson, C. C. C.; W. P. Jones, C. E. W.; and W. L. Swendeman, Battle Creek, Mich., also started. Time, :33 3-5.

Second heat—A. Gardiner, C. W., won; J. D. Adams, C. C. C., second; J. Skelton, M. and W. C. C., third. H. R. Upp, I. C. C., M. Green, Evanston, and W. Bainbridge, C. W., also started. Time, :36 1-5.

Third heat—G. S. Maxwell, W. C. C., won; W. S. Ruby, D. C. C., second; G. E. Bicker, S. S. C. C., third. A. L. Leonhardt, Cal. C. C., A. B. Horn, L. C. C., and H. McLagan, C. W., also started. Time, :35 1-5.

No. 2—One-half mile open, Class B, first three in each heat to start in final. First heat—George F. Taylor, Waltham, Mass., won; E. C. Bald, Buffalo, second; H. A. Githens, C. C. C., third. H. H. Maddox, Asbury Park, N. J.; R. J. Leacock, St. Louis; James Levy, and M. H. Burt, Wichita, Kas., also started. Time, 1:19 2-5.

Second heat—C. M. Murphy, Brooklyn, won; W. C. Sanger, Milwaukee, second; A. D. Kennedy, I. C. C., third. A. E. Lumsden, C. C. C.; H. C. Dodson, C. C. C.; W. F. Murphy, Brooklyn, and A. B. Goehler, Buffalo, also started. Time, 1:14 1-5.

Third heat—W. W. Taxis, Philadelphia, won; R. MacDonald, New York, second; L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis, third. F. C. Graves, Springfield, Mass.; J. D. Callahan, Buffalo; E. W. Ballard, C. C. C., and T. Cooper, Detroit, also started. Time, 1:19 1-5.

Amateurs Hard at Work.

No. 3—Two-third mile, open, Class A, first three in each heat to ride in final—First heat—F. C. Van de Sande, S. S. C. C., won; W. J. Anderson, I. C. C., second; C. W. Davis, C. C. C., third. O. C. Green, C. C. C.; G. L. Emerson, C. C. C.; H. B. Berg and W. L. Swendeman, Battle Creek, Mich., also started. Time, 1:54.

Second heat—A. Gardiner, C. W., won; J. Skelton, M. and W. C. C., second; J. D. Adams, C. C. C., third. W. Bainbridge, C. W., A. Hess, I. C. C., W. P. Jones, C. E. W., and H. R. Upp, I. C. C., also started. Time, 1:51 4-5.

Third heat—G. A. Maxwell, W. C. C., won; W. S. Ruby, D. C. C., second; G. E. Becker, S. S. C. C., third. A. Van der Erde, W. F. Corey, and A. B. Horn, L. C. C., also started. Time, 1:46.

No. 4—One mile open, Class B, first three in each heat to start in final. First heat—E. C. Bald, Buffalo, won; George F. Taylor, Waltham, Mass., second; M. H. Burt, Wichita, Kas., third. H. A. Githens, C. C. C.; H. H. Maddox, Asbury Park, N. J.; and R. J. Leacock, St. Louis, also started. Time, 3:05 1-5.

Second heat—A. D. Kennedy, I. C. C., won; A. L. Lumsden, C. C. C., second; A. I. Brown, Cleveland, third. F. J. Titus, New York; C. M. Murphy, Brooklyn; H. C. Dodson, C. C. C.; W. F. Murphy, Brooklyn; and A. B. Goechlet, Buffalo, also started. Time, 2:52 3-5.

Third heat—L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis, won; W. W. Taxis, Philadelphia, second; J. P. Bliss, C. C. C., third. R. Macdonald, New York, and L. D. Callahan, Buffalo, also started. Time, 2:36 3-5.

No. 5—One mile open, Class A, first five in each heat to ride in final. First heat—G. E. Bicker, S. S. C. C., won; A. Gardiner, C. W., second; G. S. Maxwell, W. C. C., third; J. Skelton, M. & W. C. C., fourth; W. Bainbridge, C. W., fifth. A. L. Leonhardt, Cal. C. C.; A. P. Peck, L. C. C., and J. D. Adams, C. C. C., also started. Time, 3:01 4-5.

Second heat—W. J. Anderson, I. C. C., won; C. W. Davis, C. C. C., second; H. R. Upp, I. C. C., third; G. L. Emerson, C. C. C., fourth; W. L. Swendeman, Battle Creek, Mich., fifth. J. J. Bezenek, P. C. C; H. B. Berg, W. P. Jones, C. E. W.; C. G. Sinsabaugh, C. C. C.; O. C. Green, C. C. C.; and F. C. Van de Sande, S. S. C. C., also started. Time, 3:01.

E. C. Bald to the Front.

No. 6—One-fourth mile open, Class B, first three in each heat to start in final. First heat—E. C. Bald, Buffalo, won; H. A. Githens, second; George F. Taylor, Waltham, Mass., third. H. H. Maddox, Asbury Park, N. J.; R. J. Leacock, St. Louis; and James Levy also started. Time, :34 2-5.

Second heat—C. W. Murphy, Brooklyn, won; A. I. Brown, Cleveland, second; A. D. Kennedy, I. C. C., third. A. B. Goehler, Buffalo, also started. Time, :32.

Third heat—T. Cooper, Detroit, won; J. P. Bliss, C. C. C., second; W. W. Taxis, Philadelphia, third. R. Macdonald, New York; L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis; L. D. Callahan, Buffalo; and E. W. Ballard, C. C. C., also started. Time, 32 3-5.

No. 7—Two-mile handicap, Class A, first eight in each heat to ride in final. First heat—A. Gardiner, C. W., 250 yards, won; J. J. Bezenek, P. C. C., 180 yards, second; W. A. Hanley, C. C. C., 300 yards, third; J. Skelton, M. & W. C. C., 200 yards, fourth; W. Bainbridge, C. W., 200 yards, fifth; W. M. Staley, I. C. C., 300 yards, sixth; E. S. Church, I. C. C., 230 yards, seventh; W. A. Thompson, C. C. C., 60 yards, eighth. L. C. Roberts, I. C. C., 270 yards; A. B. Horn, L. C. C., 240 yards; W. J. Anderson, I. C. C., 150 yards; and C. Hageman, I. C. C., 140 yards, also started. Time, 4:38 4-5.

Battle Creek Man Wins.

Second heat—W. L. Swendeman, Battle Creek, 250 yards, won; A. V. Jackson, Ravenswood, 300 yards, second; A. P. Peck, L. C. C., 240 yards, third; I. D. Wilson, I. C. C., 250 yards, fourth; W. P. Jones, C. E. W., 320 yards, fifth; A. C. Adams, Elgin C. C., 290 yards, sixth; H. Jordan, L. V. C. C., seventh; A. V. Hales, Englewood, 200 yards, eighth. W. F. Corey, 230 yards; R. J. West, I. C. C., 230 yards; G. L. Emerson, C. C. C., 150 yards; G. E. Becker, L. S. C. C. 70 yards; H. E. Heil, 300 yards; C. G. Sinsabaugh, C. C. C., 180 yards; and A. Vanden Ende, C. C. C., 160 yards, also started. Time, 4:48 1-5.

After the trial heats yesterday an unpaced mile was ridden by the Riverside Wheelmen, both for practice and amusement. Titus, the New York crack, did the distance in 2:15, and Cabanne of St. Louis covered it in 2:18 4-5.

FREMONT CYCLE CLUB MEET.

Fifteen Thousand People Witness Nine Racing Events.

FREMONT, O., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The Fremont Cycle club held its second annual meet here today. About 15,000 people witnessed the races, which were preceded by a parade. The summary:

One mile novice—Andrew Griebe, Tiffin, won; James Orlando, Columbus, second; G. J. Raynor, Toledo, third; Otto Witt, Fremont, fourth; L. D. Weeks, Lorain, fifth. Time, 2:50 4-5.

One mile handicap—F. C. Schrier, Toledo, won; T. J. Cull, Norwalk, second; L. V. King, Ashtabula, third; P. W. Klinger, Greenville, O., fourth. Time, 2:12¾.

One-half mile, club handicap—Charles Miles won, S. M. Wolf second, C. P. Marvin third, M. Cox fourth. No time given.

One-half mile, open—O. P. Bernhart, Toledo, won; C. C. Van Tyne, Findlay, second; P. W. Klinger, Greenville, third; R. F. Darling, Marion, O., fourth. Time, 1:11 3-5.

One-half mile, boys under 17—J. V. McFale, Sandusky, won; B. E. Oldfield, Toledo, second. Time, 1:12¼.

One mile, open—O. P. Bernhart, Toledo, won; P. W. Ketinger, Greenville, second; A. B. Ellis, Greenville, third; C. C. Van Tyne, Findlay, fourth. Time, 2:39 2-5.

One mile, five county championship—R. F. Darling, Ottawa, won; Thomas Call, Norwalk, second; J. F. McFall, Erie, third; H. N. Ward, Erie, fourth. Time, 2:57 3-5.

Two mile handicap—F. C. Schrier, Toledo, won; Thomas Call, Norwalk, second; L. V. King, Ashtabula, third. Time, 4:44 3-5.

One mile, 2:40 class, best two heats in three—A. B. Ellis, Oberlin, won. Time, 3:00 2-5; 2:56; 2:30 4-5.

SIMS CAPTURES FIVE EVENTS.

A Few Men Divide the Program at Suffolk, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—A large crowd witnessed the bicycle races at Suffolk this afternoon. The feature was a ride of one-half mile without handle-bars and without a pacer by W. L. Eckhardt of Baltimore, who made the distance in 1:16. W. F. Sims of Washington rode a mile against time with pacers and made it in 2:15. The summary:

One mile, novice, Class A—C. L. Grimstead won. Time, 3:20. C. P. Johnson, second.

Quarter-mile, open, Class A—W. F. Sims won. Time, :34¾. W. T. Robertson, second; F. A. L. Schade, third.

One mile, open, Class A—W. F. Sims won. Time, 2:36. W. F. Robertson, second; W. L. Eckhardt, third.

Half-mile, open, Class B—W. H. Mulliken won. Time, 1:16. Henry Park, second; C. E. Gause, third.

Half-mile, open, Class A—W. F. Sims won. Time, 1:08. W. T. Robertson, second; E. C. Bowen, third.

Two miles, lap, Class A—W. F. Sims won. Time, 6:02¾. W. T. Robertson, second; F. A. L. Schade, third.

One mile, open, Class B—W. H. Mulliken won. Time, 2:28¾. C. E. Gause, second; Henry Park, third.

Three miles, open, Class A—W. F. Sims won. Time, 8:19¾. W. T. Robertson, second; W. L. Eckhardt, third.

One mile, consolation—J. T. Temple won. Time, 2:5C. H. B. Webster, second; W. W. Staylor, third.

BICYCLE RACERS ARE SUSPENDED.

Chairman Raymond Gives Out a List and Has More Under Advisement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Chairman Raymond has suspended two prominent racing men—Hugh Caperton of Louisville, Ky., whose suspension dates from June 28 and which will expire Jan. 1, 1895, and E. E. Clapp of Washington, whose case is so well known, and who has been suspended until Jan. 1, 1897. The suspension placed on W. Iggulden of Buffalo, N. Y., has been repealed. The claim of John S. Johnson for the record, flying start, of one mile in 1:56 at the Waltham track June 26 has been allowed. For violating the amateur clause of the racing rules the following men are declared in Class B: G. V. Allen, C. H. Hilkey, W. Keenam, F. S. Rudy, Dayton, O.; O. A. Baker, George Hudson, F. J. McCain, Leo Salbach, Stockton, Cal.; A. I. Brown, L. C. Johnson, Cleveland, O.; C. D. Bolles, P. De Witt, Atlanta, Ga.; A. J. Banks, Denver, Colo.; S. Bailey, H. A. Chaffin, F. O. Dolson, C. S. Edswell, C. I. Heinstreet, C. Lomerine, W. C. Mills, W. D. Rishell, W. C. Wolcott, Cheyenne, Wyo.; F. C. Chandler, H. H. Dilger, J. W. Harvey, C. N. Langdon, D. Marshall, R. Ready, San Francisco, Cal.; J. B. Carey, J. S. Desimelne, San José, Cal.; L. L. Cabanne, St. Louis, Mo.; William Fisher, Stockton, Cal.; W. S. Daniels, C. F. Harris, Laramie, Wyo.; J. H. Finehout, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. Jackson, Sterling, Wyo.

Sport for League Wheelmen at Denver.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 2.—The official program for the League of American Wheelmen meet is as follows:

Monday—Registration of visitors at headquarters, reception, trip over the city; in the evening formal reception at Coliseum Hall.

Tuesday—11 a. m., league photograph will be taken on steps of the State Capitol; afternoon, grand day parade; evening, smoker at Coliseum Hall.

Wednesday—Four runs to be taken at discretion of visitors: Greeley and return, 114 miles; coast from Palmer Lake via Perry Lake to Denver, 52 miles; Morrison and return, 35 miles; Brighton and return, 40 miles. Also a trip around the loop.

Thursday—Trial heats in the morning, races in the afternoon, ball in the evening.

Friday—Trial heats in the morning, races in the afternoon, illuminated parade in the evening. Banquet.

Saturday—Trial heats in the morning, races in the afternoon, farewell reception and distribution of prizes in the evening.

Some of the crack riders from the coast are here and pronounce the track the best in the West.

BARTLETT DEFEATS DE GOLYER.

Interesting Matches in the Evanston Country Club Tourney.

Interest in the tennis tournament on the grounds of the Evanston Country club becomes greater as the play goes on. The tie match between De Golyer and Bartlett of the day before was played off yesterday, the latter winning 6 to 3. An interesting match in doubles was that between Zimmerman and Wilson and Lewis and Kedzie. The former won mainly through their well-placed returns. Zimmerman and Wilson will next meet Burt and Kirk, who play "Bye."

The second match in singles was won by Holabird over Wilson by the score 7—5, 6—3. In the first set the games alternated between the players, each winning his own serve. Wilson weakened in the second, perhaps from having just finished his match in doubles, and fell an easy victim. Holabird did not lose a game that he served.

The afternoon's summary was:

Singles—Bartlett beat De Golver 5—7, 6—3, 6—3. Holabird beat Wilson 7—5, 6—3.

Doubles—Zimmerman and Wilson beat Kedzie and Lewis 6—3, 7—5. Patterson and Ewen beat Rogers and Starr 6—3, 8—6.

CUSHION CARROM BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Rhines, Mussey, Hatley, and Hirsch Are to Play in One.

A three-cushion carrom contest, to commence next week, is being arranged between Rhines, Mussey, Hatley, and Hirsch. The preliminaries will be perfected tomorrow. A fourteen-inch balk-line tournament for an emblem presented by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company will take place at the close of the cushion carrom contest. This tournament will be confined to roomkeepers or managers of rooms in Chicago.

Charles Manning and De Oro, the champion pool player of America, will leave New York early in October for London, England. They propose, if possible, to arrange a game with Peall and Roberts, the English champions. They will play the Englishmen either singly or together.

Roberts, the English champion, in a conversation recently acknowledged that his trip to America was a great loss to him financially, but he says the experience he gained more than made good the deficiency. He intends to visit this country again, when he hopes to be able to more than make good the losses sustained in his previous venture.

Hatley Leads Maggioli 137 Points.

Hatley and Maggioli met for the fourth of the 300-point series in a 1,500 point match at balk line last night. Hatley won the series with a score of 300 to Maggioli's 236 in thirty-seven innings. Hatley's high run was 61 and Maggioli's 35. The total score to date is: Hatley, 1,200; Maggioli, 1,063.

Entries for the Saratoga Boat Races.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The regatta of the National Association of American Amateur Oarsmen, which will be held at Saratoga Lake Aug. 10 and 12, promises to be fully up to the standard of the regattas held in former years. The entry list this season, while not so large as last year, is excellent in quality. The following are the entries:

Four-oared shell, junior—Excelsior Boat club, Paterson, N. J.; Nautilus Boat club, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Four-oared shell, senior—Argonaut Rowing club, Toronto, Canada; Detroit Boat club, Detroit, Mich.; Minnesota Boat club, St. Paul; Delaware Boat club, Chicago; New York Athletic club, New York City.

Eight-oared shell, senior—Laureate Boat club, Troy, N. Y.; Triton Boat club, Newark, N. J.

Single sculls senior—Argonaut Rowing club, Toronto, Canada, E. A. Thomason, W. E. F. Payne; Western Rowing club, St. Louis, Mo., Fred Llowenig; Albany Rowing club, Albany, N. Y., Charles E. Bulger; Laureate Boat club, Troy, N. Y., Fred Hawkins; Riverside Boat club, Cambridgeport, Mass., William Caffrey; Hartford Rowing and Athletic club, Hartford, Conn., E. Newton, Atherton; Vesper Boat club, Philadelphia, Pa., Edwin Hedley; Delaware Boat club, Chicago, Ill., W. S. McDowell; Nautilus Rowing club, Hamilton, Ont., J. Donohue.

Pair oars shells—Atlanta Boat club, New York; Vesper Boat club, Philadelphia, Pa.; Detroit Boat club, Detroit, Mich.

Senior double sculls—Varuna Boat club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Beverwyck Rowing club, Albany; Newburg Rowing club, Newburg, N. Y.; The Minnesota Boat club, St. Paul, Minn., Vesper Boat club, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ready for the Mississippi Regatta.

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Interest in this part of the Mississippi Valley is now concentrated in the regattas, commencing tomorrow, of the Mississippi Valley and the Missouri Rowing Associations, which are to take place in the beautiful piazza chute at Clifton Terrace. For this event the following clubs have so far made entries and others are expected to arrive tonight: The Modocs, Westerns, St. Louis, and North Ends of St. Louis; the Catlins and Delawares of Chicago, who have arrived here and are familiarizing themselves with the course. The Lurlines of Minneapolis, the Minnesotas of St. Paul, who will be here in the morning as well as the St. Louis club, and will spend the day until time for the races in going over the course. The new course is a sheltered one between the island and the bluffs, and some fast time may be looked for, as the water is slack. A great crowd is expected. Railroad trains will run along with the racing crews in full view of the boats.

Alcyone's Daughter Queechy Wins at Rome.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—On account of rain today's events were postponed till tomorrow. The unfinished race of yesterday, 2:20 class, trotting, was completed in one heat. The summary:

Queechy, b. h., by Alcyone	1	1	1
Clara K., b. m., by Clarion Chief	2	2	8
Quarterstretch, br. h., by Quartermaster	8	5	2
Isa Bell, br. m., by Jay Bird	3	4	4
Blameless	4	3	5
Comanche	3	8	11
Prinsonian	5	6	6
Jessie Sheridan	6	7	9
Shea Wilkes	7	10	10
Warren McGregor	9	9	11
Senatress	10	11	11

Time—2:20½; 2:19¼; 2:20½.

Terre Haute Entries of Good Quality.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The entries for the free-for-all trotting race of the Terre Haute Fair's meeting week after next have closed with the following horses entered: Pixley, Alix, Belle Vara, and Ryland T. Directum was not entered because, it is reported, he is not showing up as well as was expected.

The Terre Haute Trotting Association's purchase of the Clark's Horse Review's Stake, which is estimated to be worth $20,000, will swell the amount of money to be paid out at the meeting Sept. 11 to 14 to $60,000, which, with the $92,000 to be paid by the Fair Association in the week of Aug. 13 to 18, makes a total of $152,000 for Terre Haute.

Newcastle Tennis Results.

NEWCASTLE, N. H., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The sets today were lacking in sensational features and save in the final match were won straight. The summary:

Singles, semi-finals—Budlong beat Scudder, 6—0, 6—1; Parker beat Read, 6—2, 6—4.

Doubles, first round—Chace and Foote beat Read and Terry, 6—4, 6—3; Budlong and Parker beat Wise brothers, 6—1, 6—0.

Semi-finals—Chace and Foote beat Scudder and Carleton, 6—2, 7—5; Budlong and Parker beat Ware and Read, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1.

Harry Tyler's Paced Mile in 1:57 3-5.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—On the Waltham track today Henry C. Tyler of the Union team and Springfield Bicycle club created a new world's record for a paced mile from a standing start, doing the distance in 1:57 3-5. Bliss' time record, made July 14, was two minutes. The pacing was done on three tandems by professional riders, special sanction for the trial having been secured.

All in Straight Heats at Danville, Ky.

DANVILLE, Ky., Aug. 2.—Today the weather was good and the track fast. Summaries:

2:21 class, trotting—Connor won; Simonette, Vanity, and Elkin also started. Time, 2:21¾; 2:21¾; 2:22¾.

3:00 class, trotting—Margaret C. won; H. C. Cling, Opus, Mocking Bird, and Copalie also started. Time, 2:27¾; 2:27¾; 2:28¼.

3-year-olds, trotting—Annine won; Rachel, Clara, and Arthur W. also started. Time, 2:24½; 2:22½.

Charged with Horse Smuggling.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 2. — [Special.]— Special Deputy Collector Collins of Buffalo came here today and arrested Moore & Hughes, owners of Clara K. and Little Belle, entered in local races, charged with smuggling the horses into the United States from Hamilton, Canada. They were taken to Syracuse to be arraigned. Clara K. took second money in unfinished 2:20 class, trotting, this afternoon.

General Sporting Notes.

It has been announced that Lord Dunraven's yacht Valkyrie, just as it stands, will be sold at auction today.

Solly Smith and Jack Flaherty, pugilists, were before Justice Bradwell yesterday on charges of vagrancy and were given twenty-four hours to leave town.

Peter Foley of Chicago, whose 56-pound hammer record was beaten at Milwaukee Tuesday by George Perrie with a throw of 33 feet 1 inch, challenges Perrie to throw the 56-pound hammer, Scotch style, standing at the mark, no follow, for $500 a side, and has posted his $500 with Martin White, No. 79 North Union street, Chicago.

Two Hours' Ride to Milwaukee.

Via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry,
Leave Chicago 3 o'clock p. m.
Arrive Milwaukee 5 o'clock p. m.
Milwaukee is a summer resort.
It is cool and pleasant.
Its hotels are the best in the West.
Start Saturday afternoon.
Come back Monday morning.
Four dollars for a round-trip ticket.
Parlor car seats reserved in advance.
City Ticket Office, 207 Clark street.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ELECTRIC LOOP PLAN.

PROPOSED SCHEME FOR CONSTRUCTION OF AN ELEVATED ROAD.

Idea Is Formed and Will Be Presented to the Council as Soon as It Reconvenes—Prospectus Is Ready—Aldermen Said to Favor the Plan—Organization Is Known as "The Chicago and Suburban Electric Elevated Railway Company"—Woman Takes Poison.

The proposed scheme for the construction of a down-town electric elevated railroad loop to be operated in connection with the various elevated roads, will be presented to the City Council for consideration at the opening session immediately after the summer adjournment is at an end. The prospectus of the road has been sent to the Aldermen, and it is claimed many of them are already in favor of it.

The company back of the scheme was incorporated only lately, but was considerably talked of during the agitation relative to a down-town loop early in the spring. The company has the rather broad and extensive title of "The Chicago and Suburban Electric Elevated railway company," and the incorporators are given in the prospectus as follows: J. M. Hannahs, Albert Wahl, Fred W. Wolf, Canute R. Matson, Benezette Williams, and Michael W. Ryan, all of them well known in the business fraternity and more or less prominent in City Hall politics. The prospectus issued gives the object of the company to build an electric elevated railroad in the city and suburbs, but first of all, to secure the necessary frontage consents for the loop for the elevated roads already in existence, as required by law. The latter is stated as the principal object of the company, and the circular is so near silent on the other proposition that it may be inferred all attention will be devoted to the down-town loop. The route of the loop is in the very center of the city. It is intended to be placed on Randolph street, beginning at State, thence west to Market, thence south to Jackson, thence east to State, and thence north to Randolph to the point of beginning. This route will reach the Lake street, the Northwestern, and the Metropolitan elevated roads, and the company figures that the South Side Alley road can reach it by extending down the alley to Jackson street. The company makes the statement, however, that in case the route is not satisfactory to the majority of the roads intended to be accommodated by it it can be changed as may be deemed more satisfactory. The prospectus contains the following statements in regard to the project and the question of land damages:

It is well understood that inasmuch as frontage consents must be obtained before any railroad can be placed on any street or alley in Chicago, such an elevated structure and equipment as that on West Lake street, or such as the Alley road, cannot gain consents; hence cannot be admitted on the south side of the river, and that very properly, too, for such roads as above mentioned, if placed on East Lake street or any other street south of the river, would be as damaging to property as the Manhattan is to streets in New York, which damage will average at least 50 per cent. Therefore this structure has been designed, not only to avoid damages and obviate objections, but to gain approval and the favor of frontage owners as being a benefit to their property. Adequate damages in case of the construction on East Lake street of such a structure as the one on West Lake street would bankrupt any company.

Speaking of the construction of the loop and the minor details the prospectus says:

The rails will be heavy and, resting continuously on wood, they will easily be kept smooth and free from resound, and the wheels being almost entirely inclosed in wood their noise will be deadened. The electric motor being also inclosed in wood the railway will be nearly noiseless. It will be but a single track railway, with trains always running one way. A second track can be added at any time, but if so it will be inaccessible except by a high bridge over the first track. Loop trains can start every half-minute if travel demands, while from the main lines they will arrive only every five minutes. Hence, all passengers arriving thereon, as well as the outflow from the theaters and other crowds, can be quickly disposed of. This system involves a change of cars from the main line to the loop, but the inconveniences of such changes will not be noticed.

According to the calculations of the company the loop will be two and one-eighth miles around and will include all institutions and places which call together crowds of people. J. M. Hannahs, who is recognized as the prime promoter of the scheme, was seen yesterday afternoon. He said:

"We are actively at work on the scheme now, but our whole effort is now toward securing frontage consents, for without that feature of course we can do nothing. The extension of the Lake street road to Wabash avenue will not affect our plan in the least, for in the first place the extension does not help them near as much as one would think. They will land their passengers at Lake and Clark, State, or Wabash avenue, and there is the great center of the city off to the south of them. All of the big public buildings and places of interest are away off their line and the loop will prove an advantageous to them as to the other roads. We believe we have the scheme for the down-town loop system and will do all that can be done to push it through to a finish and make it something more than a paper scheme."

HE OFFERED TO SETTLE FOR $50.

Jonathan P. Jackson May Get Into Serious Trouble Over a Robbery.

In prosecuting a negro woman for the protection of the public, as he put it, Jonathan P. Jackson, a hardware merchant, No. 573 State street, incurred the censure of the court for compounding a felony yesterday and may find himself indicted in consequence. Jackson was held up and robbed of his pocketbook, containing $45, in front of his store shortly before midnight May 13 by Mattie Daily, colored, 23 years old. He gave the alarm and the woman was pursued and arrested. Jackson was particular to say in the court-room yesterday that he went to the trouble of prosecuting the thief so that similar outrages could be stopped. In hearing the testimony of witnesses it was developed that a sister of the accused woman had approached Jackson to have the prosecution quashed. She testified that the complainant had hunted her up four or five times about the matter and had finally agreed to drop the prosecution for $50, just $5 more than had been stolen from him. Jackson was recalled to the witness stand and admitted the transaction. Judge Dunne then said: "The woman is convicted of the crime and for it it will serve six months in the bridewell. But the Court holds that Jackson is equally guilty with her in criminal practice. And I hereby call the attention of the State's Attorney's office to the violation of the criminal code and I recommend that the matter be investigated fully, that indictments may be made and the law vindicated." Assistant State's Attorney Bottum say the instructions of Judge Dunne will be followed and the offense carried before the grand jury.

GIVES POISON TO HER CHILDREN.

Mrs. Elsie Gerbing Takes Morphine with Two of Her Family.

Mrs. Elsie Gerbing, No. 776 Washtenaw avenue, driven almost insane by domestic troubles, induced her two children, 7 and 9 years of age, to take morphine, and then took a heavy dose herself early yesterday morning. After giving the poison time to take effect she sent for Dr. Barlow, the family physician, intending to give him some private papers. He discovered that she had taken poison and forced her and the children to take an antidote. All three were then removed to the St. Elizabeth's Hospital, where stomach pumps were applied. They recovered sufficiently to be pronounced out of danger last night. Mrs. Gerbing's husband is the janitor of the Humboldt Public School. The two have not been living happily together for some time and there were frequent quarrels.

MAIL CLERK TUFTS HAD A DREAM.

He Thought He Was Arrested and for a Time He Stopped Stealing.

Ben F. Tufts, the old railway postal clerk who was arrested Wednesday evening on the charge of stealing from letters, was not brought before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday but was held a prisoner in the office of Inspector Stuart. This morning friends of his from his home at Wilton Junction, Ia., will arrive in the city and he will give bail before the Commissioner. Yesterday morning two of the prisoner's sons, aged 18 and 21 years, called on him and there was an affecting scene. The boys recently left their home and came to this city, where they have secured employment. They learned of their father's arrest through the newspapers. When Tufts saw his boys he broke down completely and the sons embraced him and wept with him. Everybody left the room and the three were together for a time. Later in the day Tufts received a telegraphic message from his wife and other seven children at Wilton Junction. The message was an affectionate one and assured the prisoner his family would still cling to him. No arrest made by the Postoffice inspectors in years created so much sympathy among the postal employés as that of Tufts. His twenty-two years in the service and apparently blameless conduct made him a favorite with all, from the chief officials to the lowest clerks, and all day yesterday he was visited by friends and fellow employés who expressed sympathy for him. He did not deny his fault to any one. He said he began stealing from the mails over a year ago. He had invested some money in mining stock and lost it. His family of nine required all of his salary for their support and his home was mortgaged. It was to pay off the mortgage, he said, that he took the money. Tufts told Inspector Stuart that one week ago he dreamed he had been arrested by Inspectors Stuart and Mercer. He did not then know he was under suspicion, but the dream made a strong impression on his mind and he resolved to quit stealing. This resolve was kept for several days, but he finally yielded to temptation and was caught by the decoy letters.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES AGAINST CITY.

Railroads File Lists of Amounts to Be Claimed by Them.

A number of claims for damages against the city on account of the labor riots were filed by the railroads and others yesterday afternoon. The largest claim filed was that of the Fairbank Canning company for $45,000 for 827,708 pounds of dressed beef carcasses and 390,655 pounds of dressed beef carcasses cut in the Union Stock-Yards during the trouble from July 3 to 10. The notice of the claim was filed with the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and City Clerk. Other claims were filed as follows:

Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad	$5,792.42
Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad	469.48
Santa Fé railroad	281.41
Michigan Central railroad	258.00
Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad	383.25
Swift Refrigerator Transportation company	300.00
Chicago and Indiana Coal company	10.00
Chicago and Grand Trunk railway	684.00

Elevator Takes a Drop.

One of the elevators of the Auditorium Hotel had just discharged a party of guests at the dining-room on the tenth floor yesterday afternoon, and as the last one of the party stepped off, the elevator suddenly dropped. Half-way down the 150 foot shaft the safety appliance began to work and it broke the fall of the car and saved the life of the elevator boy. The car struck the ground floor with a jar that brought everybody to the elevator entrance. The boy gathered himself up from the bottom of the car, opened the door entrance to the shaft, unharmed, and apparently not the least surprised that he was safe. A cable slipped off its pulley causing the accident. The car was uninjured and the electric light was not even extinguished by the sudden descent.

George Snyder Drowned at Fox Lake.

While out with a fishing party on Fox Lake George Snyder, the boat tender at the Howard House, lost his life by falling overboard. The accident occurred in that portion of the lake known as the "Channel." Snyder had taken but one oar, which he used for steering the cat-rigged boat, and by a misstep lost his balance and carried the oar with him as he fell over the side of the boat. The loss of the oar rendered the boat helpless, and Snyder, being unable to swim, quickly drowned. Several hours after the body was recovered. Guests of the hotel took a collection and had the body interred at Lake Villa. Snyder was 25 years old and it is supposed that he has relatives living in Michigan and a sister in this city.

Prof. Laughlin Asks a Divorce.

Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin, who holds the chair of Political Economy at the Chicago University, has commenced suit for divorce from his wife, Harriet P. Laughlin. The professor says he was married to his present wife in 1883 and they lived together until June, 1890, when, he tells the court, his wife deserted him. Mrs. Laughlin is the daughter of a wealthy Philadelphian, her family name being Pitman. She is at present residing in Boston, but she has filed an answer to her husband's bill denying she has deserted him. Prof. Laughlin lives at No. 5747 Lexington avenue with his daughter, the child of a former marriage. Mrs. Laughlin, it is said, is disinclined to live in Chicago.

Ends Her Unhappy Life.

Domestic unhappiness is assigned as the reason for the suicide of Mrs. Minnie Roxburgh, No. 41 Bryan place. She took morphine Wednesday night and was found dead in bed yesterday morning. She was part owner of the Butter and Stock company at Ogden avenue and Madison street, and her husband, Joseph A. Roxburgh, from whom she was parted, is an electrician. At the inquest yesterday Roxburgh said the last time he saw his wife they parted in anger. The trouble was caused by the woman's refusal to allow him to see the child.

Tackles the Wrong Piano.

Mrs. George R. Quinn, No. 25 Baxter street, resented an attempt Wednesday by Constable Otto Levi to make a mistaken levy on her piano and chased the officer from the house with an unloaded shotgun. Levi came back with police reinforcements and a truce was ordered during which the discovery was made that the Constable's writ called for a piano owned by Mrs. Callihan, occupant of a flat over the Quinn residence. Service was obtained on the right instrument and the constable was allowed to peaceably depart.

Dixon Is Sworn In.

Sherwood Dixon as United States District Attorney entered upon his duties yesterday. The oath of office was administered by Judge Grosscup. John C. Seyster, Mr. Dixon's chief assistant, returned to his home at Oregon, Ill., Wednesday night and was not present to qualify. William A. Milchrist, who has filled the position of law clerk in the office, was succeeded yesterday by Henry S. Dixon, son of the new District Attorney.

Items.

The Lincoln Park electric fountain will play tonight from 8 to 9 o'clock.

Thomas Connors, a laborer living at Willow Springs, was killed Wednesday night by a stroke of lightning.

Henry R. Hinkson and his wife Grace are still at the hospitals in a critical condition, the result of the husband's attack Wednesday being yet in doubt.

J. P. Johnson has complained to the police that Victor Studley induced him to cash a bogus check for $20 on a bank at Appleton, Wis., and disappeared.

Hazel Walters, the 18 months old child of Benjamin Walters, No. 147 Michigan avenue, drank a quantity of kerosene oil Wednesday night and died.

The Ozark club gave a housewarming and lawn party at O. W. Potter's old home, Webster and Seminary avenues, last night. There were 300 guests present.

Mrs. Hackett, No. 500 West Twelfth street, returned home late yesterday morning, and, having lost her key, tried to crawl in a fourth story window. She missed her footing and fell a distance of forty feet receiving probably fatal injuries.

G. André Mondetrey, French Consul at Denver, arrived in the city and registered at the Palmer yesterday. He will act as Consul here in the absence of Consul Bruwaert, who is in Europe.

Michael Rogers, 12 years old, a deaf mute, who could not remember his address, was found by the police in Lincoln Park yesterday morning and held to await the call of his friends at the East Chicago Avenue Police Station.

Collector Russell yesterday received word that the Treasury Department at Washington sustained his decision in fining owners of the Canadian steamer Erin $330 for towing an American vessel in American waters.

The Union Planing Mill company has commenced a $25,000 damage suit in the Circuit Court against the West and South Town Street railroad company for tearing up a switch track leading from the "Q." track to the plaintiff's plant.

Sanford P. Hastings, No. 3232 Parnell avenue, died yesterday morning from a bullet wound inflicted by Samuel P. George, driver of a Wentworth avenue car on which Hastings was conductor. A Coroner's jury exonerated George.

Reduced Rates South Via C. & E. I. R. R.

On Aug. 7 the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad will sell round trip tickets to certain points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida at one fare for the round trip, good returning until Aug. 27. Stopover privileges allowed south of the Ohio River. Chicago ticket offices, No. 230 South Clark street, Auditorium Hotel, and at Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn streets.

SMOOTH ONES JAILED.

W. K. METCALF AND W. H. M'NUTT DO CLEVER SWINDLING.

Two Ticket Brokers Who Love Horse-Racing Lose $1,700—Arrange to Tap Wires from the Washington Park Race Tracks, for Which Brokers Put Up Good Fees—Win One Day but Lose the Next—Detectives Entrap the Schemers—McNutt a Fine Electrician.

The County Jail yesterday received as lodgers a pair of swindlers as smooth as were ever enclosed behind its strong bars. One of them is W. K., better known as "Bill" Metcalf, who has won an international reputation through his wonderful expertness in handling cards and manipulating confidence games requiring skill and nerve. He never exactly broke the bank at Monte Carlo but after his return from Europe five years ago he did succeed in taking away $60,000 from a member of the Elmore club at Philadelphia, a feat which created a sensation at the time. For the past two years he has been operating in Chicago.

The other man was W. H. McNutt, at one time a telegraph operator at Piano, Ill., and later in the offices in Chicago. From here he went to New York, where he developed into one of the finest electricians in the country. He was employed by the Western Union company until some time ago, when he engaged in crooked work, according to admissions made to the Mooney & Boland detective agency. He is believed to be the man who fixed the wires at Gravesend three years ago, causing heavy losses to the Eastern and Western pool sellers. He also admits he constructed the extensive plant discovered in a hotel near the Roby racetrack last winter, and which was intended to be used in swindling the patrons and bookmakers of that track. In fact, he boasted that he was one of the men who jumped from the window of the hotel at the time it was raided. Warrants were sworn out by David H. Silvers and S. A. Fischel, railway ticket brokers with passions for horseracing, who claim that they have lost $1,700 through Metcalf's suave conversation and McNutt's skill with electrical devices.

Metcalf and McNutt boasted of their ability to give absolutely correct information regarding turf events a quarter of an hour before it could be furnished by the regular service of the Western Union company. Silvers and Fischel, now appearing as prosecutors, doubted the ability of the two men. Metcalf promised to give a demonstration, and July 4 he and McNutt rented a room at No. 1617 Wabash avenue, near Dwyer's saloon, and fitted it up with an expensive set of silver-plated telegraphic instruments, relays, dry batteries, etc. They represented to the victims that they would tap the trunk lines of the Western Union company and hold back all information going over it for at least a quarter of an hour. On the afternoon of the Fourth Silvers and Fischel sat in the room on Wabash avenue while McNutt received from the instruments full details of all races at Washington Park. In reality their connection was not with the Western Union trunk line at all, but with a private wire running to some poolroom. Silvers and Fischel found the information obtained in the room absolutely correct and the next day played on information received from Metcalf and McNutt and through sheer luck won all their bets. They paid well for the information they received and proffered fees in advance for the information for the next day, as well as heavy costs for battery service. All the information was wrong next day. Silvers and Fischel lost heavily and when they went to the room they found Metcalf and McNutt had flown with all their instruments.

The Mooney & Boland agency took a hand in watching the maneuvers of the two men a few days ago, and Assistant Superintendent K. C. Krick scraped up an acquaintance with the men, introducing himself as George Miller, a wealthy mine-owner from Durango. The three men decided to reëngage in the business and break all the bookmakers hereabouts. Metcalf rented Room 255 in the Stagg Hotel, on Van Buren street, while "Miller" furnished the money to fit it up. While Metcalf and McNutt were adjusting the apparatus yesterday Krick stepped out for a moment and returned with operator Charles S. Burry of his agency, who carried the warrants sworn out by Silvers and Fischel.

Metcalf and McNutt were arraigned before Justice Foster and sent to the county jail in default of $3,000 bail each. McNutt took his arrest hard and admitted a good deal. Metcalf claimed, as he was ushered into the jail, that in his long career he had never before been behind the bars.

DANCE AT EVANSTON BOAT CLUB.

Second Series of Fortnightly Parties Is Inaugurated.

The second series of fortnightly informal dancing parties was given last evening at the Evanston Boat club. The club house was prettily decorated with palms and flowers. The large dance hall was draped with the club's colors. Fitzgerald's orchestra furnished the music and light refreshments were served.

Miss Mary Bayless of No. 1426 Hinman avenue, Evanston, gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock. Miss Bayless was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Dr. Bayless, and her brother, James Bayless. Misses Alta Miller and Minnie Alabaster presided in the dining room.

Carbolic Acid Is Popular.

Richard Treinis, a Russian coachman employed by E. N. Martin, No. 3132 Michigan avenue, tried carbolic acid yesterday morning as a cure for lovesickness. He took the drug with suicidal intent but will recover at Mercy Hospital.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E & W. "Kanata." E. & W.
A new collar.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., AUG. 2.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today licensed the incorporation of the following new companies:

Supreme Lodge of the Bohemian National Citizens' Benevolent Association of the United States, Chicago; incorporators, George Kustefek, William Piskecek, Frank Zika, and Karel Formanek.

Zabarni Zgor Ceska Omladina, Chicago; social; incorporators, J. W. Vistein, Anton Siman, and Louis A. Benda.

Fowler Composing and Typesetting company, Chicago; capital stock, $1,200; incorporators, Felix E. Canda, George W. Lilley, and Edward A. Bern.

Pan-American Hardwood Lumber and Commercial company, Chicago; capital stock, $2,700,000; own and operate lumber and timber land in Republic of Mexico, Central and South America, etc; incorporators, John M. Wiley, Allen L. Wiley, and Francis G. Kent.

Central Bell Telephone company of Venezuela, Chicago; capital stock, $400,000; build, operate, and maintain telephone and electric light plants in Venezuela, South America; incorporators, Jacob K. Myers, Frank A. Amerman, and Timothy J. Fell.

Travelers' Registry company, Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, A. S. Allen, Albert Neuberger, and P. H. Bishop.

The Durning & Marquis company, Aledo; capital stock, $15,000; deal in lumber, grain, implements, etc.; incorporators, James G. Durning, Herbert Marquis, and Fred Marquis.

Excelsior Collecting company, Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, M. H. Buckley, B. E. Buckley, and E. A. Buckley.

The Honduras Coffee company, Chicago; capital stock, $200,000; incorporators, Duncan Graeme McDougall, George K. Cummings, and Charles B. Stafford.

The Pana Telephone company, Pana; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, D. J. Overholt, Robert Johns, and J. H. Miller.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the persons living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Samuel Bates, Mary Brainard	54—44
Peter Barth, Mary Steffens	24—23
Zei Windes, Alice Calrow	23—23
Thomas Slavicek, Annie Ramm	21—18
Matej Sramek, Anastasia Kris	21—20
Adolph Veith, Lillian Lang	27—21
Mathias Kuhn, Albertine Alratho	40—33
Charles Discinger, Friedericke Klockziem	33—21
George Behringer, Tillie Dennison	22—21
George Edwards, Jennie Dennison	22—21
Charles Sahlin, Annie Kihlstrom	22—21
Carl Hoghlom, Mina Olson	31—25
William Brehm, Minnie Kuckkuck	25—20
William Beaufre, Josephine Rock	25—20
Sarak Greenberg, Annie Moses	49—38
Otto Jaekel, Katie Krauke	22—21
Dennis Fairchild, Annie Armstrong	28—25
Jesse Irwin, Helen Warmouth	22—21
Clen Washington, Malissa Lindsey	29—26
Samuel Becker, Rebecca Rosenblatt	40—40
Wojciech Paul, Zusanna Krajecker	40—33
Peter Miller, Annie Schmidt	24—22
Charles Boldt, Mathilda Meade	23—22
Walter Kusch, Ida Mielke	23—21
Burritt Reed, Edith Hale	23—19
William Lueders, Rose Mayfield	22—19
William Fitch, Mollie Windle	22—18
Lyman Ayres, Flora Herr	21—19
Fortuna Populorum, Annie Hermes	36—26
Theodor Rasch, Clara Dornedden	23—20
George Terrell, Nellie Rusk	29—26
William Hill, Anna Clarkin	22—20
Ashil Opsvoma, Mollie Howard	29—30
John Laesser, Anna Kaliks	30—20
Anthony Christenson, Anna Oberg	31—21
James Chawat, Mary Hovovka	21—21
Willie Welsch, Elizabeth Hubert	21—18

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Thomas Loughrey, Mattie Kunz	42—36
Georg Kurzdorfer, Minnie Kurzdorfer	22—22
Frank Smith, Lizzie Yahnke	27—22
Frank Kern, Agnes Frazer	30—25
Cesar Shwick, Albina Winsika	21—20
Joseph Donnelly, Catharine Conroy	[illegible]
Charles Simpson, Susan Smith	26—23
Samio Josephs, May Carlyle	32—31
John Thiele, Frida Kindt	24—18

DEATHS.

EVANS—Aug. 1, Michael Evans, beloved father of John, James, Kittie, and Anna Evans, and brother of James Evans and Mrs. Mary Powers. Funeral from the residence of his son, 4405 Dearborn-st., Friday, Aug. 3, at 9 a. m., to St. Elizabeth's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

LA GRANGE—George W. Savage at his home in Lyonsville, Aug. 1, 1894, aged 61 years. Funeral Saturday, Aug. 4, 2 p. m., from Lyonsville Church.

TRUMBULL—Funeral services of Col. J. L. Trumbull will be held at his late residence, 221 Twenty-ninth-st., at 8:30 Friday morning, Aug. 3. Interment in Centerville, Ind.

WEST—Mrs. Minnie C. West, beloved wife of W. N. West, Chicago Lawn. Funeral notice hereafter.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Forecast for Firday:

Illinois and Indiana, fair, north winds.

Lower Michigan, fair, northwest winds.

Upper Michigan, local rains, slightly warmer, northwest winds.

Wisconsin and Minnesota, fair, warmer, northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

Iowa, fair, slightly warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable.

Missouri, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable.

North and South Dakota and Nebraska, fair, warmer, northeasterly winds, becoming southerly.

Kansas and Colorado, fair, warmer, northeasterly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Maxim'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitation 12 hours
Abilene	29.98	70	94	N. E.	Cl'udy	.14
Bismarck, N. D.	30.16	72	74	N.	Clear	......
Boston, Mass.	29.96	72	76	S.	Cl'udy	......
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.74	74	78	S. W.	Cl'udy	.20
Cairo, Ill	29.88	78	86	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Charleston, S. C.	29.92	80	88	S. W.	Clear	......
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.16	50	66	N. E.	Cl'udy	1.16
Chicago	29.90	70	80	N. E.	Clear	......
Cincinnati, O.	29.78	84	90	N. W.	Fair	Trace
Cleveland, O.	29.80	76	80	S.	Cl'udy	......
Davenport, Ia.	29.92	72	82	N.	Clear	......
Denver, Colo.	30.12	62	72	S. E.	Rain	.38
Des Moines, Ia.	30.04	70	80	N.	Fair	......
Detroit, Mich.	29.78	74	82	W.	Clear	......
Dodge City, Kas	30.00	76	82	S. E.	Fair	......
Duluth, Minn.	30.06	62	66	E.	Fair	......
El Paso, Tex.	29.90	78	86	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
Erie, Pa.	29.74	74	82	S. W.	Cl'udy	.24
Galveston, Tex.	29.88	82	86	S.	Fair	......
G'dHaven, Mich	29.90	60	72	N W.	Clear	......
Green Bay, Wis.	30.02	56	70	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
Helena, Mont.	29.98	74	84	N. E.	Cl'udy	......
Huron, S. D.	30.14	68	72	N.	Fair	Trace
Indianapolis	29.84	78	88	N. W.	Fair	......
Jacksonville	29.96	78	88	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Kansas City, Mo	29.98	80	84	N. W.	Clear	......
Knoxville	29.86	82	90	W.	Clear	......
La Crosse, Wis.	30.04	64	68	N.	Fair	......
Little Rock, Ark	29.94	74	80	E.	Cl'udy	1.30
Louisville, Ky.	29.80	86	94	S. W.	Clear	......
Marquette, Mich	29.98	48	52	N. W.	Rain	.44
Memphis, Tenn	29.96	72	84	E.	Cl'udy	.08
Miles City	30.02	78	80	E.	Clear	......
Milwaukee	29.94	62	74	N. W.	Clear	......
Minnedosa	30.20	64	70	E.	Fair	......
Montreal	29.80	68	72	S.	Cl'udy	.12
Moorhead	30.16	64	68	N.	Clear	......
New Orleans, La	29.96	78	90	S. W.	Rain	Trace
New York City	29.88	76	84	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
Omaha	30.06	72	78	N.	Fair	......
Oswego, N. Y.	29.76	72	76	S.	Rain	.10
Palestine	29.94	80	92	N.	Cl'udy	......
Pierre, S. D.	30.14	72	74	N. E.	Clear	......
Pittsburg	29.76	74	88	S. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Port Huron	29.78	72	84	N. W.	Clear	......
Pueblo	30.06	66	78	N. E.	Cl'udy	.30
Rapid City	30.12	68	74	N. E.	Fair	......
St. Louis	29.90	80	88	N.	Fair	......
St. Paul	30.06	68	70	N. W.	Clear	......
Salt Lake City	29.82	88	90	N. W.	Clear	......
Santa Fe	29.98	64	68	Calm	Fair	.06
Sioux City	30.08	68	74	N.	Clear	......
Springfield, Ill.	29.88	82	84	W.	Fair	......
Springfield, Mo.	29.94	78	84	N.	Cl'udy	......
Toledo	29.82	74	84	N. W.	Cl'udy	......

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 75 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 76; 10 a. m., 76; 11 a. m., 79; 12 m., 80; 1 p. m., 81; 3 p. m., 81; 6 p. m., 76. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.38; 6 p. m., 29.34.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Arrived—Furst Bismarck, Hamburg.

BOULOGNE—Arrived—Amsterdam, from New York.

HAMBURG—Arrived—Rhaetia, from New York.

GENOA—Arrived—Fulda, from New York.

BREMEN—Arrived—Havel, from New York.

CHICAGO
FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION.
Harlem Race Track
SUMMER MEETING, 1894.
BEGINNING MONDAY, JULY 30.
Racing every second week to Nov. 15.
Five (5) or More Races Each Day,
RAIN OR SHINE.
BOOKING ON ALL FOREIGN RACES.
Admission to Grounds and Grand Stand 75 cents

Special trains on Chicago and Northern Pacific R.R. leave Depot, corner of Harrison street and Fifth avenue, direct to the grand stand, at 1:00, 1:20, and 1:40 p. m. Leave Halsted Street Station 5 minutes later and Blue Island Avenue Station 7 minutes later. Trains at West 40th and Randolph-sts., connecting with Lake Street Elevated and Madison-st. cable roads, to the grand stand in 10 minutes, leave as follows: 10:00 a. m., 10:30, 11:00, 12:00 noon, 12:30 p. m., 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, 1:45, 2:00, 2:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00. Return special trains leave racetrack (stopping at Blue Island-av. and Halsted-st.) and for Randolph and West 40th-sts. (connecting with Lake Street Elevated and Madison Street Cable) immediately after the last race. Also for Randolph and West 40th-sts. at 6:30 p. m. and 7:15 p. m.

FARE—Round trip from Harrison-st., Halsted-st., and Blue Island-av. Stations, 25 cents; from Randolph and West 40th-sts., 15 cents.

EXCURSIONS.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO MILWAUKEE DAILY, Whaleback Christopher Columbus.
Sunday 10 a. m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 9:30 a. m. Saturday (for accommodation half holiday), 1:30 p. m. FARE—Round trip $1.00. PIER FOOT OF RANDOLPH-ST.

TROTTING RACES.
Ravenswood ♦ Driving ♦ Association.
Saturday Afternoon, Aug. 4, at 2 p. m.
2:40 class, trotting........purse $50.00
2:30 class, pacing........purse $50.00
And free-for-all trotting and pacing, purse $50.00. Admission, 25 cents; ladies free. First-class music.

Clamber Closer, Clara! 73d Night. Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
MR. D. HENDERSON ....Sole Mgr.
IN ITS THIRD MONTH.
ALADDIN JR. See the "Doll's Quadrille."
General Admission, 50c.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
ADMISSION REDUCED.
THE ONLY WAR MUSEUM IN AMERICA. DAILY... SUNDAY 25c
Open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
Thousands of Historic Relics.

McVICKER'S THEATER—Tonight.
A Dramatic Company Unexcelled. A Play Unequaled.
Augustus Thomas' Comedy of today.
NEW BLOOD
Universally commended by press and public.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

MASONIC TEMPLE ROOF GARDEN.
Observatory and Scenic Theaters Open from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.
The beautiful ELECTRIC THEATER. MISS JESSIE MILLAR, Cornetist. John C. Leech, Impersonator & Mimic. Miss Irene Franklin, songs & recitations. GRAND CONCERTS Every Evening. Reminiscences of Midway Plaisance. RACKETT BROTHERS' Orchestra. Admission 25c.

HOOLEY'S—14th Week.
BUT 10 NIGHTS MORE.
CHARLEY'S AUNT.
Direction Chas. Frohman.
Aug. 13—Opening 25th Season—Lyceum Theater Co. in "THE AMAZONS."

BATTERY "D"—Michigan-av. and Monroe-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
50—Members of Thomas' Orchestra—50
MAX BENDIX, Director.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8:15—SUNDAYS INCLUDED.
Admission 25c and 50c. Doors open at 7:30 p. m.

BICYCLE RACES.
BICYCLE RACES,
TODAY AT 2.
35TH-ST. AND WENTWORTH-AV.
610 Entries. Admission 50c. Reserved stand 75c.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV. & 63D-ST.
SHOOT THE CHUTES.
COOLEST PLACE IN CHICAGO.
Every day, including sunday, 2 to 10:30 p. m.
Music and Refreshments.
Admission, including ride, 25c. Additional ride 10c.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT'S FIRE THE TOPIC FOR MUCH TALK.

It Will Probably Cause Some Changes in the Lumber Rate—Managers Fight Shy All Day of Risks in This Line—Chief Swenie and His Men Are Praised for Their Work—The Incendiary Theory Advanced by Some Newspapers Not Believed by the Agents.

Wednesday night's fire with its attendant loss was the sole topic of conversation among insurance men yesterday. Coming as it did as a supplement to the heavy losses during the month of July it had the effect of discouraging managers and agents alike, and in consequence brokers or owners looking for insurance on property at all hazardous met with scant courtesy. As for lumber risks, they went begging during the day.

The total insurance involved in the big fire as reported yesterday was $1,291,240. The loss on this runs from 5 per cent to total, and it is estimated by certain agents who have looked into the matter as thoroughly as possible that insurance companies will lose $500,000 by reason of the night's illumination. The result of this may be somewhat serious. Already some of the companies have instructed managers to draw in their horns, at least as regards new business. It was intimated by some of the agents that companies carrying big risks would cut them down by canceling a portion of the policies. It was one of the largest, if not the largest, fire occurring in Chicago since the second great fire of 1873. In point of territory, at least, it stands at the head of the fires since that of 1871, and losses figure up in a way that is far from pleasing to managers.

The rate on the various interests involved in the lumber district was a little less than 2 per cent, and in view of the fire risk, coupled with the great danger which always exists in lumber yards, many agents express the belief that rates were below the amount which should have been paid. J. L. Whitlock, manager of the Glens Falls, is one of these. Speaking of the bearing of the fire on insurance matters, Mr. Whitlock said:

"An average rate of 5 per cent on lumber risks is as low as such a district can be written with any possible show of coming out even at the end of a term of years. The conflagration risk is great, and that should be taken into consideration in making rates on which to base premiums. The present rate will average barely 2 per cent. But for the fact of Chicago having one of the best disciplined and most courageous fire departments in the world I think the fire could not have been stopped until it reached Lake Michigan."

There were others who expressed similar views. The work of the fire department met with the hearty commendation of all the agents. I. J. Lewis was at the scene of the fire during the time it was at its worst, and he said it was a case of good generalship on the part of Chief Swenie that kept the flames within the bounds where they were confined.

There is an object lesson in the rates in force in the lumber district on plants and buildings burned. On the mill of S. K. Martin & Co. the rate was $4.90 and on contents $5.40. On lumber the rate was $1.85. Perley, Lowe & Co. paid $1.95, the John Spry Lumber company, $1.75; R. F. Conway paid $3 on his mill and $2.75 on the cedar posts. E. Hines & Co. paid $1.75 on their piles of lumber.

As to the incendiary theory advanced by some of the newspapers yesterday, agents express the belief that there was no truth in it. All the conditions were favorable for the spread of a fire. The piles of lumber had laid under a broiling sun until the pitch was oozing from the boards. There had been no rain and every pile of lumber was like a tinder box. Roadways of planks had been cut up by passing teams into a mass of splinters and wood-pulp, in itself almost ready for spontaneous combustion. There was a high wind prevailing from the southwest to blow the flames into a furnacelike heat, and there was nothing to retard the fire once it had gotten started. There was a suggestion from one agent yesterday to do away to some extent with danger of future fires of like character. His plan was to have each yard put on a man whose duty it should be to go over the huge piles three or four times a day and wet them down with a hose. By keeping the piles wet at all times the danger of a spread, he thought, would be reduced to a minimum.

There were no cancellations yesterday, and few if any new risks taken. The insurance involved appears elsewhere.

New York, Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The Chicago fire was the chief topic in insurance circles here today. A number of the companies who do a heavy Chicago business were somewhat alarmed from the press reports in the morning papers, but as they received private telegrams from their agents giving the amount of insurance their fears subsided. None of the companies report a loss of over $10,000, and many which were said to have large lines report escaping without the loss of a dollar.

PRESIDENT STREET DOES NOT RETURN.

Serious Aspect of the National Temperance Relief Union of St. Joseph.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The State Insurance Department received this morning a letter from M. W. Huff, the department's attorney, who went to St. Joseph, Mo., Tuesday night to get out an injunction against the National Temperance Relief Union, an insurance association which is alleged to be insolvent. One fact imparted in the letter occasioned some surprise in the commissioner's office and may be of serious import. This was that James M. Street, the President and one of the original incorporators of the company, had not returned to St. Joseph up to the time the letter was mailed. Mr. Street visited the commissioner's office last Tuesday afternoon and left after a conference lasting several hours, during which it was decided that the company was insolvent and beyond salvation. The impression that he left upon those he was talking to without stating the fact in so many words was that he would start back to St. Joseph on the evening train, and Attorney Huff had confidently expected to meet him on the cars.

Bogus Insurance Agents.

Elwood, Ind., Aug. 2.—[Special Correspondence.]—Probably the smoothest swindling game ever worked on the farmers is now being worked by a class of confidence men who, under the guise of special insurance agents inspecting risks, visit the farmer, whose buildings are insured and ascertain what company he is insured in. A few days later they return with a typewritten circular letter stating that the company in which he is insured has failed. The letter authorizes them to transfer the company's policies to other companies, and the farmer is induced to sign what he supposes is a "transfer," but which proves a few days later to be a promissory note for a small sum, usually about $20.

J. J. Henry Comes to Chicago.

New York, Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The American Union Life has selected J. J. Henry for General Manager of the State of Illinois, with headquarters at Chicago. Mr. Henry has been with the Chicago department of the New York Mutual Life for the last four years. He left here for the West last night, and will open the Chicago office in a few days. The American Union reports a big business since it started. The Globe Fire Insurance company sends to the Illinois Insurance Department today the legal papers required in relation to the company establishing a branch in that State. The Globe's Chicago office is expected to be opened by the first of next week.

Assistant Electrician Is Named.

William S. Boyd has been appointed Assistant Electrician for the Electrical Bureau of the Chicago Underwriters' Association. The work of fitting up the laboratory in the Insurance Patrol Building on Monroe street, adjoining the Woman's Temple, is progressing rapidly, and the work of making tests of various electrical apparatus will begin shortly under the direction of William H. Merrill Jr., the electrician. The appropriation for its maintenance only became available Aug. 1.

Find Traces of Incendiaries.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 2.—The latest evidences of incendiarism have been discovered at the Minnesota Transfer, where in the freight-house quantities of coal oil and waste had been placed in position to touch off. Extra guards have been placed. Local insurance men are much exercised over the incendiarism prevalent, and today offered a reward of $500 for the detection of any one engaged in that sort of crime.

Patrol Meeting Is Adjourned.

The meeting of the underwriters interested in fire insurance patrol matters which was to have been held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was postponed to 3 o'clock of the afternoon of next Thursday.

General Insurance Notes.

The Texas Supreme Court has decided that in the absence of a vacancy permit there is no temporary vacancy, the policy becoming void as soon as the property is vacant.

The semi-annual statements required of companies doing business in Georgia will hereafter include the following items: Assets, liabilities, income, and disbursements.

David Wernig has been arrested in New York for swindling policyholders by representing himself as an assistant fire marshal, who, for a consideration, could secure settlement without investigation.

The Prudential has issued what is known as the "return premium policy." The advantage of the policy is this, if the assured dies within the period named in the policy a sum equal to the premiums paid will be paid in addition to the face of the policy.

NORTH DAKOTA CITY IS DESTROYED.

Fire at Lamoure Causes a Loss of $200,000—Other Fires.

Lamoure, N. D., Aug. 2.—This city is in ashes. Fire broke out on Front street at an early hour this morning and fanned by a strong wind laid waste the entire business center of the town. Four blocks of stores are burned, including the county court-house and the records. The Leland Hotel and a drug store are the only buildings left standing. The loss is $200,000 and only partly covered by insurance. The fire is now burning itself out. The fire broke out at midnight in the shoe store of A. Hageman and spread to A. S. Howe's hardware store. The city was without fire protection and nothing could be done. About forty buildings are burned and the individual losses run from $8,000 down.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 2.—The Stone Furniture Manufacturing company plant at Pike and Sheldon streets, recently assigned and lately operated by the Advance Manufacturing company, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The loss will reach between $40,000 and $50,000, and is fully insured.

Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 2.—The main building of Lincoln Institute was struck by lightning at 1:30 o'clock this morning and burned to the ground. The loss is partly covered by insurance. All of the furniture and the extensive library were destroyed. For a while it was thought the dormitory and the manual training department would be destroyed, but by hard work they were saved. The loss to the State will amount to about $25,000.

Fairbury, Ill., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Strawn, eleven miles southeast, had a bad blaze early this morning. Two buildings, the property of the Gibbs Brewing company and James O'Malley, were consumed with contents. The Gibbs building was occupied by L. Shepplemen as a saloon, and the O'Malley building was also occupied by O'Malley & Son as a saloon. Other small structures close to these buildings were burned. The fire is supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The warehouse of the Nelson Paper company and about 700 loads of wood belonging to Nelson, Tenney & Co. went up in smoke early this morning, causing a loss to the firm of between $5,000 and $6,000. The origin of the fire is as yet unknown. Fire Marshal Pierce thinks firebugs did the work.

Through C. B. Shove the Millers' and Manufacturers' Insurance company has offered a reward of $500 "for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who have caused or are causing the incendiary fires in this city at the present time or since July 1." In addition to the above offer the National Board of Underwriters has a standing offer of from $250 to $500 for the arrest and conviction of firebugs.

Clinton, Ia., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The mills of the Columbia Straw Paper company at Lyndon, Ill., near here, burned to the ground at midnight. Five carloads of manufactured stock was consumed. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $20,000.

Rockville, Ind., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—An incendiary fire this morning consumed the Harrison and Hodgson blocks. Aid was brought from Terre Haute, twenty-three miles distant. The loss is $50,000; partly insured.

Sarnia, Ont., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—A terrific fire broke out this afternoon in the premises of the Canadian Oil company, consuming most of their out-buildings, including the barreling-houses, agitator, tanks, bleacher, and several hundred barrels of oil, and at 9 p. m. the fire is still burning. The loss at present cannot be estimated, but will be heavy.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Hints About the Political Campaign.

Vermont, Ill., Aug. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have been a constant reader of your paper, commencing with the lamented Mr. Scrips in 1850 up to date. I am generally in accord with the paper politically and on affairs affecting general interests that pertain to personal and national welfare. I notice in your issue of today you say, "Gov. McKinley or Thomas B. Reed will open the campaign for the Republicans in Cook County about Sept. 1." This is right. Those men are the ones to enthuse the working Republicans who are to lead in the campaign. But, bear in mind, a meeting addressed by either of those men will not contain a single voter to be changed or won over to us. The meeting will be monopolized by first-class Republicans who will occupy the stage and all the first-class seats, and the wavering and doubtful voter will be crowded out. Your campaign must be conducted on the plebeian style, and the wavering and doubtful fellows brought to the front and made prominent in your meetings. High classed meetings presided over by millionaires and high-toned gentlemen will never carry Cook County. You must get down among the voters, John M. Palmer-like, and run your campaign on that line. Hold ward meetings, run by the voters of the ward, and the wavering and doubtful voter made prominent, and then enthuse him with the idea that he is the man to carry Cook County, and you will drive away from him every vestige of wavering or doubtfulness.

Thomas Hamer.

Union and Non-Union Printers.

Chicago, July 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—This clipping is from this morning's paper:

Ald. O'Connor offered a resolution, which was passed, expressing it as the sense of the City Council that in view of the fact that 90 per cent of the printing establishments in this city, employing upward of 12,000 men and women who are members of the various unions of the printing craft, printing hereafter done for the City of Chicago be done in union offices and that the printing bear the union label.

The resolution shows the same regard for truth that occasioned the riots during the last strike. In the first place, there is no membership of 12,000 men or women enrolled in the unions of the allied printing trade, and, secondly, the non-union element in job printing establishments outnumbers the union element. Furthermore, not 25 per cent of all printing establishments outside of the daily press are union offices, and if they were what right has the City Council to pass a resolution of that kind? Does the Constitution of the United States demand that every workingman is a member of a union, or that every business-man has to employ union labor in order to compete with others in the open market? Or was this resolution passed because there will be an election this fall? I think that resolutions of this kind should not be passed by any legislative body with any self-respect, and the sooner this kind of demagogic campaign agitation is stopped the better it is for this country.

A. U.

An Inconsistent Newspaper.

Chicago, July 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It begins to look to us ex-Republican striking workingmen who have avowed our intention to vote the Populist ticket (in order to have the laws administered alike to railway combines and other corporations as to labor combinations) as if the *Times'* interest in our behalf has been exerted for the purpose of steering us into the Cook County Democracy. The *Times*, after preaching good Populist doctrine publishing our side of the strike, and advocating the necessity of independent political action, now blandly advises that the Labor party make no nominations for county offices. This so-called friend of labor grossly misrepresents us in an alleged interview with "a prominent labor leader" when it makes a man of straw say that organized labor is not in favor of nominating all officers. Just let The Tribune interview the real labor leaders and you will soon see whether they can be stampeded to the Chicago Tammany. However, if the *Times* and the Democratic politicians do manage by chicanery to permit these nominations you may depend upon all laboring men who have formerly voted the Republican ticket to do so again. We have been in labor politics before and know Democratic labor leaders' tactics by heart.

G. W. A.

Attachment for Adjutant-General Tarsney.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 2.—An attachment has been issued for Adjutant-General Tarsney, who disregarded a subpœna to appear before the grand jury as a witness. He will be brought from Denver under arrest upon his return from Kansas City, where he went to identify ex-Deputy Joseph Wilson, said to have been the leader of the gang that tarred and feathered the General.

A Chance to Miss It.

Amy—"It isn't always safe to judge by appearances."

Maud—"No, dear; the fellow with a yachting cap may really own a boat."—*Town Topics.*

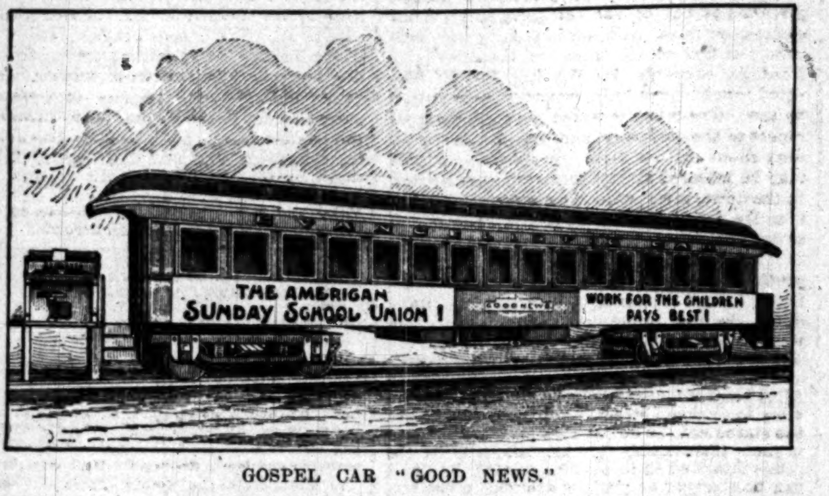
GOSPEL FROM A CAR.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ON WHEELS STARTS OUT FROM CHICAGO TODAY.

"Good News" to Make a Trip of the Northwest Under the Auspices of the American Sunday-School Union—It Is Equipped Thoroughly for Doing Efficient Work—E. B. Stevenson of Cedar Rapids, Ia., Is in Charge—Plans of the Management.

A Sunday-school on wheels attracted considerable attention at the Illinois Central station yesterday. Under the auspices of the American Sunday-School Union a combination apartment car has been fitted up and is soon to go into service in the Northwest. A year or two ago "Uncle Boston" Smith fitted up the first evangelistic car ever put into service and made a successful trip over the Northern Pacific road with it. Later the Episcopal Bishop of North Dakota fitted up a chapel car and from its platform within his diocese preached a number of sermons. The Baptists were next to fall in line with a specially built chapel car, which is owned by that denomination, and is in general service wherever a congregation can be gathered together in the sparsely settled States.

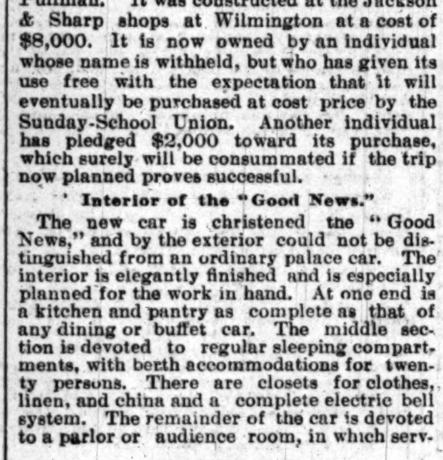
The car on exhibition yesterday is the first to be devoted to Sunday-school work. It is under the direction of Assistant Superintendent E. B. Stevenson of Cedar Rapids, Ia., who forestalls prejudice by stating that it is not a Pullman. It was constructed at the Jackson & Sharp shops at Wilmington at a cost of $8,000. It is now owned by an individual whose name is withheld, but who has given its use free with the expectation that it will eventually be purchased at cost price by the Sunday-School Union. Another individual has pledged $2,000 toward its purchase, which surely will be consummated if the trip now planned proves successful.


THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION!
WORK FOR THE CHILDREN PAYS BEST!

GOSPEL CAR "GOOD NEWS."

Interior of the "Good News."

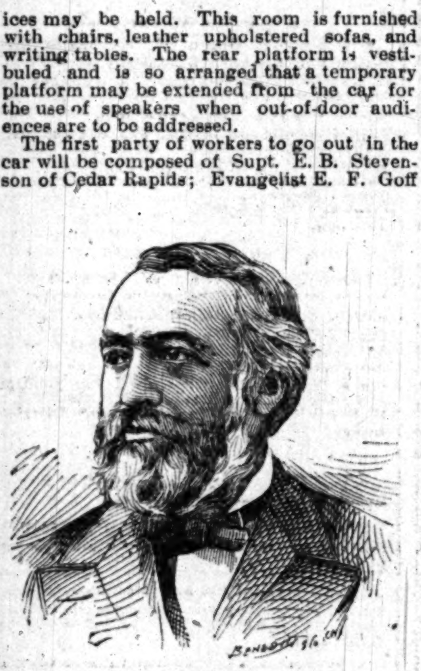
The new car is christened the "Good News," and by the exterior could not be distinguished from an ordinary palace car. The interior is elegantly finished and is especially planned for the work in hand. At one end is a kitchen and pantry as complete as that of any dining or buffet car. The middle section is devoted to regular sleeping compartments, with berth accommodations for twenty persons. There are closets for clothes, linen, and china and a complete electric bell system. The remainder of the car is devoted to a parlor or audience room, in which services may be held. This room is furnished with chairs, leather upholstered sofas, and writing tables. The rear platform is vestibuled and is so arranged that a temporary platform may be extended from the car for the use of speakers when out-of-door audiences are to be addressed.



JOHN P. QUINN.

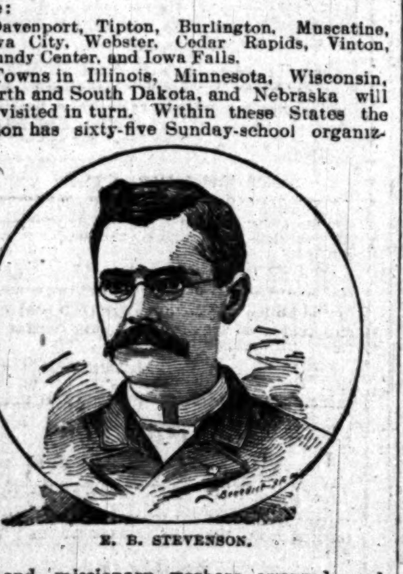
The first party of workers to go out in the car will be composed of Supt. E. B. Stevenson of Cedar Rapids; Evangelist E. F. Goff and wife of Buffalo, N. Y.; Ward Goff, the boy singer; John Phillips Quinn and wife of New York; Miles Smith of Chicago, and an Iowa male quartet. The car will leave Chicago at 11:45 this morning and services will be held at Galesburg tonight, Saturday, and Sunday. Other points in Iowa to be visited are:

Davenport, Tipton, Burlington, Muscatine, Iowa City, Webster, Cedar Rapids, Vinton, Grundy Center, and Iowa Falls.



F. G. ENSIGN.

Towns in Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, and Nebraska will be visited in turn. Within these States the union has sixty-five Sunday-school organizers and missionary workers engaged, and these will help make the tour of the car a triumphal one. Its coming will be heralded and all the Sunday-school children and workers within the territory will be invited to have a picnic around the car. From one to three days will be spent in each city visited. All daytime services will be devoted exclusively to the organization of Sunday-schools and to congresses and conferences of Sunday-school workers irrespective of denomination. The evening services will be for the general public and of an evangelistic nature.



E. B. STEVENSON.

The railroads have not only agreed to transport the car free, but many have agreed to grant special excursion rates to all points where the car stops. In each county one great rallying day for the Sunday-schools will be arranged for. Each school will bring its banners, and, if possible, a band of music. Seats will be arranged for from 3,000 to 5,000 people near the sidetrack of the road where the car stops.

The American Sunday-School Union, under whose auspices the car is sent out, is the oldest Sunday-school missionary society in America. During the last seventy years its record shows that for every dollar expended at least one child was brought permanently into some Sunday-school. John Crerar willed $50,000 to the union, the income of which, $2,500 a year, is expended under the direction of F. G. Ensign, Superintendent of the Northwestern district. Marshall Field, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., P. D. Armour, and many other Chicagoans contribute every year to the union a sum of money that it takes three and four figures to represent. The amount received for the support of the missionary work this year was $120,158, as against $109,238 last year. Eighty-six organizers are employed during the entire year, and fifty-two during a portion of the year. As a result of their labors, 1,785 new Sunday-schools were organized last year, having 68,273 teachers and scholars. Four hundred and thirty-nine schools were reorganized. In 108 cases the organization of churches followed the organization of the Sunday-school.

MISS M'CLOUD.
[Colored soloist.]

Since March of this year the missionaries of the society in the Northwestern district, comprising Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, and Nebraska, have organized 269 new Sunday-schools, having 917 teachers and 8,036 scholars. Two hundred and sixty-eight schools were reorganized, having 930 teachers and 7,400 scholars. Aid was given to other and old schools in 1,383 cases; 2,861 addresses were delivered; 1,632 Bibles and Testaments distributed, and $1,725 worth of religious literature circulated.

IT CLAIMS HE STOLE ITS NAME.

Adams & Westlake Company Wants an Injunction Against Adolph Weinberg.

The Adams & Westlake Manufacturing company began suit in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against Adolph Weinberg, President of the Union Brass Manufacturing company, and Postmaster Washington Hesing for an injunction to restrain Weinberg and his company from using the name "Union Brass Manufacturing company." The bill says in 1869 the complainants began business on Franklin street between Ontario and Ohio, as the Union Brass Manufacturing company, and continued in business there for many years. In 1887 the name was changed to the Adams & Westlake company, but many of the customers patronized the concern under its old name. In February last, says the bill, Weinberg, who had been with the company since boyhood and had occupied the position of Treasurer, was removed. He organized the Union Brass Manufacturing company, and began business across the street from his old employers. June 1, the bill alleges, Weinberg notified the Postmaster that all mail addressed to the Union Brass Manufacturing company must be delivered to him. The Postmaster held that he was compelled to comply when the letters were addressed simply "Union Brass Manufacturing company, Chicago," without giving the number and street.

Judgment for an Injured Hand.

Judge Goggin yesterday entered judgment for $10,000 against Titcomb & Pratt, the West Madison street furniture dealers, in the suit commenced against them by Mrs. Lydia James, in which the jury returned a verdict for the amount named last June. Mrs. James, who bought goods on the installment plan, testified that on account of illness she became behind in her payments, and an employé of the defendants was sent to her house to foreclose the mortgage, and Mrs. James, the evidence showed, tendered the money due. This was refused, and a struggle ensued for the possession of the goods. Mrs. James was struck on the hand with a music stand and received injuries which medical testimony said were of a permanent nature.

Suit Against Stephen A. Douglas.

Stephen A. Douglas, the attorney, is made a defendant in an assumpsit suit for $3,000 commenced in the Circuit Court by Mrs. Alice Cummings. The plaintiff is a widow, who keeps a boarding-house on Dearborn avenue. She says about three years ago Attorney Douglas collected an insurance policy for her on the life of her husband for $2,300. Since then she has asked for the proceeds, she says, many times, but has been unable to obtain them. At the present time Mr. Douglas is out of the city, and his employés professed to know nothing about the claim of Mrs. Cummings.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Decrees.

Judge Horton—7,777—Niblen vs. Walker; deflt dec.—10,420—Hale vs. Straich; dec.—9,799—Wallace vs. Bower; dec. sale.—9,265—Clark vs. Bartels; same.—130,176—Divorce, Ella Geyer from George Geyer.—179,375—Sarah A. Wolf from Robert A. Wolf.—129,702—Martina Olson from John Olson.—130,768—Nellie B. Harding from John A. Harding.

Judge Brentano—3,698—Rodgers vs. Lively; dec. sale.—2,019—Foley vs. O'Leary; decree.—3,437—Horn vs. King; dec. sale.—3,436—Same vs. Same; same.—3,435—Same vs. Same; same.—3,434—Same vs. Same; same.—3,437—Same vs. Same; same.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

Judge Brentano—4,160—A. H. Andrews & Co. vs. Robert J. Story; on ans., $91.—10,297—Bernhard Kergfield vs. Illinois Central R. R. Co.; on findg., $500 and sat.

Judge Goggin—2,573—Lydia James vs. David A. Titcomb and Elbridge S. Pratt; on ver., $10,000; appld.

Judge Horton—23,432—H. S. Clark vs. Miles W. Mark and Frank M. Milligan; on dflt., $597; no execution.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Horton—Motions of course and emergency business.

Judge Brentano—Emergency business.

Judge Scales—(County Court)—10 a. m.—All undisposed of objections to judgments on delinquent specials.

Judge Blanke—(Criminal Court)—Nos. 3,625, 3,799, 4,197, and 3,395.

Judge Payne—(Criminal Court)—Cases 4,442, 4,443, 4,444, 4,446, and 4,447.

Judge Dunne—(Criminal Court)—Cases 4,371 to 4,374, 4,417, 4,382, 4,423, 4,428, and 4,441. Motions and sentences.

Judge Grosscup—(United States Court)—General business.

Decision in Favor of Alton.

Benton, Ill., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The mandamus suit instituted by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Illinois to compel the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute railroad to run a passenger train on its Eldorado division was decided today by Judge A. K. Vickers in a lengthy opinion in favor of the defendant company. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court by the commission.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

Chicago.—The steamer Wiley M. Egan, after being laid up all the season in an Illinois Central slip, went to the Central Elevator yesterday to load 80,000 bushels of corn to Buffalo at ⅞ cent. This was the only charter reported during the day. Some grain was offered at ¾ cent, but vesselmen held off for ⅞. The lines took considerable grain in small lots at 1 cent.

Toledo, O.—Chartered—Wheat—Davis, Buffalo, one cent. There is plenty of coal for shipment here now.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Coal freights advanced to 50 cents today to both Chicago and Milwaukee. Even at that figure little tonnage was offered. Charters: Rome, Chicago; Armour, Rhodes, Fitzgerald, H. Chisholm, Milwaukee, all 50; Thomson, Duluth, 25. There was no change in canal freights.

Cleveland, O.—Coal freights were active today, and although a few spot boats were placed for the head of Lake Superior at 35 cents all tonnage offered for next week was taken at 40. Lake Michigan rates are strong. Forty cents was paid to Escanaba and Milwaukee tonnage is being generally held back for an advance. Fifty cents is freely offered. Charters—Coal—Craig, Schuck, Hiawatha, George Williams, Thomas Sheldon, Cumberland, Ohio ports to Duluth, 40; Pillsbury, Connaut to Escanaba, 35; Two Wallaces, Ashtabula to Portage, 35; Cambria, Ashtabula to Escanaba, 35; Manchester, Toledo to Milwaukee, 50; Maryland, Huron to Escanaba, 40; Alverson, Cleveland to Duluth, 35.

Around the Lakes.

East Tawas, Mich., Aug. 2.—The crew of the barge Elma refuses to take the boat out of the harbor, unless more men are hired to man the pumps. The vessel is leaking badly.

Marquette, Mich., Aug. 2.—A north gale prevails on Lake Superior tonight, and all boats are running for shelter. Steamer Northwind, bound for Duluth, came in here tonight. All of yesterday's ore fleet is stormbound. The Yakima and consort Georger arrived during the afternoon.

Amherstburg, Ont., Aug. 2.—The United States man-of-war Michigan, which has been in this vicinity all summer, struck a rock on the Canadian side of Lake Erie, near Bar Point today, and up to this time it has not been released. It is leaking badly. The tug Home Rule will go to its assistance in the morning.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 2.—It appears that the appointment of an export rate agent at Chicago by the lake line managers would fall through. There is no particular objection to the man suggested by the agents, but one manager objects to the whole arrangement, and all action must be unanimous. The managers go to New York again tonight to meet the trunk lines on the eastbound freight division.

Bay City, Mich., Aug. 2.—The steambarge Minnie E. Kelton was launched from the yards of Wheeler & Co. this afternoon. The Kelton was built for a West Bay City syndicate composed of Capt. Beggs, R. G. Crump, Jay Thompson & Co., and J. M. Kelton. It is intended for the lumber trade and will carry 800,000 feet. This closes the work at the Wheeler yard, and there is nothing to be done in the near future.

Vessel Movements.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Cleared—Venice.

Marquette, Mich.—Arrived—Yakima, Georger.

Cheboygan, Mich.—Arrived—Badger, John Hall and consorts.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Arrived—Myles. Departed—Algonquin, Buffalo.

Fairport, O.—Arrived—Harper. Cleared—Coal—Harper, Milwaukee.

Manitowoc, Wis.—Arrived—Eleanor. Windbound—Shores and consort, Scoville.

East Tawas, Mich.—Northeast gale. In port—Champion, Niagara, Monticello, Avery.

Erie, Pa.—Arrived—Twin Sisters. Cleared—Maruba, Duluth; Colonial, Chicago, coal.

Escanaba, Mich.—Arrived—Spencer. Cleared—Minnesota, South Chicago; Manchester, Erie; Saxon, Ashtabula.

Washburn, Wis.—Arrived—Ketcham, Montgomery, Holland and tow. Cleared—Green and tow, Benton Harbor.

Alpena, Mich.—Arrived—Jenks and consorts. Sailed—Garden City and consorts, Erie; Russian, Lightguard, Cleveland.

Toledo, O.—Arrived—Louisiana, Berlin, Gratwick, Curry, Saginaw. Cleared—Wheat—Davis, Buffalo. Coal—Hadley, 113, 116, Duluth.

Port Colborne, Ont.—Up: Denver, McVea, Chicago; Dunn, Toledo; St. Magnus, Duluth. Down: Langdon, Suffel, Glengarry and consort.

South Chicago, Ill.—Arrived—M. Marshall. Cleared—Green, Our Son, Ashland; Manhattan, Escanaba; Lackawanna, Buffalo; Specular, Magnetic, Marquette.

Ashland, Wis.—Arrived—J. B. Owen, Camden, Street, Lozen. Cleared—Ore—Servia, Moravia, Lockwood, Uganda, Onoko, Adams, Alcona, Alta, Buffalo; Ketcham, Owen, Chicago.

Cleveland, O.—Cleared: Coal—Scott, Wesley, Manistee; Everett, Milwaukee; Hall, Fort William; Sophia Minch, Racine; Golden Rule, Sonora, Sault Ste. Marie. Light—Peck, Duluth.

Ashtabula, O.—Arrived—Elfin-Mere, Halleran, Pratt, Ash. Cleared—Coal—Pabst, Milwaukee; John Owen, Manitowoc; Noshoto, West Superior; Planet, Marquette; Grampian, Dundee, Torch Lake.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.—Down—Wood, 11 last night; Winslow, 4 a. m.; Ann Arbor No. 1, 4:15 p. m. Up—Martin, Foster, Emerald, 9 last night; Harry Johnson, 10:30 a. m.; Boscobel and consorts, 11; Hickox, 4:30 p. m.

Duluth-Superior—Arrived—Caledonia, Kirby, Forbes, Clement, Cross, Board of Trade. Cleared—Servia, Moravia, Lockwood, Williams, Bielman, Ashland; Kelly, Martin, Lumber, Tonawanda; Tower, Wadena, Roman, Ionia, Pillsbury, Gilchrist, ore.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Arrived: Mather, Lindsay, Charles Eddy, Plankinton. Cleared: Coal—Charles Eddy, Manitowoc; Iron Age, Iron City, Manitowoc, Chicago; Thompson, Samuel Marshall, Duluth; Miami, Saginaw; Arthur, Toledo; Little Wissahickon, Bay City.

Detroit, Mich.—Up—Germanic, Hutchinson, 9:40; Sprigley, Aloha, 10:20; Rival, 11; Hadley, 12; Baldwin and barges, 12:10 p. m.; Wolf, 2:20. Down—Walula, 11:20 last night; Two Wallaces, 12:40 a. m.; Cuba, 12:50; Berlin, 4; Pioneer, 6:30; Juniata, 8; Canisteo and consorts, 9; Samuel Mitchell, Marina, 9:30; Kaliyuga, Fontana, 9:40; La Salle, 11:40; Menola, 1:30 p. m.; Philip Minch, 3:30.

Up—Seneca, 6:40; Raleigh, Tokio, 7:30. Down—Saranac, 5:50; Harvey Brown, 6:30; Viking, Tilden, Maxwell, 8.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Up—City of Paris 10 last night; United Empire, Stone, 11; Wotan and consort, Hesper, 11; Athabasca, 11:30; Northwest, 3 p. m.; Chisholm, 4; Aurora and consorts, 6. Down—Gettysburg, 11 last night; Brown, midnight; Two Parkers, 1 a. m.; Mariposa, 6; Devereux, Grecian, Normandie, 7:30; Matoa, 8; Colgate and consorts, 9; Montana, noon; Calvin, Nimic, 2 p. m.; Oades and consorts, 3; Pontiac, 4.

Up—Argonaut, 8. Down—Kershaw and consorts, 8; Hiawatha and consort, 9.

Port Huron, Mich.—Up—Tioga, 11 last night; Rhodos, 11:30; Ohio, midnight; Vanderbilt, 12:40 a. m.; Wilhelm and consort, 1; John Mitchell, 1:40; Rust and consorts, 2:40; Keystone and consort, 3:30; Chicago, Monteagle, 4:20; Lehigh, 4:30; Glasgow and consort, 5; Houghton, 5:30; Briton, 6:40; Joliet, 7; Kearsarge, 8; Alva, 8:40; Masaba, 10:30; Cadillac, noon; Maruba, Wade, 1 p. m.; Northern Wave, 3:30; Choctaw, 4. Down—Saranac, 11; Viking and consorts, 12:40 p. m.; Harvey Brown, 2:30.

Down—Helena, 6. Up—Hadley, 7:40. Wind—Northwest, light.

Mackinaw City, Mich.—Down—Conestoga, 4 a. m.; Elgin, 4:40; Hudson, 5; Collins, 5:15; Porter and consorts, 7:15; Rome, 7:30; Drake, Argonaut, 8:30; Burton, 9; Simon Langell and consort, 10:15; Corona, 11; Seaman, 3 p. m.; N. Mills and consort, 3:15. Up—Roby, 6:30 a. m.; Schlesinger, 8; Washburn, 9; Corsica, 10:20; Wilbur, 10:50; Iroquis, noon; Susquehanna, 1 p. m.; Maryland, 2:15; Johnson and consort, Buttironi, 5:30. At anchor—Columbia and consort.

Down—Manitou, 6; Frontenac, 7. Up—Tioga, 6. Wind northwest, strong, clear.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—K. Hinchman, William Jones, Worthington, Cedar River; Naiad, Cockburn Island; M. D. Ayer, Hammond's Bay; Evaline, Masonville; Mars, Ludington; L. Nau, Scott's Point; Penobscot, Garden Bay; G. W. Naghtin, Ottawa, Manistee; Olga, J. Kelderhouse, Vega, Cheboygan; J. Miner, Traverse City; M. E. Cook, Little Harbor; L. B. Coates, Manistique; H. Taber, Hammond's Pier; R. Mott, Radical, Menominee; City of Grand Haven, Pine Lake; O. E. Parks, Sault Ste. Marie; Butcher Boy, S. K. Martin, M. C. Neff, Marinette; Langell Boys, Comstock, Deer Park. Coal—W. H. Gratwick, Niko, Buffalo; New Orleans, Oswego. Ice—H. A. Richmond, Little Sturgeon. Salt—F. & P. M. No. 5, Ludington. Sundries—Scranton, Wissahickon, Jewett, Buffalo; City of Traverse, Duluth. Light—Wanderer, Milwaukee; Ella G., Toledo.

Cleared—Grain—Rochester, Parks Foster, Mohawk, Toltec, Buffalo; Delaware, Erie. Light—Sachem, A. A. Mosher, Alpena; Ford River, Ford River; R. Campbell, Muskegon; Herschel, Escanaba; R. Mott, J. B. Wilbor, Menominee; Butcher Boy, Marinette; Capt. G. W. Naghtin, E. R. Blake, Ida E., F. and P. M. No. 5, Manistee; H. A. Kent, W. H. Gratwick, Duluth; S. J. Luff, East Jordan; H. L. Worthington, William Jones, Cedar River; J. Miner, Traverse City; I. H. Owen, Buffalo; Superior, Portage; M. E. Cook, Little Harbor; L. M. Mason, Portage Bay; Four Brothers, Jacksonport; Radical, Manistique; Mars, M. F. Butters, Ludington.

ASSESSMENT OF THE NORTH TOWN.

It Totals $17,566,015 This Year, Against $17,488,040 Last.

W. T. Ball has completed the footings for the assessment of the North Town. The total valuation of real and personal property for 1894 is $17,566,015. Last year's total was $17,488,040, the increase over last year being $77,975. The Assessor's office expenses last year were $11,561 and this year $11,318, a decrease of $243. The personal property valuations do not come up to last year's figures. The reason of this is that there are 1,061 vacant flats, houses, and stores in the North Town this year.

WORK HARD FOR AN INDICTMENT.

Mr. Nichols Says He Had to Stir Up Assistant State's-Attorney Lynch.

Charles M. Nichols, with an office in Room 409, No. 85 Dearborn street, last week wanted to get an indictment for his bookkeeper, Edward Weihl, who had embezzled several hundred dollars, as printed in The Tribune July 29. Weihl escaped to New York City and, according to Mr. Nichols, it was necessary to procure an indictment before the Governor of New York would issue extradition papers. In speaking of the delays he encountered in securing an indictment, he said:

Weihl escaped to New York and had been arrested there. With an inspector of the American Surety company of New York, which was on Weihl's bond, I went to Mr. Lynch Thursday and asked him to let me go before the grand jury. I told him we were afraid our man would be released on a habeas corpus, and that he might get away from us unless immediate action was taken. Lynch told me it was absolutely impossible to get before the grand jury, as it was a fighting body and he could not get it to sit. He advised me to get a warrant out before a Justice of the Peace and get my extradition papers. I told him that my attorney had informed me Gov. Flower had refused to grant extradition papers on warrants when the grand jury was in session and I would have been obliged to wait until the September jury was called, and by that time Weihl could have been in Europe. But as Mr. Lynch gave me no satisfaction I went to Assistant State's-Attorney Bottum and he gave me a note to Lynch.

Following is a copy of the note:

State's-Attorney's Office, Chicago, ———, 189—.—Dear Mr. Lynch: Please let Mr. Nichols prove an indictment at once. I understand that his man will be released in New York if requisition is not sent at once. Yours truly,

E. S. Bottum.

Says Mr. Nichols:

I took the note to Mr. Lynch, who was much wrought up over it and declared it was not necessary to bring any notes from Bottum. He could not let me before the grand jury; if he could he would have done so in the first place. Nevertheless I did not give up. I hunted up Assistant State's-Attorney Knight, who was trying a case in another court. He went with me to Mr. Lynch, who said the note was uncalled for. Mr. Knight pleaded with him and said if he was too busy he (Knight) would come over and give him some help. But I did not get a chance to get before the grand jury, just the same. The next morning at 11 o'clock I took another note from Mr. Bottum to Mr. Lynch. It was short and contained the same request. Mr. Lynch told me to come around at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Tired of the delays and the constant errands I looked up State's-Attorney Kern and found him at lunch with Mr. Bottum. Mr. Kern told me not to go to the grand jury room at 3, but he offered to go with me at 2 o'clock. He went over with me and I got the indictment. I did not take but a few minutes.

I am sure if it had not been that I had personal friends in the State's-Attorney and his other assistants I would not have gotten the papers and would have had to wait till September, and then perhaps I would have had to scratch for my man anew.

MAIZE SIRUP GOES TO GERMANY.

Dealers Here Do Not Quite Understand a Recent Dispatch.

The dealers in sirups in Chicago could not understand the dispatch printed in The Tribune yesterday to the effect that Germany wanted American maize sirups. They say these sirups have been exported to Germany in great quantities for a number of years. D. B. Scully, who is at the head of the D. B. Scully Sirup company, spoke on the subject as follows: "I never heard corn sirup called maize sirup, but I suppose the dispatch relates to our corn sirup, inasmuch as the Europeans refer to our corn as maize."

Street Railway Company Retaliates.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Vice-President Henry C. Payne of the Milwaukee Street railway has issued an order cutting off all commutation tickets and also threatening to do away with the transfer system on his lines. In his order Mr. Payne says the road cannot pay on 4-cent rides. This is a retaliatory measure adopted by the company to make the increased tax assessment which was levied on the company this year unpopular.

Jury in Van Eils' Case Disagrees.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The jury in the case of Charles Van Eils, charged with intimidating employés of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad during the strike, failed to agree and the prisoner was discharged, District-Attorney Hemmel remarking that he was not prosecuting cases for the benefit of the railroad.

Tears and Laughter in the Right Place.

She cried at her wedding, the beautiful bride,
And they thought it a matter of course;
But several months after the knot was untied,
And she laughed when she got the divorce.
—*New York Press.*

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Real estate transfers filed Thursday, Aug. 2, 1894:

Cornelia-st., 125 w of Campbell, n f, 25x125, July 31 (A. A. Larson to C. Strand)	$ 6,000
31st-st., 175 e of Vernon-av., n f, 28 16-100x229x79 28-100, July 30 (M. in C. to C. G. Lewis)	38,032
Charlotte-st., 25 e of 41st, n f, 144x125, Aug. 1 (W. Ranguth to F. T. Murphy)	7,000
Charlton-av., 255 n of Grand, e f, 40x125, July 15 (H. Holvenscheid to W. Claus)	1,800
Lincoln-av., 175 s e of Perry-st., n e f, 25x125, June 1 (H. Lempfert to P. Felten)	1,900
Diversey-st., s w cor Ward, n f, 24x129, July 28 (E. Schroeder to J. H. Weiss)	2,200
Luli-pl., 283 e of Wood-st., s f, 23x100, Aug. 1 (J. Rakofsky et al. to P. Kraskiewicz)	3,200
McHenry-st., 29 n of Blanche, e f, 25x82, Aug. 1 (L. Kiewen to A. Kaspizok)	3,350
W. Erie-st., 144 e of Leavitt, s f, 24x125, Aug. 1 (H. F. M. Block to F. C. H. Ott)	1,500
May-st., 98 n of Austin-av., e f, 24x116, Aug. 1 (C. Strand to A. A. Larsen)	3,400
Adams-st., 125 w of W. 44th, s f, 25x125, July 31 (I. R. Mansfield to G. Groener)	2,450
Garfield-blvd., 750 s of Harrison-st., w f, 50x82½, March 1 (N. M. French to F. G. Lansing)	2,500
Harrison-st., 102 w of Albany-av., s f, 50x125, July 30 (P. W. Ryan to J. F. Sheehan)	2,000
W. 15th-st., 336 e of Center-av., n f, 24x120, July 30 (Same to same)	1,500
33d-st., 261 w of Ullman, s f, 24x124, July 31 (M. Michalak to A. Tofelski)	2,000
Same property, July 30 (K. Tofelski to M. Michalak)	2,000
Lake-av., 550 s e of 45th-st., w f, 100x125, July 31 (M. M. Griswald to R. L. Storrs)	40,000
Cottage Grove-av., 141 n of 37th-st., w f, 30x141, June 14 (J. D. Vail Jr. to T. Kelly et al.)	30,000
Union-av., 33 n of Layton-st., e f, 25x125, Aug. 1 (M. Garrivan to M. Garrivan)	2,000
59th-st., 25 e of Center-av., s f, 25x125, June 28 (W. A. S. Wither to C. Mannatt)	1,000
Carpenter-st., 230 n of 60th, w f, 25x125, July 16 (J. O. Olson to A. Briest)	1,800
Loomis-st., 141 n of 71st, e f, 100x125, July 8, 1889 (T. B. Marston to W. H. Phare)	1,325
Same property, June 30, 1890 (W. H. Phare to M. Stakly)	1,640
Edwards-av., 275 s of 80th-st., e f, 25x124, July 27 (C. J. Miller to A. F. Okeslind)	1,200
Lill-av., 210 w of Seminary, n f, 24x125, July 6 (G. C. Knauss to J. J. Belchin)	4,300
Halsted-st., 48 s of 64th, e f, 25x118, July 24 (O. B. Green to R. Calkins)	2,250
Lincoln-av., 197 s e of Warner, n e f, 25x125, June 1 (S. Brown Jr. to E. W. Sherman)	2,000
Lincoln-av., 170 s e of Warner, n e f, 25x125, May 29 (J. Gasperini to E. W. Sherman)	1,800
Lincoln-av., 95 s e of Warner, n e f, 25x125, May 29 (A. Scopardine to E. W. Sherman)	1,800
Lincoln-av., 120 ft s e of Warner, n e f, 25x125, May 29 (J. Angeti to E. W. Sherman)	1,800
Lincoln-av., 70 ft s e of Warner-av., n e f, 25x125, (June 20 (H. E. Hansen to E. W. Sherman)	1,800
Myrtle-av., 50 s of Greenwood, e f, 50x125, Aug. 1 (G. H. Clegg to G. A. Macomb)	1,000
Erie-st., 221 e of Dearborn-av., s f, 34½x109, July 28 (J. F. Tucker to A. Irle)	12,000
Harvard-st., 225 w of Albany-av., n f, 25x125, Aug. 1 (M. Windhorn to J. F. Walsh)	3,000
42d-st., 215 e of Cottage Grove-av., n f, 25x160, July 24 (Est. of J. E. Espey to E. M. Healy)	12,000
Greenwood-av., s e cor 54th-pl., w f, 150x164, July 30 (H. N. Keys to J. J. Healy)	20,000
Chase-av., 250 w of Forest, n f, 50x150, Aug. 1 (P. S. Scholes to I. Scholes)	1,500
Maplewood-av., 325 s of Wabansia-av., e f, 25x125, July 17 (M. in C. to Clerks' and Mechanics' Bldg., L. and Investment Assn.)	3,531
Nebraska-av., 200 n of Dickens-av., e f, 33x150, July 27 (M. in C. to H. N. Stoltenberg)	1,355
Western-av., 75 s of Hirsch-st., e f, 25x125, Aug. 1 (same to Prosperity L. and B. Assn.)	3,933
Aberdeen-st., 425 s of 67th, e f, 25x125, Aug. 1, 1892 (M. M. Brown to J. Gibson)	1,200
Armour-av., 120 s of 22d-st., w f, 100x100, Aug. 1 (M. Wendell to Wendell Mnfg. Co.)	14,872
Sangamon-st., 225 n of 63d, w f, 25x124, Aug. 1 (M. Larson to C. R. Furey)	8,000
Calumet-av., 298 n of 68th-st., e f, 25x178, Aug. 1, 1893 (M. M. Brown to A. Rose)	1,900
Premises known as No. 349 W. Adams-st., April 17 (S. H. McChesney to M. Read)	6,000
Premises No. 3702 Dearborn-st., Aug. 1 (J. A. Cruse to H. Q. Brine)	4,600
Langley-av., n w cor. 68th-st., e f, 24x124, Aug. 1 (W. S. Dray to M. M. O'Farrell)	1,020
W. 50 of E. 83 of S. 150 pt E. ½ W. ½ S. E. ¼ n of Fulton-st., 11, 39, 13, May 4 (E. C. Ward et al. to M. Arntz)	5,250
Osborn-st., 24 s of Ohio, e f, 23x79, Aug. 2 (J. Coughlin to J. M. Duffey)	2,000
Torrence-av., 106 s of 105th-st., e f, 50x125, June 26 (M. Salade et al. to E. Holland)	2,000
Fullerton-av., n w cor Keeney, s f, 58x125, Aug. 1 (I. H. Himes to W. Chones)	1,000
Mead-st., 300 s of Montmore-av., w f, 50x140, Aug. 2 (G. D. Comstock to H. Gainer)	1,200
Division-st., 500 e of Noble, s f, 36x125, June 9 (R. Kaufman to C. Seegers)	6,000
Indiana-av., 124 s of 58th-st., w f, 25x178, July 25 (J. Alloway to T. G. Riley)	10,000
47th-st., 115 e of Wallace, s f, 23x125, June 1 (C. G. French to E. B. Russell)	8,500
Madison-st., n w cor W. 47th, s f, 101x175, July 27 (J. W. Nolan to J. Fortune)	8,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following permits were issued by the Building Department yesterday:

Patrick Hogan, 2-story and basement brick flats, 79 Seeley-av	$ 5,000
Karl Kalmmatin, 2-story and basement brick flats, 453 Rice-st	5,000
C. W. Carlestrom, 3-story and basement brick flats, 5700 Morgan-st	5,000
F. Lancian, 2-story and frame flats, 5029 Carpenter-st	2,000
The New England Deposit company, 5-story and basement brick building, 118 W. Madison-st	13,000
H. Brendt, 3-story and basement brick flats, 310 Sheffield-av	4,000
F. Rutner, 3-story and basement brick flats, 21 De Kalb-st	3,000
B. Johnson, 3-story and basement brick flats, 749 Clifton-av	4,500
J. M. Carlson, 2-story frame dwelling, on Maple av., near Pratt-av	3,000
J. A. Miller, 3-story and basement brick flats, 1504 Newport-av	5,000
E. R. Hall, 2-story frame dwelling, 91 74th-st.	2,800
Mrs. Sarah Duttnall, 2-story and basement brick flats, 5613 Kimbark-av	3,500
C. C. Wolcott, 3-story and basement brick flats, 4620 Langley-av	8,000

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

Branch offices of "The Tribune" may be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER AVENUE—	
Cor. 22d-st.	H. E. MAURER.
2904	JULIUS CUNRADI.
3815	CHAS. CUNRADI.
COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—	
2614	C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st	J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d	N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th	C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th	T. H. PATTERSON.
Cor. Oakwood	RAUSCH BROS.
4134	I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d	C. S. ALLEN.
5040	SORROW & KERNTOPP.
Cor. 63d	CURTI & McRAE.
HALSTED STREET—	
2603	A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 19th	E. J. HONDLE & CO.
Cor. 36th	F. NEUBERTS.
4205	KATZENBERG CO.
45th-st	BOULEVARD PHAR.
Cor 69th	RELIABLE DR'G STORE
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Harrison	HARRISON PHARMACY
2200	W. M. BELL.
2727	STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st	W. K. FORSYTH.
3160	WARD & WOLFE.
3801	L. H. WARNER & CO.
4259	A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
4700	JOHN I. BELL.
Cor. 51st	B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 59th	F. P. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st	E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th	T. H. McINNERNY.
Cor. 39th	M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d	FRANK SIDDALL.
LAKE AVENUE—	
Cor. 50th	W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—	
123	J. & R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—	
Cor. Wentworth	R. P. BRAUN.
Cor. Calumet avenue	WELLSBORO PHAR.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—	
188	G. A. GRAVES & CO.
WABASH AVENUE—	
Cor. 14th	E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th	O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th	E. A. HOLROYD.
Cor. 35th	E. C. JONES.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—	
210	C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—	
460	L. W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Lake	O. F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Grand boulevard	C. N. GOODNOW.
405	C. H. TRUESDELL.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—	
Cor. Evans	C. S. TERRELL & CO.
Cor. Dearborn	WM. STORCK.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—	
108	F. G. SECORD.
GARFIELD BOULEVARD—	
Cor. Wright street	MORRISON BROS.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Madison	J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560	R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—	
Cor. Jefferson	JACKSON PARK PHAR.
SIXTY-SECOND STREET—	
Cor. Oglesby avenue	TEL. OPER'TR HOTEL VENDOME.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Stony Island avenue	F. J. AMPHLETT.
Cor. Woodlawn avenue	JAMES & DEWEY.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—	
Cor. Grace avenue	B. M. WHITE.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—	
7004	M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—	
Cor. 35th	McKENZIE BROS.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—	
3201	H. J. MUELLER.
4642	J. A. KAERWER.
5103	A. E. ZUBER.
WALLACE STREET—	
Cor. 32d	R. H. WHEELER.
Cor 37th	BINZ & HESS.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—	
Cor. Adams	ADAMS-ST. PHARMACY.
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
468	WM. H. BIERMAN.
567	HENRY SCHMITT.
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Cor. Robey	PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—	
Cor. Ashland	F. EITERMAN.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
5022	WM. STORCK.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—	
171	L. WOLTERSDORF.
Cor. 14th	C. J. KASBAUM.
LAKE STREET—	
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771	A. S. STODDARD.
1014	W. W. THUMSER.
1290	HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan	F. E. McKENZIE.
2081	M. H. WATSON.
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Cor. Halsted	G. F. WISSHACK.
278	DELL & CO.
384	PASSAIC PHARMACY.
572	F. A. THAYER.
785	J. W. CRAIN.
826	K. McLENNON.
1001	C. D. STONE.
1049	J. A. JOHNSTON.
Cor. Sacramento	E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan	KOTZ & MOORE.
1971	M. H. WATSON.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—	
232	FORD'S PHARMACY.
465	HENRY SCHROEDER.
875	R. W. R. MEINUNG.
1218	MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley	F. J. BERGER.
OGDEN AVENUE—	
149	FRANK GRAMMER.
296	W. A. BRABROOK.
360	F. L. MULLER.
475	F. J. KNOWLES.
987	FARRAR'S PHAR.
TWELFTH STREET—	
Cor. Loomis	BLETTNER'S PHAR.
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Cor. California avenue	R. JENTZACH.
422	T. R. BEHRENS.
Cor. Hoyne avenue	ASBURY PHARMACY.
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372	V. L. BLAHNIK.
Cor. Throop	K. KVITEK.
WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET—	
900	E. H. WOLTERSDORF.
VAN BUREN STREET—	
339	DOOLITTLE & CO.
Cor. Center	J. M. SCOTT & CO.
Cor. Laflin	W. T. MASON.
Cor. Robey	C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California avenue	JNO. RITTER.
Cor. Francisco	F. H. KELLETT.
HALSTED STREET—	
260	JNO. P. LEE.
527	J. G. STAHL.
HARRISON STREET—	
395	P. F. SCHAEFER & CO.
750	F. E. FISKE.
Cor. Oakley	G. A. GOETSCH.
CENTER AVENUE—	
631	E. FISCHEL.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—	
80	R. H. HANKE.
138	JOHN F. COLEMAN.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—	
1748	ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—	
161	C. E. KREZEMENSKI.
228	SCHROLL'S PHARMACY
Cor. Cleveland	A. M. REIS.
CLYBOURN AVENUE—	
Cor. Fullerton	H. F. KRUEGER.
CLARK STREET—	
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Cor. Chestnut	WHITE BROS.
Cor. Division	E. WEBBER.
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Cor. North avenue	HENRY GOETZ.
Cor Center	C. B. OLDS.
Cor. Webster	FRANK SCHRAGE.
1127	C. F. BASELER.
Cor. Halsted	BAKER & MASON.
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1301	W. T. KLENZE.
RUSH STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	C. A. STORER & CO.
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Cor. Townsend	A. J. WESSMAN.
WEBSTER AVENUE—	
80	RIPKE PHARMACY.
WELLS STREET—	
Cor. Ontario	J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak	R. G. DORRANCE & CO.
Cor. Schiller	E. ZOBEL.
Cor. Division	F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie	DINET & DELFOSSE.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
Cor. Addison	R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland	HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice)
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Chestnut	A. MARTEN.
292	C. W. SILVER.
LINCOLN AVENUE—	
224	HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Wrightwood	H. W. WEJHE.
Cor. Belden	F. R. LEONARD.
622	MAX SCHULZ.
702	A. HVIID.
1152	BECKER BROS.
LARRABEE STREET—	
Cor. Center	HERMAN FRY.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—	
845	A. N. BOE.
EVANSTON AVENUE—	
259	SHERIDAN D'VE PHAR.

SUBURBAN.

AUSTIN	W. O. CLINE.
OAK PARK—	
Oak Park Ave. Station	L. BROWN.
ENGLEWOOD—	
63d and Stewart-av	OPERA HOUSE PHAR.
66th and Wentworth	H. J. HOUGHTON.
69th and Stewart-av	E. G. BINZ.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—	
Cor. Vincennes-av. and Rock Island tracks	L. E. PENBERTHY.
RAVENSWOOD	A. E. BIERSTEDT.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON GREENWOOD-AV., TUESDAY P. M., between 45th and 51st-sts., small gold pin; bow knot design. Return to 4942 Ellis-av. Reward.

LOST—JULY 31, ILLINOIS TRAINING SCHOOL badge; name on back. Return Room 711 Marshall Field Building. Reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JOHN: COME HOME OR WRITE to me; everything settled. FRED.

PERSONAL—JUST RETURNED; WAS LAID UP 2 days South. W. not back yet. Write. L. 15.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—HAVE SOMETHING TO SHOW for your cents.
The pennies you waste every day.
A special lot of DIAMONDS, $35 to $100.
You can buy one 15c to 50c a day.
GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer,
103 State-st., Columbus Memorial Building.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SPECIAL 62 DAYS' CRUISE TO Bermuda, Egypt, and Holy Land, February, 1895. Full particulars of E. C. HOWE, 70 State-st.

PERSONAL—ANTI-NICOTINE PIPE, SMOKES dry. Mfgd. by Anti-Nicotine Pipe Co., Ottawa, Ill.

PERSONAL—VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE, 88 State. Seeds, bulbs, plants, and flower pots.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER; FIFteen years' experience on ledgers, pay-rolls, invoices, correspondence, etc. Begin $10. Address L C 110, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BOOKKEEPER OR clerical work of any kind; rapid, accurate, sober, and industrious; references from national banks; can give bonds if required. L C 103, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper and correspondent, English and German, desires work by day or night; terms reasonable. Address Z 201, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT ACCOUNTANT has position Sept. 15; wants temporary work of any kind; finest Chicago reference. L C 97, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED SHIPping clerk. City reference. Z 214, Tribune office.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—ADVERTISING SOLICitor; first-class; good address; only with responsible parties. Address Z 203, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CIVIL AND MEchanical engineer of twenty years' experience, in a first-class manufacturing establishment as engineer, expert writer, quick and accurate in figures, capable of working on books, estimating; best of reference. Address L C 178, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED foreman, painter, at all kinds of car and loco. work; 28 years at business; will furnish best of references from leading companies. Address L C 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — PAPER HANGING, painting, graining, calcimining, and hardwood finishing by a good mechanic; will work cheap; hang paper for 10 cents per roll; will do work outside of city. Address Z 217, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY PRACTICAL MAchinist and engineer; strictly temperate and good references. Address L C 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DESIGNER AND cutter in ladies' tailoring; best city references. Address STRASBERG, 636 N. Western-av., city.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTCHER; HAVE experience in grocery; best of reference. Address E. LINDHOLM, 3224 5th-av.

House Servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY A RELIABLE couple, English, on gentleman's place; wife good cook and housekeeper; man useful; references. Address Z 255, Tribune office.

Coachmen. Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND general work; best city references; $20. Address Z 258, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY thoroughly experienced man, English; good references. Address L C 177, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, married, coachman; city refs. Z 247, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COACHman; good driver; can milk. Z 246, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; FIRSTclass stenographer and typewriter; railroad, law, newspaper, and general experience; good education and references; permanent or temporary; moderate salary; will go out of city. L C 106, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN LAWYER'S OFFICE by young man intending to prepare for the bar; stenographer and typewriter; business experience. Address Z 241, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMAN, 46, EXpert accountant and able correspondent, very active, desires confidential position with merchant or financier, where integrity and high class services would be appreciated. A1 refs. L C 98, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN EMployed during day would like some work evenings. Good writer. Address Z 210, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS COLlector, with experience, reference, and security. Address L C 105, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HAVE BEEN AN ARCHItect in very best practice for 20 years; must have employment in any line. Address L C 95, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent, experienced lady bookkeeper. Address L C 179, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY CLERK AND stenographer in bookstore. Address Z 204, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — GENERAL HOUSEwork; good cook and laundress; 3 years' references; Wisconsin girl; work any part of city or suburbs. Call, write, or telephone 147 N. Clark-st. MATHEWS, telephone 558 north.

SITUATION WANTED—GIRL SPEAKING ENglish, French, and German, in family for children or a clerk in store; good references. MISS M. IMHOF, 2803 South Park-av., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN girl wants general or chamber work; private family. Address Working Girls Home, 1344 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in small private family. Address D W 394, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework. Call 31 Gault-place, second floor.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED colored cook; country resort preferred. 174 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN to take care of child and sew, make herself useful. A. E., 367 Jackson-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; GERMAN girl; good cook, laundress; wages $3.50; anywhere. 220 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—LIGHT WORK OR CARE of child for a home or small wages; references. Address Z 205, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — FAMILY WASHING taken home. 655 Racine-av., BENDER.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE FOR INVAlid or child; will travel. 978 N. Halsted.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED NURSE with invalid or children. Z 215, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAINED NURSE; work cheap. Call 10-12 a. m. 104 Delaware-p..

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT WOMan; washing or ironing. 4437½ Evans-av., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL TO do work by the day. 3d flat, 60 Mohawk-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 10 GIRLS FOR first and second work. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DANISH GIRL; GENeral work. 3262 Cottage Grove.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY widow with child 3 years; good reference; reliable. Address Z 228, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEKEEPER. Call or address 4727 State-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD SEAMSTRESS to sew by day in families. 324 Wells-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BRIGHT YOUNG lady stenographer, collector, general office work; 3 years' experience; moderate salary. Address B M 411, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER will take dictation during noon hours; must be near Adams and La Salle-sts.; 12 years' experience; terms reasonable. Address L C 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CAPABLE FEMALE stenographer, Remington or Smith operator; first-class references; willing and obliging. Address Z 223, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPHer, Caligraph or Smith operator; 3 years' experience; moderate salary. Address Z 224, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAdy stenographer will take dictation and transcribe on own machine, cheap. Address Z 219, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer; moderate salary; 18 months' experience. Address C G 204, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; familiar with office work; good penman; neat; industrious. Address Z 206, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER; rapid, intelligent; salary $10. Z 248, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER, Smith Premier; $6. Address Z 244, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL ABLE to take care of children wishes to travel with a family to Europe so as to avoid going alone. Address MISS CHRISTINE, South Waukegan, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—A SCHOOL TEACHER weary of the work desires a position in an office; physician's preferred; references. Address B D 252, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—MUST BE RAPID AND ACCUrate; salary $10 to commence. Address, with reference, Z 245, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER — EXPERIENCED AND ACCUrate; extra good penman. 185 Dearborn, R. 31.

BOOKKEEPER—FIRST-CLASS MAN, WILLING to leave city. Room 31, 185 Dearborn-st.

CLERK—DRUG; REGISTERED; ASSISTANT; South Side; with 2 or 3 years' experience; must sleep in store; small salary to begin with; give references. Address D W 395, Tribune office.

CLERK—DRUG; REGISTERED; SPEAK SWEdish, German, and English. Apply 3201 Wentworth-av.

CLERK—ENTRY—YOUNG MAN; WHOLESALE jewelry. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

GROCERY AND MARKET FOR SALE—GOOD paying business. 835 W. Division-st.

MAN—WHO UNDERSTANDS BOOKKEEPING and the restaurant business; must have references. Address Z 243, Tribune office.

MIXER—FIRST-CLASS MIXER FOR SODA fountain; also 2 experienced young men for lunch counter. Apply Manhattan Beach Hotel, 75th-st. and Bond-av., Windsor Park.

YOUNG MEN—(5) TO SERVE LEMONADE AND ice cream; must have white jacket and apron; steady place. Apply Manhattan Beach Hotel, 75th-st. and Bond-av., Windsor Park.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

CANVASSERS—TO SELL PROPRIETARY ARTIcle; big money to good men. 843-845 Temple Court, 225 Dearborn-st.

CIGAR SALESMAN CALLING ON CITY TRADE to introduce popular side line; sells at sight. Room 443 Rand-McNally Bldg.

MAN—TO CANVASS AND COLLECT INSURance. A. JORDAN, 600, 173 E. Jackson-st.

SALESMAN—AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN, as salesman for a leading Eastern house; previous experience not essential; good terms and permanency to workers; references. Apply to H. C. LOGAN, Room 70, 245 State-st.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, EXPERIENCED IN the grocery line merchandise, for territory tributary to Chicago; state what experience had and reference. Address L C 107, Tribune office.

SALESMAN AND WINDOW TRIMMER—TAILORing business. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED LOCAL SOFT COAL salesman; must have some local steam trade, some car trade in Illinois and Hocking coal. General hustler for wholesale and retail coal trade. References. Bond required. Z 213, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—SEVERAL WHO SEE THE RAILroad trade to solicit orders; would have to go to the mechanical department; an improved tool used in road service and good seller. Address Z 220, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—FOR CITY AND COUNTRY; HARDware specialty as a side line; good commission paid. Address HOULE BROS. & CO., 6429 Grace-av., Chicago.

SALESMEN—IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE U. S.; $75 month and expenses; office, advertising, delivery team furnished; goods monopoly. Address K. S. Co., 34 Colonnade Bldg., Boston, Mass.

SALESMEN—3 FOR OUR PRESERVE AND JELly business; none but sober, reliable men need apply. Call at 66 West Lake-st., City.

Boys.

BOY—ABOUT 15, FOR OFFICE, WHOLESALE house. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

Trades.

BRICKLAYERS—5 A1 NON-UNION BRICKLAYers; wages 40c per hour, 9 hours per day; three months' work. Address HERMAN TEIGLER, Elmwood Place, O.

CUSTOM CUTTER—FIRST-CLASS; STEADY position. Address Z 225, Tribune office.

PHOTOGRAPHER—GOOD MAN TO TRAVEL and take orders; must own camera; salary and expenses paid. Address, stating terms, age, and experience, Z 221, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS—5; REMINGTON; RAPID; $60. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

STENOGRAPHERS—THREE YOUNG MEN; $10 and $15. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

LEARNERS FOR NEWSPAPER PEN DRAWING; home work. P. O. Box 251, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAN AT ONCE FOR POSITION JUST VACATED; $15 per week. See manager, Room 518 Garden City Block, Fifth-av. and Randolph-st.

YOUNG MAN—ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD FOR A stage helper; salary, $7 to start. Call Manager Roof Garden, Masonic Temple.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—LADY; GOOD; $1,200. ROOM 609, 100 Washington-st.

LADY—YOUNG, FOR CIRCULAR WORK; MUST be a good, rapid writer. Sanford Mfg. Co., 219-225 Fulton-st.

YOUNG LADY—NEAT AND BRIGHT; GOOD penman. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

Domestics.

CHAMBERMAID — GERMAN; MUST ASSIST with washing; private family; references required. 1462 Michigan-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—FIRST-CLASS; PERmanent place. Address, with references and terms, 708 Masonic Temple.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENRRAL HOUSEwork; good wages; small family. Lower flat, 344 61st-st., Englewood.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; 2 in family; must be good cook. 348 Ogden-av., Flat E.

NURSE—A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse to 3 children, 2½, 4, and 6 years; must know how to do plain sewing. Apply to 389 East 50th-st., bet. Ellis-av. and Drexel-blvd.

WAITRESSES—10, FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIenced. Apply Manhattan Beach Hotel, 75th-st. and Bond-av., Windsor Park.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—YOUNG lady of experience; accurate and first-class. Apply 736 Monadnock Block.

STENOGRAPHERS—FOUR; REMINGTON AND Smith; $12; experience. 269 Dearborn, R. 204.

STENOGRAPHERS—TWO YOUNG LADIES; $8 and $10. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

GIRL EXPERIENCED IN PUTTING UP FINE candies. Bring references. HOPKINS & CHAPIN, 78 Madison-st.

LADIES—TWO FROM 22 TO 30; GOOD POSItion. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A—CAPABLE BUSINESS-MAN, IF SECURED, will loan a solid Chicago firm $1,000 to $10,000, or conditionally, invest same, with services. W. T. COLLINS, 215 Dearborn-st., Room 402.

BEFORE YOU INVEST IN ANY BUSINESS call and see my list of genuine bargains. A. SCHACHNER, Business Exchange, Room 338 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st.

BAKERY FOR SALE—WITH HORSE AND WAGon; everything in first-class condition; $1,200. Address L C 94, Tribune office.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER merchandise. Address H. HOMES, 134 Market-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE OF THE BEST PAYing and most centrally located hotels in the city. This hotel has 54 finely furnished outside rooms; 20 private baths; hot and cold water in every room; steam heat and elevator. See owner, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 30.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETELY EQUIPPED LIVery and boarding stable; has at present 57 boarders; paying $500 net profit per month; for $15,000; will take ½ in good vacant city lots. Address L C 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT AND lunch counter. Call and see for yourself. 78 S. Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—PRINTING OFFICE; NICE LOCAtion; good trade; cheap rent. Z 212, Tribune.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—MARKET, WITH FIXTures; good location. 1426 Diversey-st.

HAVE MONEY AND SERVICES TO INVEST IN strictly legitimate business; state particulars. Address Z 218, Tribune office.

PATENT TELEPHONE INDICATOR COMPANY, 1517 Masonic Temple, Chicago, offer an elegant opportunity to investors in all cities having two hundred or more telephones to enter into a permanent and lucrative business; $1,000 to $5,000 required. Address I. R. BURNS, Pres.

SOME GOOD CORNER SALOONS FOR SALE, OR will trade for real estate or take good security of any kind. O'Donnell & Duer Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts.

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO CAN TAKE $5,000 stock in the firm; a good thing for good men. Address L C 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—$10,000 IN LEGITIMATE, PERMAnent business; will quadruple yearly. Address Z 209, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE BOWLING ALLEY outfit. J. T. REYNOLDS, 73 E. Jackson-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

$75 TAKES A GOOD, QUIET HORSE; FAST mover, good looker, and fit for lady to drive; also, fine family cart and harness; horse dealers need not apply. ROBERT CROSS, 1436 Wrightwood-av.

STUDEBAKER BROS. M'F'G. CO.

202-207 Michigan-av.

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS BUILDERS,

Are now offering unusual BARGAINS to purchasers of

Victorias, Cabriolets, Mail Phaetons, Spiders, Park Wagons, and Two-wheelers.

A large variety of second-hand carriages always on hand.

THE CHICAGO CARRIAGE BAZAAR; every kind of new and second-hand vehicle; prices lower than any other place; also storage for carriages and furniture on separate floors. VAN NEST & CO., 545 Wabash-av.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE—STORAGE of all kinds, packing, shipping, moving. Telephone Harrison 467. CHAS. P. SHERWOOD, Prop. 294-300 Franklin-st.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.—Driest, cleanest, and best ventilated; private rooms; moving and packing a specialty. Tel. 4026. THE E. JENNINGS CO., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

STORAGE OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING CARriages, household goods, pianos, bicycles, etc. The Chicago Carriage Bazaar, 545 to 549 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BARKER & JACKSON, FURNACES.
The best in use 1818 Wabash-av.

Send in your order early to have your furnaces put in order before the rush begins in the fall.

GREAT AUCTION—SATURDAY, AUG. 4, AT 10 a. m., of furniture and household goods. Home Furnishing Co., 125-127 North Peoria-st.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, cheap; also second-hand fireproof safes. Call or write 87 5th-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand safes; low prices. 52 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD. WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PHYSICIAN'S OFfice or as surgical nurse, with a practical operator, by a graduate of one of our standard training schools for nurses. Address W 898, Tribune office.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV.
High-class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone West 209.

ROOFING.

WE WILL REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly and tell you cost of repairs free. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., cor. Fifth-av.

PICTURES. STAMPS. COINS, ETC.

STEVENS & CO., 69 DEARBORN-ST., DEAL IN old money and stamps; coin catalogue, 10c.

BICYCLES AND TRICYLES.

RAMBLER BICYCLES. 85 MADISON-ST GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding at reduced rates; choice location.

2222 PRAIRIE-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms with or without board.

North Side.

443 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS WITH board.

CULTURED GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE SUPErior accommodations and all home comforts in refined, elegant home, North Side. L C 108, Tribune office.

West Side.

503 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS and board; day boarders wanted.

OAKLEY-AV., NEAR MADISON-ST.— FRONT alcove room with board for couple; well furnished house and pleasant neighborhood. Z 230, Tribune.

Hotels.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL, 1928 STATE-ST.—ALCOVE rooms, with or without private bath; electric lighted; $1.50 per week up.

"CUT RATES." "CUT RATES"—THE CENtral, 250 State-st.; room and board $1 a day; $4.50 a week up; rooms 50c a day, $1.50 a week up.

HOTEL MIDLAND—EUROPEAN—FORMERLY 167 Madison-st., removed to 186 South Clark-st.—Elegant rooms, newly furnished; all conveniences; moderate rates. F. H. THOMPSON, Propr.

Miscellaneous.

REFINED COUPLE HAVING SPACIOUS AND elegant suburban home on the lake will care for two children able to pay for superior care and advantages. Address L C 109, Tribune office.

Suburban.

GOOD ROOMS AND EXCELLENT BOARD IN Winnetka, near depot. Apply to MRS. OSTRANDER, Winnetka, Ill.

Summer Resorts.

GO TO "THE EDISON," EDISON PARK, FOR the season; superior board $6; new and select. Address DR. BECK, Siegel & Cooper's.

WAUKESHA, WIS., 224 MAPLE-AV., BENSON House, furnish good board and room; reasonable rates.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM, S. S., SOUTH OF 45TH-ST.; not to exceed $4; lady, employed. Address Z 234, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM; FIRST-CLASS; BY LADY in private family; North Side. Address Z 251, Tribune office.

ROOMMATES.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ROOMMATE TO share a large front alcove room, with board; furnace, grate, hot water, bath, etc.; Monroe-st., near Oakley. Address Z 240, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd.; strictly first-class; new fireproof building; large outside rooms; supplied with electric light; hot and cold water; European, $20 to $40 per month; American, $10 per week up; cuisine 2d to none for the price in the city; our table d'hote dinners served with wine from 5 to 8 p. m. for 50c are unexcelled. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Props.

TO RENT—BEST FURNISHED ROOM AND BEST location in city for $7 a month in private house; decorated lately throughout. Call at 2252 Wabash-av., near 23d-st.

TO RENT—THE VENDOME—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, single or en suite, $3.00 per week up, including first-class hotel service; splendid table board $6. Oglesby-av. and 62d-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS in Woodlawn; quick transportation; $6, $10, $12 per month. Address Z 229, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2236 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished front parlor; also alcove room.

West Side.

TO RENT—153 AND 155 S. WOOD-ST., FRONT and side suites of two and three rooms each, nicely furnished, with bedding, dishes, cooking utensils, etc., near the Madison-st. cable; rents by the week; small families boarding and strangers arriving in the city should see them.

North Side.

TO RENT—360 ONTARIO-ST.—DOUBLE AND single rooms; walking distance; reasonable.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM. FURNISHED; light housekeeping; h. and c. water, closet; old lady; permanent, responsible; $2. Z 233, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG MAN, ROOM in Jewish family. Address Z 257, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—8, 9, 14, AND 24 ROOM HOUSES, Indiana-st., near State. D. P. KINSELLA & BRO., Room 520, 108 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH, in first-class building, passenger elevator, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, shades, screens, curtain-bars and rings, janitor service, steam laundry, and drying-rooms; $18, $20, $25, $26, $28, $30, and $35. Office, 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—
Finest 6 and 7-room flats in Chicago.
5829 Indiana-av.; steam heat, gas range, janitor service, etc.; newly papered and convenient to L road; rent very low. DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — KENWOOD FLAT, 205 46TH-ST.; steam heat, gas range, two mantels, hot water, oak floors; rent cheap. O. S. BASS, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT, NO. 391, SECOND FLAT, No. 393 43d-st.; modern, 6 large rooms; rent reasonable. Apply to the agent on the premises.

TO RENT—CHEAP—NEW 3 TO 8 ROOM FLATS at 485½ E. 46th-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—LIGHT, 6-ROOM FLATS, 384-386 N. Clark-st.; no heat; also 6 and 7-room, steam heat, flats, 34 and 38 Maple-st.; janitor on premises. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW STEAM-HEATED 7-room flats between Fullerton-av. and Frederick-st.; fine neighborhood; $35; open. 856 and 858 Larrabee-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT 4-ROOM FLAT; MODERN conveniences; 84 Wendell-st.; very low rent. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAN AND WIFE, flat of 4 to 6 rooms, steam heat, hot water; good locality; low rent. Address Z 202, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—3207 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Store; A1 location. Keys with janitor. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RAND McNally Building. Apply to RAND McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND OTHER BUSINESS property. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 88 STATE-ST. VAUGHAN'S seed store.

North Side.

FOR RENT—213 CHICAGO-AV.—STORE AND basement; good stand for retail. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 382 N. CLARK-ST. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—HALF OF ONE OF THE FINEST large front offices in the city; will partition off to suit; telephone, private office, vault, etc.; everything complete; $65 (we pay $150). Apply Suite 33, Hartford Bldg.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 28 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; CHEAP. ULLRICH, 1510 Masonic Temple.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS KIMBALL'S SCHOOL FOR BACKWARD boys, Ann Arbor, Mich. Circulars sent.

WANT A FEW PUPILS IN MUSIC. 126 Halley-court, Oak Park.

MUSICAL.

GOOD CHORUS PEOPLE FOR FIRST-CLASS production. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock Friday Room 75 McVicker's Theater Building.

WANTED—LADY PIANIST EVENINGS TO PLAY in Scenic Theater at Masonic Temple Roof Garden. Call.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—MAKE $2 AN HOUR SELLING OUR specialties. This is no misrepresentation; we guarantee it; goods entirely new, and sell in every store, office and home; territory fresh; six splendid sellers; no competition. Write for terms and territory. EUREKA MFG. CO., Box 11, La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS AGENTS familiar with building, loan, or life insurance. Call 708 Masonic Temple.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD watches. J. M. BREDT & CO., 609 Columbus Bldg. 103 State-st. Diamonds and watches at wholesale.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid. Refinery, 253 W. Madison-st.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED—8 TON FAIRBANKS OR HOWE wagon scale in exchange for 6 ton Howe scale. 574 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY IN EXchange for upright piano. Call at 259 W. Madison-st., 2d floor.

PARTNERS WANTED.

THE PROPRIETOR OF FIRST-CLASS FRENCH restaurant, well located and with best connection, would like to find a man (acquainted with the business preferred) with $1,000 cash and willing to become partner. Address Z 237, Tribune office.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, ETC., OBTAINED; SALE of rights negotiated; inventions introduced. Patented Specialties Introducing and Brokerage Co., Room 715, 36 Clark-st., Chicago.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. B. WILSON, 389 STATE-ST.—12 FINELY FINished cabinets and an elegant 11x14 portrait, $2; open Sundays; copying and enlarging a specialty.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY L. M. SMITH & BRO., 3947 COTtage Grove-av., cor. Drexel-blvd.
A FEW SPECIAL BARGAINS.
Rhodes-av., near 38th-st., 33 feet, $100 ft.
351 Bowen-av., $4,000; $300 down; balance monthly; 2-story semi-detached flat building; lot 20x125; rents $396.
Cor. Cheltenham-place and Coles-av., business corner, 50x87. Very cheap for cash.
St. Lawrence-av., near 42d-st., 8-room modern brick house; possession; $4,000.
37th-st., fronting Ellis Park, 10-room brick house; lot 20x100; alley side and rear; $5,000.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH OF 55TH-ST., east front, 50x161, $190 per ft.; also Michigan-av., n. w. cor. 57th-st., 100x162, east and south front, $225 per ft.; terms easy. Farmers' Trust Co., 209 Woman's Temple.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—MICHIGAN-AV.—Choice 3-story new stone residence, 11 rooms, steam heat; inlaid hardwood floors; tiled vestibule; gas logs; lot 24x161; price $10,500. M. WALKER & CO., 908 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY, down-town; rented 5 years; paying 10 per cent net on price asked; owner must realize. Address Z 252, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN-AV., CORNER 64TH-st., 100 feet; $110 per foot. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st., Exclusive agents.

FOR SALE—BIG SNAP—
Ellis-av., 50x175, near 62d-st., at $85 per ft.
M. WALKER & CO., 908 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SHERIDAN-AV., NEAR 62d, 50x166; $100 foot, worth $125. Owner, ST. AUBIN, 237 5th-av., R. 706.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—A RARE BARGAIN; 9-room modern house; large lot. R. B. COOPER, 112 Clark-st., R. 626.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT NO. 1009 Jackson-blvd.; good barn; or will exchange for property at Evanston or north shore suburbs. HOWE & DAVIDSON, 127-129 W. Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
166 Milton-av. A two-story and basement flat building. We will give a bargain on this if taken at once. Look at it.
E. T. PAUL & CO., Suite 33, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—1016 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—MAKE offer; owner. Address W 864, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND MY

FREE HOLLYWOOD EXCURSION

Sunday, Aug. 5.

Call at my office or write for

FREE TICKETS.

Trains will leave Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts., at 2 p. m., stopping at 16th-st., Blue Island-av., and Western-av. Will go rain or shine.

Bring $10 with you to make a deposit on such a lot as you may select.

Handsome illustrated Hollywood catalogue on application. S. E. GROSS, 602, 603, 604, and 605 Masonic Temple, State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—RENT—OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIful home, furnished, on Lake Michigan, with crystal well and grapevines, where, in the shade, you can dream of "Hiawatha and Minnehaha." THOMAS WILKINSON, "The Wigwam," South Waukegan.

FOR SALE—$200 PROFIT TO YOU THIS WEEK. Who wants it? $50 down and $19 monthly till you have paid me. $300 will take a fine residence lot, with all improvements in. I paid $500 for it in May, '93; no trades. Address L C 59, Tribune.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A PRETTY HOME, 17 ACRES, $1,800; 58 acres, $4,000; 40 acres, $2,000; 69 acres with lake front, $5,500. A. CHINN, proprietor, Antioch, Ill.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENT IN LOS Angeles, California—Real estate of $120,000 on long time; little cash; safe deal. Particulars of J. S. PARKER, 342 East 44th-st.

MINES AND MINING.

A SAFE AND EXCEEDING RARE OPPORtunity to purchase an interest in a Leadville gold mine at low price; investigate, it will pay. H. H. BUCKWALTER, Room 330, 189 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IN GLEN ELLYN—A CHOICE RESIdence site or would exchange Ravenswood house for a residence or vacant ground between Wheaton and Oak Park. LLOYD & CO., 94 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY ABOUT $25,000 WORTH OF vacant property suitable for improvement in one spot, from owner only; give location; must be in or near city limits with good transportation. Address Z 256, Tribune office.

WANTED—CHOICE MODERN RESIDENCE, from $8,000 to $15,000, north of 47th and east of State-st.; give price and location. Address Z 262, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

BOILER, ENGINE, AND MACHINERY; INVOICE $2,000, for real estate. Address Z 242, Tribune.

CLEAR IMPROVED ILLINOIS FARM TO EXchange for flat building or business property. Call mornings or address WEBSTER, 189 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—MANUFACTURING PROPERty, corner 40th and Stewart-av., with improvements; 250 feet front; free switching, also track on the ground 100 feet; will accept cheap acres or good dry goods or shoe store as first payment. OWNER, 237 5th-av., Room 706.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW MODERN FLAT BUILDing for vacant property. Address J 259, Tribune.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SECTION OF KANsas land for Chicago equities or vacant lots. 708 Masonic Temple.

48 LOTS TO EXCHANGE FOR FARM OR INcome property; great bargain. Address Z 238, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON first mortgage.

$2,500 to $10,000 at 6 per cent and 1½ per cent commission ON IMPROVED PROPERTY.

$10,000 and over at LOWER RATE according to desirability of security.

Money advanced to build in amounts from—$2,500 upwards at 6 per cent and 1½ per cent commission.

$500 to $2,500 at the VERY LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

VACANT PROPERTY LOANED ON.

No charge for examining abstract in any case.

Security must be within 4 miles of Court House. Prompt service. Money ready 3 days from date complete abstract is furnished.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
Main floor, 102 E. Washington-st.,
Between Dearborn and Clark-sts.

A FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO vacant property in amounts from $500 to $5,000. MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY, 422 and 423 Chamber of Commerce.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

ALBERT WAHL, 706 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Bldg., makes loans on city improved real estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST. LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

IF YOU HAVE A MORTGAGE OR TRUST DEED you want to sell or if you want to borrow money on real estate come and see me. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, 414 Home Insurance Bldg.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $500 TO $2,500 on improved property, city or country; can be paid monthly; no premiums or commissions; investors and all persons wishing to save and accumulate money are invited to call. Mutual Investment Association, 122 and 124 E. Washington-st.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent. Also 5 and 5½ per cent money. Building loans at current rates. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 70 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO LOAN—$40,000 ON SOUTH SIDE SECURITY; will divide. J. C. SHERER, 6440 Ellis-av.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$1,000 TO $15,000 ON real estate; will pay 7 per cent. Call Room 320 Calumet Building.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CHOICE IMPROVED city property; mortgages discounted; call mornings. WEBSTER, 189 La Salle-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN—WILL DIVIDE. ADdress W 897, Tribune office.

$12,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS ON CITY PROPerty; 6 per cent without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson.

FINANCIAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, on your note secured by diamonds, watches, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.

ADVANCES— LOANS—
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 Clark-st., Room 3.
Any amounts loaned on notes, mortgages, furniture, warehouse receipts, and other securities at lowest rates.

ANY SUM LOANED ON MERCHANDISE, FURNIture, notes, and other collaterals. W. N. ALLEY, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—

DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

86 LA SALLE-ST. (MAIN FLOOR),
FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STREET.
INCORPORATED.
OR
185 WEST MADISON-ST.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
HALSTED, ROOM 205.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

84 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 1, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.

351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD

AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.,
(ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED loans negotiated on same. WELLIVER & CO., 743 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines; same bought. 200, 167 Dearborn.

BORROW MONEY—
Where your collaterals are safe. We charge lower rate of interest than any other collateral loan bank in the city. Large loans to private parties at a special low rate of interest. Any amount of money to loan on diamonds, watches, and jewelry.
H. BAUMAN & CO., 159 South Clark-st.

MUTUAL BENEFIT & LOAN CO. LOANS MONey in sums of $5 to $500 to salaried people or others who can give acceptable indorsers, collaterals, or chattel mortgage security; payments weekly, monthly, or as you wish. When payments are made interest stops. Charges low and plans indorsed by all who have done business with us. Call and see us if you are in need of money. Business done quickly and without publicity.
MUTUAL BENEFIT & LOAN CO.,
1401 to 1404 Manhattan Bldg.,
315 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON YOUR NOTE, SECURED BY WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS; PAWN SHOP PUBLICITY AVOIDED BY CALLING ON US.
GEO. W. FORSYTH,
128 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 1.

MONEY LOANED TO HONEST PEOPLE ON furniture, pianos, etc., in sums to suit, without removal. ZINNER, 119 Dearborn, Room 53.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 103 State-st., Room 601.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE OF PIANOS AT LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Choice of several hundred instruments, embracing many of light-colored cases, at far below usual values. Note the following:

Every new piano not of regular stock has been marked at a heavy discount.

Every slightly used piano has been marked at less than is usually asked for time-worn, second-hand instruments.

Every second-hand piano (although fresh from a careful overhauling in our own shops) is offered at a merely nominal price.

It would take a full newspaper column to describe these instruments in detail, so we will content ourselves by saying:

Prices for upright pianos run from $100 upward; for squares, $50 upward; for grands, $75 upward.

Among the many noted makes of pianos included in this sale are: Knabe, Chickering, Bauer, McPhail, Emerson, Decker, Washburn, Vose, Hallet & Davis, Great Union, Fischer, Hazelton, Kimball, Haines, Steinway, Klingman, Lindeman, New England, Hale, Behning, New York Piano Co., Colby & Duncan, Weber, Chase, Kurtzman, Leland, Mozart, Jewett, Smith & Barnes, American Piano Co., etc., etc.

Easy terms of payment will be granted when desired. Come and see these instruments at the earliest opportunity, or, if out of town, write today for clearing sale list giving full particulars.

Every instrument guaranteed exactly as represented. Freight paid both ways upon any instrument not proving entirely satisfactory.

LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

ESTEY & CAMP,
The Leading House,
233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.
Have the Exclusive Sale of the

DECKER BROS.	PIANOS.
ESTEY	PIANOS.
CHICKERING BROS.'	PIANOS.
CAMP & COMPANY	PIANOS.
ARION	PIANOS.
ESTEY	ORGANS.

Second-hand Pianos from $40 upward.
Second-hand Organs from $15 upward.
RENTING A SPECIALTY. Rent to apply if purchased. Pianos, $2 per month. Organs, $1 per month. Old instruments taken in exchange. Tuning, etc.

PIANOS TO RENT—
$10 for three months' rental of 7⅓ octave upright piano; largest stock in city to select from. Pianos exchanged, tuned, repaired, and stored.
NEW ENGLAND PIANO CO.,
262-264 Wabash-av.
200 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass.
98 5th-av., New York.
26, 28, and 30 O'Farrell-st., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories—Boston, Mass.

MAGNIFICENT LIGHT WOOD KNABE UPright, very slightly used, $375; in both appearance and tone it is fully equal to new.
LARGE HAZELTON UPRIGHT, in rich mahogany case, fully equal to new, $275; this is an instrument of especially fine tone.
FISCHER UPRIGHT, ebony case, large size, rented but a short time, $225; it presents an unusual opportunity.
LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

ADAM SCHAAF,
ADAM SCHAAF,
ADAM SCHAAF,
ADAM SCHAAF,
ADAM SCHAAF,
ADAM SCHAAF,
ADAM SCHAAF,
MANUFACTURER OF HIGH-GRADE PIANOS.
Low prices and easy terms.
PIANOS TO RENT.
276 W. MADISON-ST., COR. MORGAN.

BLAME ONLY YOURSELF IF AFTER PURchasing a piano you are dissatisfied with it. Before purchasing anywhere see the IMPROVED EMERSON PIANOS, and judge by comparison of its merits. Several genuine bargains.
JOHN W. NORTHUP, Manager. Emerson Piano Co., 218 Wabash-av.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. (ESTABLISHED 1857), manufacturers of Kimball Pianos and Organs—one profit—one price—plain figures.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson.
N. B.—We close Saturdays at 1 p. m. until Sept.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN PIANOS—
On easy terms.
Prices $75 to $200.
Terms $5 to $10 a month.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

WHEN YOU WISH TO BUY OR RENT A good piano visit the extensive ware-rooms of LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 Wabash-av.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS THAT HAVE BEEN rented—
Special prices. Easy terms.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

LARGE LINE OF PIANOS FOR RENT AT summer prices—
Rent may apply on purchase.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—STEINWAY & SONS upright piano, cover, and stool. Call at 259 W. Madison-st., 2d floor.

$160 BUYS A NEW MAHOGANY PIANO, full size, elegant tone and finish; fully warranted. THOMPSON'S, 261 Wabash-av.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Wright & Hills Linseed Oil Co. is hereby called for Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1894, 2:30 o'clock p. m., at office of the company in Chicago, for the purpose of submitting to the vote of such stockholders a proposition to change the number of directors of said company from nine to five.

CHAS. F. HILLS,
JAMES WRIGHT,
JOHN B. WRIGHT, Directors.
O. R. NELSON,
JOHN J. KNICKERBOCKER,

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS—A committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Lake County, Illinois, to select plans and specifications and estimate the probable cost of Sheriff's residence and jail to be built in said county will meet at the court-house in the City of Waukegan on Monday, August 20, A. D. 1894. All parties desiring to meet said committee and present plans will please take notice. Building to be of stone and brick, three stories high, and for the accommodation of 50 to 75 prisoners. Plans not accepted will not be paid for.

Address all communications to
ALBERT L. HENDEE,
Co. Clerk Lake County, Ill.
Waukegan, July 23, 1894.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A FORTUNE TELLER—HAND READING AND astrology—The young MME. E. MOZART, just arrived from Europe, tells past, present, and future in four different ways; tells to lady or gent in hand who the future husband or wife will be; also brings back husband and lover in so many days; ladies in trouble call; give good luck charms free; advice on speculation; tips on horse-racing. 1835 Wabash-av., between 18th and 20th-sts. Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Open every day, including Sundays. I have the only luck stone in America.

MRS. STARR, CLAIRVOYANT, 3261 COTTAGE Grove-av., satisfied patrons my best advertisement.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY, RAILS cut in sizes, and all kind of pipes, at a sacrifice. Apply at 1461 South State-st.

WANTED—A CORLISS PATTERN STATIONary steam engine; must be in perfect condition; size cylinder 18x36, or 16x42, or 16x36, with condenser. National Wheel Co., Jackson, Mich.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—NO. 2 REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, $40; excellent order. Address Z 227, Tribune.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CHAS. W. HAWLEY, ROOM 514 CHAMBER OF Commerce; tel., M., 3698; ref. Northern Trust Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MIMEOGRAPH COPYING AT CUT PRICES. Telephone main 594. R. 814, 171 La Salle-st.

VAUGHAN'S CHICAGO PARKS GRASS SEED the best and cleanest; used at World's Fair. VAUGHAN'S Seed Store, 88 State.

WE OFFER TO TRADESMEN AN EXCEPTIONal opportunity for cheap, effectual advertising circulation among best families. Z 236, Tribune.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF MEN'S clothing; drop postal; we call. 21 W. Randolph.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
ROUND TRIP $95 and $100.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Trave..Tues., July 31, 9 am | Elbe.....Sat., Aug. 11, 7 am
Saale.....Sat., Aug. 4, 9 am | Lahn..Tues., Aug. 14, 8 am
Spree...Tues., Aug. 7, 9 am | Kaiser...Sat., Aug. 18, 9 am
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—GIBRALTAR—GENOA.
Werra.......Aug. 11, noon | Kaiser.......Sept. 22, noon
Fulda.......Aug. 25, noon | Fulda.........Oct. 6, 10 am
Werra.......Sept. 15, 10 a m |
Cabin rates from $80 upward.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Fast steamers between New York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Aug. Victoria, Oct. 16, 6:30 a. m., for Naples, Genoa.
Werra, Oct. 20, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
Kaiser Wm. II., Oct. 27, 2 p. m., for Naples, Genoa.
Furst Bismarck, Nov. 3, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
Fulda, Nov. 10, 2 p. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Aug. Victoria, Nov. 17, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
Werra, Nov. 24, 2 p. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Kaiser Wm. II., Dec. 1, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
F. Bismarck, Dec. 8, 1:30 p. m., for Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, Dec. 15, 10 a. m., for Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express Steamer Service.
New York, Southampton (London, Paris), Hamburg.—Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
Furst Bismarck...Aug. 9 | Columbia...........Sept. 13
Columbia.............Aug. 16 | Augusta Victoria..Sept. 20
Augusta Victoria..Aug. 23 | Normannia ....Sept. 27
Normannia............Aug. 30 | Furst Bismarck.....Oct. 4
Furst Bismarck....Sept. 6 | Columbia.............Oct. 11
Hamburg-American Line, Gen. Passage office: 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London. Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
Pennland...Aug. 11, 11 am | Berlin.........Aug. 22, 11 am
Paris.........Aug. 15, 11 am | New York...Aug. 29, 11 am
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Indiana, Aug. 11, 6 am | Kensington, Aug. 18, 11:30 am
Exceptionally good second cabin accommodations.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Friesland, Aug. 8, 11:30 am | Westernl'd, Au. 22, 9:30 am
Rhynland.....Aug. 15, 4 pm | Noordland...Aug. 29, 3 pm
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Saturday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS. 13 HRS. 7 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS—SAloon, second-class, and steerage rates on lowest terms; New York, Londonderry, Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, and all continental points.
Ethiopia..............Aug. 11 | Anchoria..............Aug. 25
Furnessia.............Aug. 18 | Circassia..............Sept. 1
Drafts for any amount issued at lowest rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 176-178 Jackson-st.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS AND U. S. MAIL LINE for France and Germany—Sailing every Saturday and Thursday between New York and Rotterdam or Amsterdam, via Boulogne sur Mer. For full information about rates, sailings, etc., apply to General Western Passenger Agency, 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE — LOWEST rates by all lines. Program free. H. GAZE & SONS, Tourist Agents (Est. 1844), 204 Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR Transportation Co.
LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.
The great lake route.
Own the new steel steamship Manitou.
Sailings from Chicago.
For Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc.: Tues. 9 a. m., Wed. 8:30 p. m., Fri. 8 p. m., Sat. 8:30 p. m.
For Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Bay View, Charlevoix, etc.: Tues. 9 a. m., Friday 8 p. m.
For Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc.: Wed. and Sat. 8:30 p. m.
Illustrated pamphlets mailed free on application.
OFFICE AND DOCKS, RUSH AND N. WATER-STS., CHICAGO.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—
Twice daily for Milwaukee, 9 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Daily exc. Sat. for Ludington and Manistee, 9 a. m.
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee at 7 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., daily at 7:30 p. m.
For Green Bay, Wednesday at Saturday at 7 p. m.
For Escanaba, Manistique, and Bay Ports, Sat. 7 p. m.
Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

CONSOLIDATED — SEYMOUR TRANSPORTATION CO. with NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION CO.
Steamers every Tuesday, 1 p. m.; Wednesday, 4 p. m.; Friday, 9 p. m.; Saturday, 10 p. m., for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, Bay View, Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, and all points East.
Office and dock, east end Michigan-st.
Telephone, Main 572. Chicago.

FOR ST. JOSEPH, BENTON HARBOR, GRAND Rapids, Detroit, Ottawa Beach, Niles, all Michigan and Indiana points, steamers "City of Chicago" and "Chicora" leave daily 9:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m.; Saturday extra 2 p. m. Dock and office foot Wabash-av., 48 River-st. J. H. GRAHAM, President.

CITY TICKET OFFICE FOR LAKE MICHIGAN and Lake Superior Trans. Co., Goodrich Line, and for all lake steamers; estimates made and tickets issued for single or excursion trips to any point in United States or Canada; send for summer book. THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st.

CITY OFFICE—LAKE AND RIVER STEAMER lines from Chicago—New S. S. "Manitou" and others. Send for program of routes and rates via Lake, River, and Rail to all points. H. GAZE & SONS, Tourist Agents (Est. 1844), 204 Clark-st.

FOR HOLLAND, MICH.—STEAMER MABEL Bradshaw leaves Chicago Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 8 p. m., from Graham & Morton Dock, foot of Wabash-av. Tickets to all points on Chi. and West Michigan R. R.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE—
Steamer leaves daily at 8 p. m. for Holland, Grand Rapids, and Allegan from Northern Michigan Transportation company's dock, foot of Michigan-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	* 7:00 am * 9:30 am * 9:40 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:15 pm *10:35 pm	* 7:15 am * 9:40 am
Dubuque	* 6:15 pm	* 9:40 am
do	*10:35 pm	* 7:15 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 1:00 pm	† 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	*10:35 pm	* 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	* 8:00 pm *10:35 pm	* 7:15 am * 7:00 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 pm * 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am † 9:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave, *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †1:00 p. m., †3:15 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:40 p. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:00 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:00 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:35 am	† 2:15 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 6:25 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:32 pm	* 8:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
All points in Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:32 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe, & Leavenw'th	*11:20 pm	* 6:20 pm
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
	*10:20 pm	* 8:20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY. SCENIC LINE TO MICHIGAN RESORTS. Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View.

12th-st. Station, Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days Parlor Car	8:15 am	1:25 pm
Week days Buffet Sleeper	5:00 pm	6:45 am
Daily Sleeper and Parlor Car	11:45 pm	6:50 pm

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 7:05 am	† 6:02 pm
Danville & Ind. Mineral Spr'gs	†12:55 pm	* 9:40 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:30 pm	*10:15 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Daily. ‡Ex. Sat. †Ex. Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and West	* 6:05 pm *11:30 pm	* 7:00 am * 9:50 am
Ashland and Duluth	* 6:05 pm	* 7:00 am
Ashland and Iron towns	‡11:30 pm	* 9:50 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex.	* 8:30 am	† 9:15 pm
Waukesha Special	† 5:00 pm	† 9:15 am
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	† 9:15 pm
Burlington Passenger	† 3:45 pm	†10:00 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Co Bluffs, Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	†12:15 pm * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	† 2:15 pm * 8:15 am * 9:30 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am * 6:30 pm *10:15 pm	† 8:00 pm * 9:30 am * 7:00 am
Winona, Minn., and So. Dakota	* 6:59 pm	† 8:00 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	* 6:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm * 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard	* 3:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 3:00 pm * 5:00 pm	†10:05 am * 7:30 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	† 3:00 am * 8:00 pm	† 7:30 pm * 7:30 am

Milwaukee & Racine—Leave, †3:00 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:35 a. m., †9:30 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:10 p. m.

Waukesha—Lv., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m.; ar., *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †6:15 p. m.

Rockford and Freeport—Lv., †7:00 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m., †2:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:15 p. m.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. §Ex. Sat. ‖Sun only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Limited & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 5:00 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	* 5:20 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Chicago and Cairo	† 8:30 am	†10:35 pm
Bloomington Passenger	† 8:30 am	†10:35 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:10 pm	†10:25 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:00 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	†10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 5:00 pm	†10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport Ex	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	o 8:30 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex	*10:35 am	* 2:30 pm
Leavenworth and Kansas City	* 3:30 pm	* 8:10 pm
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
St. Jo, Atchison & Kansas City, Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Fort Worth and Texas Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Lincoln (Big Five) Vestibuled	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha and St. Paul Night Ex	‡10:10 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria and Denver Night Ex	‡10:10 pm	¶ 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—
SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex	† 1:20 pm	† 1:30 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	* 5:00 pm	*11:30 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex	* 5:00 pm	*11:30 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:45 pm	*10:12 am
California Limited	* 9:30 pm	* 9:15 am
California Fast Express	* 9:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 9:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Joliet Express	†11:32 pm	† 8:45 am
Kansas City Express	* 3:00 am	* 7:00 am

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City & Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	9:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	7:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:10 pm	7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex	* 8:30 am	7:30 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom	* 5:00 pm	† 8:45 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. CO.—GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
†St. Paul and Minneapolis	7:25 am	11:20 pm
†Iowa and Kansas Express	7:25 am	12:20 pm
*Sycamore and Byron	3:10 pm	10:20 am
†St. Charles and Sycamore	5:35 pm	8:20 am
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am
*Des M., St. Joe and Kansas City	6:00 pm	9:10 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

July 1, 1894.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Gr. Rapids Line via Kalamazoo & G. R. & I. R. R.	† 6:50 am	† 9:00 pm
Bay View and Gr. Rapids Line via New Buffalo and C. & W. M. Ry.	† 8:15 am	† 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 1:30 pm	* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Mackinaw Line via Kalamazoo, Gr. Rapids & G. R. & I. R. R.	† 3:30 pm	‡ 7:10 am
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Bay View Line via New Buffalo, Gr. Rapids, & C. & W. M. Ry.	† 5:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Detroit Night Express	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Sag., Bay City & Detroit Line	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo and G. R. and I. R. R.	*11:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	*11:45 pm	* 6:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Monday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES. CHICAGO UNION Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. Ticket Offices at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	* 3:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Peoria Limited	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 am	* 6:35 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:32 pm	‡12:35 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	‡10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:22 am	† 5:57 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:25 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	† 5:15 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	* 8:05 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 8:05 pm	7:25 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:45 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:05 am
Walkerton Accommodation	† 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex	* 6:45 pm	* 7:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

‡Daily. *Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	‡ 9:20 pm
Fast New York Mail	‡ 9:00 am	‡ 9:20 pm
Chicago and Boston Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 2:00 pm
Toledo Accommodation	‡ 3:10 pm	‡10:30 am
Chicago & New York Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:20 am
New York & Boston Express	‡ 8:45 pm	‡ 7:35 am
New York Express	‡10:45 pm	‡ 8:00 pm

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex	† 7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 2:00 pm	9:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 9:20 pm	8:00 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:15 am	5:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:23 pm	10:48 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:20 am

BOTHERED BY A BALL.

MANAGER BARNIE THINKS ANSON PLAYED HIM FALSE.

Suspects a Rubber Ball Was Sprung on His Pitcher from the Way the Colts Hit It Out—New York and Boston Play a Tie Game—Baltimore, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Philadelphia Win Their Games—Results in the Western League and Western Association.

Philadelphia went to fifth place yesterday, passing Pittsburg and Brooklyn. The standing of the clubs follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	83	54	29	.651
Baltimore	79	50	29	.633
New York	81	50	31	.617
Cleveland	81	47	34	.580
Philadelphia	78	42	36	.538
Pittsburg	84	45	39	.536
Brooklyn	79	42	37	.532
Cincinnati	82	39	43	.476
Chicago	82	36	46	.439
St. Louis	87	36	51	.414
Louisville	84	27	57	.321
Washington	84	24	60	.286

National League games scheduled for today are: Chicago at Louisville, St. Louis at Pittsburg, Cincinnati at Cleveland, New York at Brooklyn, Washington at Boston, and Baltimore at Philadelphia.

COLTS WIN BY GOOD STICK WORK.

Louisville's Manager Thinks the Ball Was Too Lively and Makes a Kick.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Barnie is dissecting a league ball tonight. The temperature went up to the boiling point in the fifth inning of this afternoon's game. In that inning Chicago went in and pounded out four runs and a victory. There was a kick—not a mild, gentle one—from Louisville when the inning closed. Manager Barnie claimed Wilmot substituted a live ball in Chicago's half of the inning, and he played the game under protest. Lynch took the ball out of the game. Hutchison pitched magnificently except in the last inning, when he hit three men.

Tom Brown was first at the plate and Hutchison presented him with his base on four bad balls. Brown stole second, and after Clark had struck out went to third on Pfeffer's long fly to center. Flaherty could not hit safe and ended the inning. Ryan drove one into left a few feet from the ground, which Clark captured after a hard run. Dahlen hit safe, but the next two went out.

Louisville was the first to score. It was in the second inning. Smith got his base on balls and then reached second on a single into left which would have been good for at least two bases but for Wilmot's fine stop. Richardson hit down to second. Parrott fielded the ball in good style, but instead of throwing it to Dahlen at second he waited until the runner came up to touch him, losing the chance for a double play. Grim singled to right, scoring Smith. Richardson tried to take his base on the hit and was retired at third. Grim anchored at second on the throw and completed the circuit on a wild pitch by Hutchison.

In Chicago's half Decker got his base on Flaherty's error and was advanced to second on Irwin's hit, which Flaherty should have stopped. Grim missed Parrott's third strike and Decker and Irwin moved up a base on the passed ball. Both Hutchison and Schriver went out on flies to Lutenburg, leaving both men on bases.

Schriver started the fifth for Chicago with a scratch to third. Ryan hit to right center for two bases and Schriver in attempting to reach the plate was retired. Dahlen got his base on balls and Wilmot hit safe, scoring Ryan. Dahlen was at third and Wilmot had stolen second when Anson drove the ball to center for two bases and scored both. Decker singled to the same territory and Anson scored.

Louisville made its third run in the ninth. Pfeffer was hit with a pitched ball. Flaherty went out but Irwin threw Smith's grounder wild. Lutenburg and Grim were both hit, Pfeffer being forced across the plate. The bases were filled when Knell made the last out on a fly to right. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Ryan, rf	3	1	2	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Dahlen, ss	3	1	1	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	1
Wilmot, lf	4	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Anson, 1b	4	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decker, cf	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Irwin, 3b	4	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Parrott, 2b	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
H'tc'is'n, p	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Schriver, c	4	0	1	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	4	12	27	6	2	1	2	2	1	5

LOUISVILLE.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Brown, cf	3	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Clark, lf	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b	3	1	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	1
Flah'r'y, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, rf	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
L't'nb'g, 1b	3	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Richd'n, ss	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Grim, c	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Knell, p	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0
Totals	30	3	3	24	12	1	2	4	3	2	5

Louisville..........0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1— 3
Base hits..........0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0— 3
Chicago..........0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0— 4
Base hits..........1 1 2 1 5 0 1 1 0—12

Place and date—Louisville, Aug. 2. Exact attendance—1,318. Earned runs—Chicago, 3. Two-base hits—Anson, Ryan. Double plays—Brown-Knell-Pfeffer; Flaherty-Pfeffer-Lutenburg. Passed balls—Grim, Schriever. Wild pitch—Hutchison. Hit by pitched ball—Pfeffer, Lutenburg, and Grim. Umpire—Lynch. Time of game—2:00.

New York, 13; Boston, 13.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Today's game resulted in a tie. With the score 8 to 1 against them the Giants knocked Nichols out of the box in the fifth inning. After the Giants had made seven runs and tied the score he was taken out and Stivetts substituted. German's work in the second inning was so bad that Westervelt took his place, and he in turn was relieved by Rusie after the Giants had slaughtered Nichols. Long's wonderful stop in the eighth inning saved Boston the game. Emslie then called the game on account of darkness. The principal feature of the game was Murphy's fielding. The score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Lowe, 2b	0	1	1	4	0	Fuller, ss	1	1	2	2	2
Long, ss	0	0	1	5	0	Burke, lf	2	2	1	0	0
Duffy, cf	0	3	3	0	1	Davis, 3b	2	1	1	4	0
McCarthy, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Doyle, 1b	1	2	12	0	0
Tucker, 1b	2	1	11	0	0	Ward, 2b	1	2	2	3	0
Nash, 3b	2	0	1	2	1	VnHalt'n, cf	1	3	1	0	0
Stivetts, rf p	2	3	0	1	1	Murphy, rf	2	1	5	1	0
Tenny, c	3	1	6	0	2	Wilson, c	1	1	2	0	0
Nichols, p	2	3	0	1	0	German, p	0	0	0	0	0
Bannon, cf	2	1	2	0	0	West'velt, p	2	2	0	0	0
						Rusie, p	0	0	0	0	1
						Farrell, c	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	13	13	*27	13	5	Totals	13	15	27	12	3

Boston..........0 5 0 1 2 0 2 2 1—13
New York..........0 0 1 0 9 1 0 1 1—13

Earned runs—Boston, 5; New York, 9. First base by errors—Boston, 2; New York, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 5; New York, 2. First base on balls—Boston, 2; New York, 3. Home runs—Bannon, Burke. Three-base hit—Stivetts. Two-base hits—Nichols, 2; Boyle, Wilson, Westervelt. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, 3; Murphy, 2; Lowe, 2; Duffy, Tucker, Tenny, Fuller, and Davis. Double plays—Murphy-Farrell-Ward; Lowe-Long-Tucker. Umpire—Emslie. Time—2:34.

Cleveland, 9; Cincinnati, 4.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 2.—Good work at the bat by McGarr and Blake gave the home team its victory today. Attendance, 1,000. The score:

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
Childs, 2b	1	2	2	1	0	Latham, 3b	2	1	1	1	0
Burkett, lf	2	0	3	0	0	Hoy, cf	0	2	2	0	0
McKean, ss	0	2	2	6	1	Holliday, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Blake, rf	1	3	1	0	0	McPhee, 2b	0	0	1	8	0
O. Tebeau, 1b	2	1	9	1	0	Comisk'y, 1b	0	0	7	1	0
G. Tebeau, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Canavan, rf	0	0	4	0	0
McGarr, 3b	2	4	2	2	0	Smith, ss	1	1	1	2	0
O'Connor, c	1	1	5	2	1	Murphy, c	0	0	5	0	0
Cuppy, p	0	0	1	4	0	Chamb'n, p	1	1	1	1	0
Totals	9	11	27	16	2	Totals	4	7	24	8	0

Cleveland..........0 3 1 0 0 1 2 2 *—9
Cincinnati..........1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Base on balls—Off Cuppy, 3; off Chamberlain, 4. Struck out—By Cuppy, 2; by Chamberlain, 4. Two-base hits—Blake, McGarr. Sacrifice hits—McKean, Latham, McPhee. Stolen bases—Burkett, O. Tebeau, McGarr (3), O'Connor (2), Holliday. Double plays—Cuppy-McKean-O. Tebeau; Latham-McPhee-Comiskey. Hit with ball—By Cuppy, Hoy. Umpire—Hurst. Time—2:05.

St. Louis, 7; Pittsburg, 4.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 2.—St. Louis won by hitting the ball with runners on the bases, while, on the other hand, Pittsburg could not touch Breitenstein. Attendance, 1,200. The score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Donovan, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Dowd, lf	1	1	5	0	0
Smith, lf	0	0	4	1	0	Ely, ss	1	1	3	3	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	11	1	0	Miller, 2b	2	2	0	4	0
Stenze, cf	1	0	1	0	0	Connor, 1b	1	1	9	0	0
Bierba'r, 2b	2	2	0	6	0	Shugart, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Glasscock, ss	0	1	6	3	0	Cooley, rf	0	3	3	0	0
Hartman, 3b	0	0	0	2	1	Peitz, 3b	1	0	0	2	0
Sugden, c	0	1	1	1	0	Twineham, c	0	2	5	2	0
Merritt, c	0	1	1	0	0	Br't'nst'n, p	0	1	1	1	0
Ehret, p	0	1	2	3	0						
Totals	4	7	27	17	1	Totals	7	12	27	12	0

Pittsburg..........1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2—4
St. Louis..........0 0 1 1 1 0 4 0 0—7

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; St. Louis, 7. Two-base hits—Bierbauer (2), Twineham. Three-base hits—Merritt, Miller (2). Home run—Shugart. Stolen bases—Donovan, Hartman, Dowd, Ely, Connor (2). Double play—Smith, Sugden, and Ehret. Bases on balls—Off Ehret, 4; off Breitenstein, 2. Hit with ball—Hartman. Struck out—By Ehret, 2; by Breitenstein, 5. Passed balls—Sugden, 1; Twineham, 1. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Glasscock, Connor, Peitz. Time—2:00. Umpire—Gaffney.

Baltimore, 10; Washington, 9.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 2.—The Baltimore team today won the eleventh and last game in the series with the Washingtons. It was a postponed and transferred game and was full of excitement. Four home runs were made. The heavy batting of the visitors in the last two innings was offset by errors in the first part. The score:

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
McGraw, 2b	0	1	2	2	0	Ward, 2b	1	1	4	3	2
Keeler, rf	1	1	3	0	0	Joyce, 3b	1	2	1	2	0
Brouth'rs, 1b	1	1	10	0	0	Hassam'r, rf	1	2	0	0	0
Kelley, lf	2	2	3	1	0	Abbey, cf	2	3	2	0	0
Brodie, cf	1	2	1	0	0	Dugdale, c	0	1	2	1	0
Reitz, 3b	2	1	1	4	1	Selbach, lf	3	2	1	0	0
Jennings, ss	3	2	3	5	1	Cartwr't, 1b	1	2	11	0	0
Robinson, c	0	2	4	0	0	O'Rourke, ss	0	1	3	4	0
Hawke, p	0	1	0	1	0	Maul, p	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	10	13	27	14	1	Totals	9	15	24	13	2

NOTE—No one out when winning run was made.

Baltimore..........0 3 0 1 0 1 0 4 1—10
Washington..........0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 4— 9

Earned runs—Baltimore, 6; Washington, 8. Two-base hits—Kelley, Hawke, Cartwright, Abbey (2). Three-base hit—Brouthers. Home runs—Jennings, Cartwright, Joyce, Selbach. Stolen bases—McGraw, Jennings (3), Ward. Double play—Jennings-Brouthers. First base on balls—By Hawke, 3; by Maul, 2. Sacrifice hits—Brodie, Reitz, Robinson, Jennings, Dugdale. Struck out—By Hawke, 2; by Maul, 1. First base on errors—Baltimore, 1. Wild pitch—Hawke. Left on bases—Baltimore, 6; Washington, 5. Time—Two hours. Umpires—McGuire and Clarke. Attendance—2,000.

Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 8.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 2.—The Phillies defeated Brooklyn again today in one of the most exciting games of the season. The batting work was effective on the whole and the fielding sharp and almost faultless. Attendance, 2,800. The score:

Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Hamilton, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Daly, 2b	1	1	3	1	0
Boyle, 1b	2	2	10	2	0	Corcoran, ss	2	2	1	3	0
Cross, 3b	2	3	1	3	0	Tredway, lf	3	2	1	0	0
D'leh'nty, lf	1	2	2	0	0	Burns, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Thomps'n, rf	1	3	2	0	0	Griffin, cf	0	4	0	1	1
Hallman, 2b	0	1	2	3	0	Earle, c	1	1	5	1	1
Grady, c	0	0	5	0	0	Lachance, 1b	0	2	10	0	0
Sullivan, ss	1	1	3	4	0	Schoch, 3b	0	0	2	4	0
Fanning, p	1	0	1	0	0	Underw'od, p	0	2	0	2	0
Totals	9	12	27	14	0	Totals	8	15	24	12	2

Philadelphia..........0 0 1 0 0 2 4 2 *—9
Brooklyn..........2 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3—8

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 6. Two-base hits—Doyle, Griffin, 3; Thompson, Corcoran, Tredway. Three-base hits—Lachance, Hamilton. Home runs—Burns, Corcoran, Tredway. Stolen bases—Earle, Hallman, Griffin, Lachance. Double plays—Hallman, Sullivan and Doyle; Shoch (unassisted), Lachance (unassisted.) Bases on balls—Off Fanning, 3; off Underwood, 5. Hit with ball—Sullivan. Struck out—By Fanning, 3; by Underwood, 3. Passed balls—Grady, 2. Time—2:00. Umpire—Campbell.

WESTERN LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES.

Grand Rapids and Sioux City Win, Minneapolis and Toledo Lose.

Kansas City went from fourth to third place yesterday. The standing to date is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Sioux City	77	51	26	.662
Toledo	79	45	34	.570
Kansas City	79	43	36	.544
Minneapolis	80	43	37	.538
Grand Rapids	85	41	44	.482
Indianapolis	78	37	41	.474
Detroit	79	31	48	.392
Milwaukee	69	22	47	.319

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 2.—The Toledo team received its first shut-out this season today. They never got past first base, except in the eighth, when a neat double play shut off all chances to score. The score:

Sioux City..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1—5
Toledo..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Batteries—Hart and Kraus; Foreman and McFarland. Hits—Sioux City, 6; Toledo, 5. Errors—Sioux City, 2; Toledo, 2.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 2.—Weakness in the box and wild delivery on the part of Minneapolis lost a game to Grand Rapids today. The score:

Minneapolis......5 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 6—15
Grand Rapids......5 4 0 1 3 0 0 6 *—19

Hits—Minneapolis, 17; Grand Rapids, 17. Errors—Minneapolis, 5; Grand Rapids, 4.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION BALL GAMES.

Jacksonville, Rock Island, and Quincy Increased Percentages Yesterday.

St. Joseph's defeat by Rock Island yesterday allowed Omaha to take second place. The standing of the clubs to date is as follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Rock Island	76	42	34	.553
Omaha	76	41	35	.539
St. Joseph	78	42	36	.538
Lincoln	74	39	35	.527
Peoria	76	40	36	.526
Jacksonville	77	40	37	.519
Des Moines	78	36	42	.462
Quincy	75	25	50	.333

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 2.—The home team won an easy victory today in seven innings. The score:

Des Moines..........1 0 0 0 0 3— 4
Jacksonville..........0 0 9 6 1 1 2—19

Base hits—Des Moines, 8; Jacksonville, 19. Errors—Des Moines, 7; Jacksonville, 3. Batteries—McMackin, Holmes, and Snyder; Caplinger and Bell.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 2.—Rock Island made ten runs today as often as St. Joseph made one. It took the visitors' three pitchers to withstand the onslaught. The score:

Rock Island..........5 0 2 5 1 1 0 0 6—20
St. Joseph..........1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0— 2

Batteries—Andrews and Sage; Howe, Johnson, Bristow, and Chiles. Hits—Rock Island, 18; St. Joseph, 7. Errors—Rock Island, 3; St. Joseph, 8.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 2.—In the Western Association game today the score was:

Quincy..........1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Lincoln..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Batteries—McGrevey and Boland; Johnson and Speers. Hits—Quincy, 7; Lincoln, 1. Errors—Quincy, 3; Lincoln, 5.

ALL-UNIVERSITIES AGAIN BEATEN.

Stagg's Young Men Defeat the Consolidateds for the Third Time.

For the third time this season the All-University aggregation has suffered defeat at the hands of Stagg's athletes. The game played yesterday was a comedy of errors, in which the visitors played the more comical part.

Stagg and Frederickson were batted freely, but kept their hits well scattered. Campbell and Pike led at the bat, and Hommes and Winston carried off the fielding honors. The locals will cross bats with the Englewood Commercials this afternoon. The score:

U. of C.	R	B	P	A	E	All-Univ'ty.	R	B	P	A	E
Stagg, p	3	1	0	12	0	Campbell, ss	3	3	0	1	2
Nichols, c	2	2	16	0	2	Hommes, 1b	3	0	7	1	1
Speer, ss	4	1	0	0	2	Bouton, cf	0	0	1	0	2
Roth'hild, 3b	2	2	3	0	0	G. Fr'dk'sn, p	2	1	2	2	1
Bowers, cf	2	2	0	0	1	French, 3b	2	2	1	2	2
Pike, lf	2	2	1	0	0	W. Fr'dk'n, 2b	1	1	1	2	2
Winston, 1b	1	0	7	0	0	Quinn, lf, c	2	0	5	3	2
McGill'y, 2b	3	0	2	1	2	D. Fr'k'n, c, p	1	2	1	3	0
Thatcher, rf	2	0	0	0	0	J. Fr'dk'n, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Totals	18	10	27	15	7	Totals	14	10	27	15	13

Chicagos..........1 0 0 0 5 0 2 4 6—18
All-University..........5 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 6—14

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; All-University, 2. Two-base hits—Pike, Stagg, Rothschild, French, G. Frederickson. Sacrifice hits—Stagg, Bouton, Rothschild. Bases on balls—Stagg, Nichols, Speer, Winston, McGillivray (3), Thatcher, Hommes, Bouton, French, D. Frederickson. Stolen bases—Hommes, J. Frederickson, Stagg, Nichols, Rothschild, Winston, McGillivray (2). Hit by pitcher—McGillivray. Struck out—Speer, Pike, Winston, McGillivray, Thatcher (2), G. Frederickson (3), W. Frederickson (1), Quinn (3), D. Frederickson, J. Frederickson. Passed balls—D. Frederickson, Quinn (4). Time—1:50. Umpire—Ives.

Eastern League Games.

At Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo, 3; Wilkesbarre, 6.

At Providence, R. I.—Providence, 4; Syracuse, 3.

Miscellaneous Baseball Games.

At Clinton, Ia.—Clinton, 19; Rockford, 17.

At Lebanon, Ind.—Lebanon, 19; Vincennes, 11.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—It is proposed to give four days' harness racing, with $6,000 purses, in September.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 2.—Peter Jackson states that he expects to be in New York next week to meet Corbett, and if possible effect arrangements for a fight.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Harry Vaughn returned from Pittsburg this morning with a broken right arm. He was disabled by a wild pitch of Colcolough's. Advices from Cleveland are that Ganzel will be signed, if possible.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 2.—The fifth match of 100 birds each for the Riverton challenge plate was shot off today by Robert A. Welch, holder of the trophy, and James Wolstoncroft. Welch scored 98 to 89 for Wolstoncroft.

LEVENA C.'S VICTORY.

CARROLL AND HIS IOWA-BRED MARE DO WELL AT HARLEM.

They Win a Queer-Looking and Slow Race After Being Backed from 50 to 15 to 1—Irving's Fearful Ride on Evanatus Aids Them—Leonard B., Lulu, Leo Lake, and Capt. Brown the Other Winners—The Latter's Race a Fast and Good One.

W. Carroll, who is racing in the West this season as the Sanborn Stable and riding his only fair performer, the Iowa bred mare Levena C., turned a neat trick at the West End course yesterday. The mare was a winner at Roby and Kansas City and was in the fourth race, one mile and twenty yards, selling, with Francis Pope, Evanatus, Dolly McCone, King Bors, and Bessie Bisland. Turf figures are local and recent, and from 15 to 1 Levena C. drifted to 50 to 1 in the second betting. The Hawthorne work watchers saw her go a mile in 1:43½ Tuesday morning. The stable money came in small pieces all through the betting. That and the Hawthorne money forced the price against the Ansel mare down to 15 to 1. Still she was the outsider of the party, public and talent being divided in backing all the others. Carroll was on the mare, and, off well, rushed her to the front and won all the way, leading Evanatus handily to the string by a length in 1:44—bad time. It was a bad race, a pack of non-winners running the distance Tuesday in 1:43½. The track rang with complaints of Irving's work on Evanatus.

Fourth Day. Aug. 2 Harlem Summer Meeting. Day Fine. Track Fast.

0474. First race, purse $400, 2-year-olds, allowances, 5 furlongs. Start fair. Post 23 minutes. Won easily, second handily. Time, 1:02¾. Winner by Linden—imp. Logan, owned by John Huffman.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On	Off	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
0412	Leonard B., 108	....	10	4½	2^{nk}	3^{3}	3^{3}	1¾	Thorpe	4-5	7-10	Out
0437	Ida Sauers, 97	....	20	3½	1^{1}	2^{3}	2^{2}	2^{2}	C. Weber	3	4	8-5
0455	SayWhen, 105	....	10	7	3^{nk}	1^{nk}	1^{h}	3^{h}	Blaylock	10	15	6
0370	Madeline, 105	....	10	5	6½	5^{2}	4^{1}	4^{nk}	Lowe	8	12	5
0448	Soonover, 95	....	20	6	8	8	6½	5^{2}	McCue	20	50	20
0352	Outgo, 95	....	20	2^{h}	5^{2}	7^{nk}	7^{2}	6^{1} 2	W. Taylor	15	8	3
0180	Valdimir, 105	....	10	8	7^{3}	6^{3}	8	7^{10}	F. Williams	15	20	8
0461	Ingrate, 95	....	20	1^{nk}	4½	4^{h}	5^{nk}	8	E. Cochran	15	30	10

0475. Second race, purse $400, 4-year-olds and upward, selling, ¾ mile. Start fair. Post 13 minutes. Won easily, second easily. Time, 1:44. Winner by Faustus—Lulu, owned by Covington & Ken

Index.	Horses and weights.	On	Off	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
0220	Lulu (4), 97	....	20	1^{nk}	1^{1}	1^{5}	1^{4}	1^{3}	Cassin	10	8	3
0463	Pennyroyal (6), 102	....	15	5½	4½	3^{nk}	2^{3}	2^{4}	Carr	8-5	8-5	3-5
0410	Gold Pan (6), 107	....	15	7	6^{h}	7^{3}	7^{3}	3^{5}	Robbins	20	15	6
....	Dixie (a), 97	....	20	4^{h}	3^{nk}	4^{1}	4½	4f	McCue	15	20	8
0459	Amboy (a), 97	....	20	3^{nk}	5^{1}	6^{h}	6^{h}	5½	E. Jones	15	30	10
0463	Golda (4), 97	....	20	6	7^{1}	9½	5½	6^{2}	Newcom	20	30	10
....	Bonnetta (4), 102	....	15	10	8^{4}	5^{nk}	8^{2}	7½	C. Weber	3	5	2
0466	Tie Clever (5), 102	....	15	11	11	12	10	8½	Fisher	30	60	20
....	Loftin Jr (5), 102	....	15	2½	2^{2}	2^{3}	3^{nk}	9	Shields	20	40	15
0442	The Reaper (4), 117	....	5	14	14	13	12	10	Thorpe	5	10	4
0384	Revolver (a), 102	....	15	8	9^{2}	8½	11	11	Irving	6	9	3
0413	Miss Harndon (4), 102	....	15	9	13	10	9½	12	W. Williams	30	40	15
....	Apollo (6), 102	....	20	13	12	14	13	13	F. Williams	15	40	15
0234	King Richard (4), 101	....	20	12	10^{nk}	11	14	14	Burrell	50	80	25
0443	Corbin (4), 102	....	20	Left at the post.					Leigh	25	30	10

0476. Third race, purse $400, 2-year-olds, allowances, 5 furlongs. Start good. Post 11 minutes. Won easily, second driving. Time, 1:02¾. Winner by Leonatus—Lady of the Lake, owned by Ed Corrigan.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On	Off	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
0411	Leo Lake, 105	...	10	3½	3^{h}	4^{h}	4^{h}	1^{1}	C. Weber	2-5	1-3	Out
0448	Nona, 95	...	20	2^{h}	2^{1}	2½	1½	2^{2}	Cassin	8	9	8-5
0445	Vinctor, 108	...	10	5	6	6	3^{nk}	3^{nk}	Stoval	30	20	4
0450	Miss Alice, 105	...	10	1^{nk}	1^{h}	1½	2½	4^{6}	N. Hill	10	15	3
0455	Mainstay, 108	...	10	6	4^{2}	3^{nk}	5^{3}	5^{2}	J. Coffey	30	50	10
0432	Tremor, 98	...	20	4½	5^{2}	5½	6	6	Carr	10	15	3

0477. Fourth race, purse $500, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 1 mile and 20 yards. Start fair. Post 7 minutes. Won handily, second driving. Time, 1:44. Winner by Ansel—Miss Goodrich, owned by Sanborn Stable.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On	Off	St.	¼	½	¾	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
....	Levena C. (4), 107	....	10	3^{h}	1½	1^{1}	1^{1}	1^{1}	1^{1}	Carroll	15	15	5
(0463)	Evanatus (4), 106	..	11	5	5½	6	5½	4^{nk}	2½	Irving	2	2	3-5
0433	Dolly McCone (5), 106	....	13	2^{h}	2^{nk}	4½	6	6	3½	Carr	2	3½	1
0473	Bessie Bisland (5), 109	....	10	1^{1}	3^{nk}	3^{nk}	3½	3^{1}	4^{h}	C. Smith	4	5	8-5
0453	King Bors (3), 103	....	8	4^{nk}	6	5^{nk}	4^{nk}	2^{nk}	5^{1}	Blaylock	8	6	2
0470	Francis Pope (4), 112	....	10	6	4^{1}½	2^{h}	2^{nk}	5^{1}	6	Thorpe	3	6	2

0478. Fifth race, purse $500, 4-year-olds and upwards, allowances, ¾ mile. Start good. Post 7 minutes. Won handily, second driving. Time 1:13¾. Winner by Fellowcraft—Rhada, owned by May & Hall.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On	Off	St.	½	¾	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
0459	Capt. Brown (5), 112	....	10	2^{nk}	3^{2}	3^{2}½	3^{2}	1½	C. Weber	7-5	9-10	Out
0415	Tartarian (4), 107	....	10	3½	1½	1^{3}	1^{2}½	2^{3}	J. Daley	6	8	3-2
(0459)	Geraldine (a), 107	....	10	1^{nk}	2^{5}	2^{1}½	2½	3^{2}	Irving	2½	3	4-5
0460	Somersault (5), 107	....	10	4½	4^{1}	4^{1}	4^{1}	4½	Blaylock	4	5	6-5
0466	Minnie Cee (5), 97	..	20	5	5	5	5	5	Chevalier	15	20	5

It was a sad effort. The judges had him up. He had, he said, been pocketed in the backstretch. Sharp eyes and Blaylock's report confirmed this, and Irving was awarded a Scotch verdict. His effort went in the row of recent niches for curios in horsemanship occupied by those on Claudie, Gascon, and Loudon. Later a fifth picturesque effort on Geraldine went into the group.

The racing of the afternoon was fairly good of class and really eyeable outside the Levena C. race.

Three Favorites Win Their Races.

Three favorites won: Leonard B. (Thorpe), 7 to 10; Leo Lake (C. Weber), 1 to 3; and Captain Brown (C. Weber), 9 to 10. The other winners were Levena C. (Carroll), 15 to 1; and Lulu (Cassin), 8 to 1.

The day was cool and pleasant, 3,000 people were out, betting was fair and in the public's favor, and the track fast. Dwyer's starting was not wonderfully good.

The speed of the day was compressed into the closing race, in which the chameleonesque sprinters came out, six strong, to run three-quarters of a mile. Four dodged, and Somersault and Minnie Cee were outclassed on form. All the wisdom about the course chose Captain Brown to win. It was natural. The same wisdom took a shorter price, and bet again when Weber displaced Thorpe. This was not that Thorpe was fancied less, but that Weber was fancied more. Thorpe had got an eyefull of dust in the fourth race and could not ride. Capt. Brown is not of balmy disposition. But when he had idled to the limit the field got away. Tartarian and Geraldine rushed out and raced side by side a quarter in 23½. Then Tartarian drew away and Brown got the Ashe reminiscence and chased Donovan's faint-hearted gelding. The half was in 48 seconds, and the Captain, getting to Tartarian an eighth out, beat him handily by a scant length in 1:13¾ or less. Geraldine was an indifferent third. The boys were all called to the stand and lectured on turf morality before the race by Col. Clark.

John Huffman's Leonard B. figured for a moral in the first race, five furlongs, for 2-year-olds. He was one, and won in a gallop from Ida Sauers. Faint-hearted Say When showed a lot of speed and the white feather, gave it up at the end and was third.

Fifteen bad ones came out for the second race, three-quarters, selling. Pennyroyal seemed to outclass the lot and was a heavily played favorite. Fast Lulu, nibbled at all through the betting, got off in front—as she likes to do—and nothing ever got near her. Pennyroyal beat the others and was second, four lengths before Gold Pan.

Ed Corrigan's Leo Lake outclassed the fair lot of 2-year-olds in the third race, five furlongs, and won easily enough, though Weber took a good many liberties with the colt. Nona, who made all the running, was second, and Vinctor third. Stoval snatched up Vinctor at the post and lost four lengths or he might have given Leo Lake an argument as Weber rode the Corrigan crack.

Friday's Harlem Races.

First race, purse $400, 3-year-olds and upward, non-winners since June 1, 1 mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0472	Gil Curry	84	0362	Senator Walcott	95
0457	Fiction	84	0470	Prince Leon	100
0449	Abbess	84	0466	Vulture	100
0472	Alcenor	89	0463	Borealis	104
....	Meh Lady	89	0463	The Distiller	104
0406	Hacienda	91	0470	Sly Lisbon	104
0463	Pactus	91	0463	[illegible]	107
0463	Florry Myers	91	0470	Capt. Spencer	107

Second race, purse $500, maiden 2-year-olds, to carry 108 pounds, 5 furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0305	Esther H.	105	0476	Nona	105
0457	Queens Lake	105	....	Sweetheart	105
0455	Buck Knight	105	....	Flammatrix	105
0457	Suspense	105	....	Dolly M.	105
0455	Galen d'Or	105	0478	Boone B.	105
0455	Repeater	105	....	Feedman	105
0461	Lizzie N	105	0474	Ida Sauers	105

Third race, purse $400, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, ¾ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
(0456)	Car'oe Hamilt'n	93	0463	Marion G.	102
0471	Welcome	93	....	Osric	102
0443	Blossom	96	*(341)	W. L. Munson	103
0359	Broadhead	96	0480	Pat	100
0463	Preference	100	0287	Montana	107
0447	Meanie	100	0471	Krikina	107
0470	May Thompson	100	0469	Outlook	116
(0435)	Empera	100			

*Southern race.

Fourth race, purse $700, a free handicap, 3-year-olds and upwards, ⅞ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0468	Madge Doree	87	(0471)	Alary	96
0437	Somersault	107	0440	Coquette	97
0470	Viola Knight	90	....	Cheswick	110
0471	Orinda	95	0478	Tartarian	112
0471	Flattery	95	(0478)	Capt. Brown	118

Fifth race, purse $500, maiden 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0457	Ella Brooks	105	0431	Essie Stewart	105
*285	Katie G.	105	0452	Cinder Sal	105
....	Woodlight	105	0457	Heary Rook	105
0457	Insomnia	105	....	Balldoare	105
0457	Sister Tenny	105	....	Fisherman	105
0470	Nobby	105	0467	Bob Tucker	108
....	Levina	105			

*Southern race.

Sixth race, purse $400, 3 years old and upward, non-winners since June 1, 1 mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0468	Calumet	89	0471	Glenoid	102
0466	Professor S	89	0452	Little Nell	102
0468	Semele	91	0433	Chiswell	107
0438	Marcel	91	0232	Macbeth II	107
0468	Leo	91	0463	Prince Henry	109
0407	Equator	96	*67	Chimes	109
0384	Get There	102			

*Southern race.

Friday's Harlem Handicap Weights.

The entries and weights for Friday's Harlem handicap, purse $700, 2-year-olds, ⅝ mile, are as follows:

Horse.	Wt.	Horse.	Wt.
Leo Lake	118	Adam	101
Diggs	115	Belle Star	100
Monterey	108	Bergaline	101
Linseed	107	Lilly of the West	98
Flash	107	Boreas	99
Sunup	105	Don Cesare	98
Vinctor	105	Cyantha	95
Lady McCann	104	Mollie B.	94
Installator	104	Eva L.	94
Leonard B.	104	Pittsburg	92
Victorious	100	Signora	94
G. B. Morris	100	Bob Tucker	85
Medoo	100	Boone B.	85

BAD DAY'S RACING AT ST. PAUL.

Tom Sayres, Ellsworth, Susie Nell, Tea Set, and Larghetta Win the Events.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—A sparse crowd was at Hamline to see a bad card decided. The betting was light. The heat race was practically a gift for Susie Nell. Many a bright dollar was burned up on Pekin in the last race, as the tip was given out that the colt could not lose. Lorghetta beat him, Freeman outriding Ham. Some people who were at the angle from the wire thought Pekin won and indulged in some yelling. The summaries:

First race, ½ mile—Tom Sayre, 115 pounds (Bunn), 11 to 5, won; Lizzie Keller, 115 (Chorn), 11 to 20, second; Linetzin, 115 (Nelson), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¼. May Howard finished as named.

Second race, 5 furlongs, purse—Ellsworth, 112 pounds (Mosby), 3 to 5, won; Toots, 107 (W. Ham), 2 to 1, second; Grannan, 103 (H. Williams), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾. Lexington Belle and Garnet finished as named.

Third race, ½ mile, heats, selling—Susie Nell, 105 pounds (Chorn), out, won; Kingsclere, 112 (Washburn), 9 to 10, second; Lou Hicks, 104 (Cottrell), 5 to 1, third. Time, :50¼; :50¼. Watch Me and Berry D. finished as named. Berry D. distanced first heat.

Fourth race, 1 mile, all ages—Tea Set, 109 pounds (Mosby), 6 to 5, won; Eau Claire, 96 (W. Ham), 6 to 5, second; Diamond Dick, 114 (Freeman), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:46½. The Judge and St. Charles finished as named.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles—Larghetta, 109 pounds (Freeman), 4 to 1, won; Pekin, 102 (W. Ham), 4 to 5, second; Judith, 86 (Garner), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:50¼. Uncle Jim, Contest, and Perdita finished as named.

Friday's St. Paul entries are:

First race, 5 furlongs—Jack Farrell, 108 pounds; Diamond II., 108; Rowena, 108; I. H. Goodnight, 111; Arthur H. Taylor, 115; Bellages, 115.

Second race, ¾ mile—Watch Me, 105 pounds; Bankrupt, 105; Lou Hicks, 105; No Remarks, 105; Kildare, 105; Evelyn, 105; Jay O., 105; Lord Willowbrook, 105; Buenos Ayres, 110.

Third race, ¾ mile, selling—Myrthilartha, 102 pounds; Commission, 102; Kosmoline, 102; Merritt, 102; Tom Elmore, 102; Three Forks, 102; Jim Swain, 104; Amanda P., 104.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Optimus, 76 pounds; Cresse, 96; Tobe Bell, 102; G. B. Cox, 111; C. McDonald, 111; Kimberly, 129.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Little Miss, 105 pounds; Denver, 105; Dutch Oven, 105; Readina, 105; Bob L., 110; Sir Walter Raleigh, 110; Tabasco, 110; Carroll Donder, 110; Charlie B., 110.

RACE RESULTS ON MINOR TRACKS.

Ike S. and Florella Winners of Two of the Five Events at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—At the Madison track today the race results were as follows:

First race, 4½ furlongs—Ike S. won, J. H. Mc second, Tuberose third. Time, 1:01.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Florella won, Blakemore second, Sister Ione third. Time, 1:07.

Third race, 4½ furlongs—Peralto won, Billy the Kid second, Gertie Black, third. Time, 1:00½.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs—Roy won, Censor second, Schuylkill third. Time, 1:06¼.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs—Jim Head won, Ivanhoe second, Inferno third. Time, 1:27.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—There were five events at the track today. The summary:

First race, ¾ mile—Lyceum won, Dr. Helmuth second, Tommy Brophy third. Time, 1:18.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—Belle Blackburn won, Miss Bess second, Gypsy third. Time, :57.

Third race, 4½ furlongs—Psyche won, Senator second, Phil Daly third. Time, :57¼.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—Emily W. won, Vocalite second, Little Charlie third. Time, 1:18½.

Fifth race, 6¾ furlongs—Johnny won, Grand Prix second, McKeever third. Time, 1:25.

New York Gossip of the Turf.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The projected match race between Sir Walter and Banquet at Jerome Park next Wednesday has been declared off by mutual consent. Both horses are out of condition.

A. F. Walcott, President of the recently collapsed Monmouth Park Racing Association, owns the jumper Miles Standish. The latter was beaten half a mile at Brighton Wednesday. The running of Standish looked so queer to the stewards that they ordered the Secretary to accept no entry of this horse until further notice. Walcott is also summoned to appear before the Executive committee of the Steeplechase Hunt and Pony Racing Association and explain why he permitted his horse to go to post so palpably unfit for a race. With Shields ruled off, Daly suspended, and Walcott under suspicion, the Beach is making quite a record.

The Jockey club is to exercise close watch over bookmakers in the future. Today the club issued the following: "The stewards of the Jockey club hereby give notice that all bookmakers shall hereafter upon demand of the stewards of any meeting immediately surrender their betting sheets to them. Any failure to comply with this order will subject the person so offending to the penalties as provided in Rule 164, Part XXV. of the rules of racing."

The Monte Carlo pool room near West Farms, with its twelve books, has been raided and the principals placed under bonds in the sum of $500 each.

Walter Jennings, the owner of Top Gallant, won something over $6,000 by the victory of his horse in the fifth race today.

Half a dozen big commissions left New York Wednesday night to go on Handspun, in the McGrathiana Stakes, at Saratoga today. The Leigh filly was deemed invincible for the stake in question.

Turf Gossip from Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The Straus Stable, now racing at Brighton Beach, has sold to W. B. Jennings, Washington, D. C., the 2-year-old chestnut filly Ella Reed, by The Ill-Used, dam Bessie Morrison. Price $1,500. John T. Hughes has sold to Garrat Bros. the famous saddle mare Lon Chief, by Harrison Chief. Price $1,800. Jockey Tom Britton, who went East with the Straus Stable, has returned home and today his wife brought suit for divorce, claiming that Britton is cruel to her.

Kilsallaghan's Goodwood Cup.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—At the Goodwood races today the Goodwood Cup, 2½ miles, was won by Kilsallaghan, with Barmecide second, Medici third.

The Goodwood Cup, for 3-year-olds and upwards, is of the value of $1,500 and an added sweepstakes of $100 each.

HANDSPUN IS BEATEN.

LEIGH & ROSE'S FILLY FAILS IN SARATOGA'S STAKE EVENT.

The Commoner Has a Hard Time Beating Agitator—Clifford, the Thick-Winded, Also Goes Down—Dr. Hasbrouck and Lamplighter Fight Out the Montana Stakes—Ramapo Has a Walkover—Lux, Luster, Thurston, and Overella Win the Other Events of the Day.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The stake features of today's race card, decided before a crowd of goodly proportions, were the McGrathiana Stud for 2-year-olds and the Montana for all ages, and stirring contests resulted from each. For the former Leigh & Rose's Handspun was a consistent favorite throughout and heavily backed at about even money, with The Commoner a strongly supported second choice, whose price lengthened a point from the opening 7 to 5. Agitator, from the Keene Stable, and The Commoner made the turn for home together only a length before Handspun. At that point, however, the chances of Spinaway's daughter went glimmering, for, bearing over to the extreme outside, she lost so much ground as to put her out of the race, and it required Clayton's utmost effort to land McClellan's colt winner from the long shot.

The Montana was also productive of a grand race, Clifford carrying his high class field at a merry clip around to the stretch turn, where the murky condition of the atmosphere told on him, causing him to choke up, leaving Lamplighter and Dr. Hasbrouck to fight it out, the latter winning with something to spare in the crisp time of 1:40¾.

The talent began the day unauspiciously. They backed the Flash Stakes winner, Liza, profusely in the first race, and then to their dismay saw Liza, Sallie Woodford, Necedah, and Doorga run nearly the entire distance to a false start. Lux, second choice in the betting, then had no trouble to land the purse. The others entered for the second race having declined to meet Ramapo the Gideon & Daly crack was galloped over the course for half the purse, although it was a selling affair. An added race was run in a heavy rain, and Green Morris' Overella broke from the maiden ranks on a track that had become muddy.

How the Horses Ran in the Races.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Weather clear, then rainy. Track fast until last race, then muddy.

479. First race, 5 furlongs, 2-year-old fillies, penalties and allowances; purse $500. Time, 1:01¾.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
400	Lux, 95	2^{nk}	1½	1^{2}	1^{3}	Griffin
404	Urania, 100	1½	3^{3}	3^{5}	2^{2}	Perkins
372	Hermanita, 115	3^{nk}	2^{h}	2^{nk}	3^{3}	Simms
438	Gwendolyn, 95	7	5	4	4^{5}	Donohue
270	*Liza, 115	4	4	5	5	Taral
.....	*Sallie Wdfrd, 100	6	6	6	6	J. Gardner
100	*Necedah, 95	5	7	7	7	A. Clayton
.....	*Doorga, 95	8	8	8	8	E. Johnson

*To a false start ran full distance.

Good start, won easily.

Scratched—La Fiesta, 105; Siberia, 95.

Betting—Liza, 7 to 5; Lux, 2; Urania, 4; Hermanita, Necedah, each 15; Gwendolyn, 20; Sallie Woodford, 40; Doorga, 100.

480. Second race, 1 mile, selling, purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upwards.

Ind.	Horse and wt.		Jockey.
(401)	Ramapo, 122	Walk-over.	Griffin.

481. Third race, ⅝ mile, McGrathiana Stud Stakes, 2-year-olds, guaranteed value $2,000. Time, 1:01.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
(437)	The Commoner, 106	1	2½	2½	1½	A. Clayton
267	Agitator, 98	4	1½	1^{h}	2^{4}	Perkins
255	Dolabra, 98	3½	3	5	3	Griffin
*(143)	Handspun, 110	2½	3½	3^{2}	4^{3}	Martin
435	Moderocio, 115	5	4^{h}	4	5	Noble

*Southern race.

Fair st'rt. Won in a hard drive.

Scratched—University, 98.

Betting—Handspun, even; The Commoner, 8 to 5; Dolabra, 6; Agitator, 40; Moderocio, 60.

482. Fourth race, one mile, Montana Stakes, all ages, guaranteed value $2,000. Time, 1:40¾.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
331	Dr. Hasbrouck, 117	4	2^{1}	2^{1}	2^{1}	1^{1}	Simms
(452)	Lamplighter, 124	1^{h}	3^{h}	3^{h}	3½	2½	Taral
431	Clifford, 122	3	1^{1}	1^{2}	2^{2}	3^{4}	Martin
461	Rey E. S. Anita, 111	5	5	5	5	4^{3}	V. K'rn
414	Strathmeath, 114	6	6	6	6	5n	Noble
.....	Stromboli, 112	2^{nk}	4	4	6	6	Lamley

Good start. Won ridden out.

Scratched—Saragossa.

Betting—Lamplighter, 7 to 5; Dr. Hasbrouck, 2½; Clifford, 3½; Rey El Santa Anita, 6; Strathmeath, 30; Imp. Stromboli, 50.

483. Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling, horses that have run and not won at this meeting, purse $500. Time, 1:14¾.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
465	Lustre, 103	1^{h}	5	5	5	1^{1}	Lamley
433	Leonardo, 95	5	4	4	2½	2½	Donahue
449	Floreanna, 98	2½	3½	3½	2½	3^{2}	Griffin
431	Prig, 108	3^{nk}	2½	2^{1}	3^{h}	4^{1}	Simms
380	Walcott, 91	4	1½	1^{nk}	4	5	A. Clayton

Good start. Won handily.

Scratched—Domingo, 99 pounds; Sandowne, 94; Miss Dixie, 93; Elva, 89.

Betting—Walcott, 3 to 5; Floreanna, 3; Lustre, 8; Prig, 10; Leonardo, 20.

484. Sixth race, 6½ furlongs, 3-year-olds, allowances, purse $500. Time, 1:23.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
.....	Thurston, 99	7	6	4	1½	1^{3}	Griffin
465	M. Galop, 104	4	4	4	2½	2½	Finnegan
430	F. Douglass, 113	6	3½	2^{h}	3^{nk}	3^{1}	Doggett
416	Del Norte, 108	1^{h}	5	7	7	4^{1}	Blake
438	Penniless, 110	5	2^{h}	3½	2^{nk}	5	Mason
*0402	Volt, 119	3½	5	5	6	6	Morris
449	Ed K'rney, 112	2^{nk}	1^{2}	1^{h}	5	7	Simms

*Western race.

Good start. Won easily.

Betting—Ed Kearney, 1 to 2; Penniless, 3; Fred Douglass, 6; Thurston, 10; Volt, 30; Del Norte, 30; Miss Galop, 100.

485. Seventh race, 5 furlongs, selling, maiden 2-year-olds, purse $500. Time, 1:08.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
399	Overella, 100	2½	2^{2}	2½	1^{h}	F. Gardner
437	Siberia, 95	5	3^{1}	1½	2^{4}	E. Finnegan
464	Widow Cliq't f., 100	6	4	4	3	Griffin
450	Derelict, 108	3½	5	5	4	Martin
439	Eondo, 107	1½	1^{h}	3^{1}	5	Simms
119	Whiff, 103	4	6	6	6	A. Clayton
.....	Miss Annie colt, 98	13	9	8	7	Donohue
454	Forager, 106	8	8	7	8	Lamley
464	Miss Dixon, 95	7	7	9	9	Healy
395	Eliza, 103	11	11	10	10	Brooks
.....	Glen Lilly, 95	13	13	11	11	Kutzler
.....	Dr. Morice, 98	9	10	12	12	Perkins
412	Dama, 100	10	12	13	13	Penn

Straggling start. Won driving.

Betting—Widow Cliquot filly, 2½; Dama, 4½; Overella, Derelict, Eondo, each 5; Miss Annie colt, 8; Dr. Morice, 15; Whiff, 10; Eliza, Forager, each 20; Siberia, 30; Miss Dixon, Glen Lilly, each 100.

Saratoga Entries for Friday.

First race, all ages, selling, ⅝ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
442	Miss Dixie	111	396	High C.	98
453	Wheeler	110	*0214	Pearl Song	98
*0303	Arapahoe	108	.....	Longard	96
375	Madstone	103	.....	Martinet	93
433	Kentucky Lady	101	441	Innocent	91
377	Senella	100	416	Pulitzer	91
311	Enfield	99	.....	Glen Ellen filly	87
453	West Park	99	464	Valk'rie (by Havr)	73

*Western race.

Second race, maiden 2-year-olds, 4½ furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
(454)	Rossmore	114	451	Favora colt	104
400	Chiquita	111	412	Sir James	104
.....	Basso	109	.....	Charlotte	101
451	Salvor	104	.....	Brogan	101
.....	Engineer	104	.....	Bright Phœbus	101
451	University	104	485	Miss Dixon	101

Third race, purse $500, all ages, 1 1-16 miles:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
462	Illume	100	(434)	Saragossa	101
463	Liselg	87	(442)	The Pepper	108

Fourth race, purse $500, 3-year-old fillies, ⅝ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
*0303	Arapahoe	107	441	Mistral	107
.....	Canary	107	.....	Philopena	107
154	Florinda	107	323	Pocahontas	107
341	Flirt	107	484	Miss Galop	107
433	La Joya	107			

*Western race.

Fifth race, selling, purse $500, all ages, 1 mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
453	J. P. B.	100	465	Skeedaddle	105
403	Semper Lex	105	433	Sandowne	100

Sixth race, purse $500, 3-year-olds, 1 mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
462	Aurelian	106	483	Prig	106
462	Galilee	106	439	Trophy gelding	103
461	Lonsdale	106	462	Wernberg	103

Seventh race, 2-year-olds, match 5 furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
454	Redowac	103	(454)	Rossmore	95

Louisville Pooling on Saratoga.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Tonight's auction pooling on Friday's Saratoga races was as follows:

First race—Senella, $10; Pearl Song, $6; West Park, $5; Miss Dixie, $3; field, $5.

Second race—Rossmar, $5; Chiquita, $5; Salvor, $3; University, $3; field, $7.

Third race—The Pepper, $15; Saragossa, $11; Illume, $5; Liselg, $3.

Fourth race—Pocahontas, $10; La Joya, $8; Philopena, $6; field, $5.

Fifth race—J. P. B., $10; Sandowne, $8; Semper Lex, $5; Skedaddle, $5.

Sixth race—Galilee, $10; Aurelian, $8; Prig, $6; field $4.

Seventh race—Rossmore, $10; Redowac, $9.

FIVE BRIGHTON FAVORITES LOSE.

Merry Duke, Half Mine, Red Top, Charade, Top Gallant, and Dr. Garnett Win.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Brighton Beach favorites again fared badly today, five of the six going down before other fleeter, for the time being, horses. Merry Duke was the solitary exception. As he won the opening race the fate of the talent plunging to get even on the closing races was all the more strongly pronounced. Red Top at 8 to 1 was the nearest approach to a long shot, the remaining four victors being handsomely supported.

How the Horses Ran in the Races.

BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Weather cloudy. Track good.

473. First race, purse $400, 4-year-olds and upward, selling, 7 furlongs. Time, 1:30.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
460	M'y Duke, 5, 116	9	6	1^{h}	1½	1^{2}	Ham'ltn
448	B't Brand, 5, 107	5	2½	2½	2½	2^{2}	Dow'ling
448	L. Bounce, 6, 107	3	1^{h}	3½	3^{1}	3½	C. Flynn
(449)	Potentate, 6, 110	8	7	4	4	4	Morgan
445	Clement, 4, 108	7	4	5	7	5	Clerico
418	H. Hinks'n, 4, 108	6	3^{h}	6	6	6	White
455	Montlece, 5, 104	2	5	7	5	7	Cowm'n
414	Leigh, 5, 106	1	11	11	8	8	Ballard
393	Adjourn, 5, 104	11	10	10	9	9	Bergen
4_4	Padre, 5, 107	10	9	9	10	10	Brewer
455	B. Victim, 5, 111	4	8	8	11	11	Carter

Good start. Won easily.

Scratched—Phyllis T., 105 pounds.

Betting—Merry Duke, 9 to 5; Best Brand and Long Bounce, 5 each; Clement, 4; Leigh, 15; Harry Hinkson, 20; Potentate, 30; Blondy's Victim and Adjourn, 50 each; Montlece and Padre, 100 each.

474. Second race, purse $500, 3-year-olds, selling, seven furlongs. Time, 1:30½.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
425	Half Mine, 102	2	1½	1½	1^{2}	1^{2}	McDermott
423	Wilmar, 105	5	5	5	5	2^{2}	Clerico
335	Jer. Belle, 95	6	2½	2½	2½	3½	Keefe
444	Tenacious, 110	1	3½	3½	3½	4	Bergen
444	Connors, 113	4	6	6	4	5	Reiff
455	Charter, 107	7	4	4	6	6	Delehanty
444	Warlike, 107	3	7	7	7	7	M. Bergen
455	Tiger, 114	8	8	8	8	8	C. Flynn
407	Zelita filly, 107	9	9	9	9	9	W. McDerm'tt
.....	Contralto c., 109	10	10	10	10	10	Brewer

Start moderate. Won handily.

Scratched—Nanny Gentry colt, 109 pound; Ironsides, 103; Sprite, 97.

Betting—Half Mine 3½ to 1, Wilmar 5, Jersey Belle 13 to 5, Tenacious and Connors 6 each, Charter 20, Tiger 40, Warlike and Zelita filly 100 each, Contralto colt 200.

475. Third race, purse $400, 2-year olds, selling, 5 furlongs. Time, 1:04¾.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
469	Red Top, 108	2	5	5	1^{h}	1½	Bergen
426	Van Brunt, 109	3	2	2^{h}	2^{h}	2^{h}	Ballard
445	Fannie B., 110	6	4	3^{2}	3^{2}	3^{2}	Morgan
360	Tweedledum, 103	1	1^{h}	1^{h}	4	4	McDerm't
426	St. Pauline, 105	4	3^{h}	4	5	5	Reiff
360	Sal. Byr's c'lt, 108	9	8	6	6	6	W. McDer.
.....	White Cock'e, 106	7	7	7	7	7	Carter
445	Lady Danby, 105	5	6	8	8	8	Tribe
426	Yolande filly, 104	10	9	9	9	9	C. Flynn
457	Himyaric, 101	8	10	10	10	10	Keefe
420	Arrog'e filly, 106	12	12	12	11	11	M. Berg'n
445	Exci'za filly, 106	11	11	11	12	12	Brewer

Start fair. Won handily.

Scratched—Melinda, 105 pounds; Rose of Arizona filly, 102.

Betting—Red Top, 8; Van Brunt, 5; Fannie B., 80; St. Pauline, 4 to 5; Tweedledum and Himyaric, 12 each; Cockade, 15; Yolande filly, 40; Lady Danby, 60; Sallie Byrnes colt, Arrogance filly, and Excelenza filly, 100 each.

476. Fourth race, purse $600, a handicap, 3-year-olds and upward, 9 furlongs. Time, 1:56¾.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
(386)	Charade (5), 113	3	3	3	3	1½	Newmeyer
409	M'ry St'ne (6), 106	1	2^{3}	2^{3}	1^{2}	2^{5}	Ballard
471	Laurel (5), 108	2	1½	1^{h}	2½	3	White

Start good. Won cleverly.

Scratched—Herald, 109 pounds.

Betting—Charade, 9 to 5; Mary Stone, 11 to 5; Laurel, 8 to 5.

477. Fifth race, purse $400, 4-year-olds and upwards, selling, 7 furlongs. Time, 1:29¾.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
428	T. Gallant, 5, 110	1	1^{2}	1^{1}	1½	1^{2}	Carter
428	Watterson, a, 104	2	3^{h}	3^{5}	2^{1}	2^{2}	Taylor
448	Billy S., 4, 107	4	6	5	4	3^{n}	Clerico
362	H. Alonzo, 6, 107	3	4	2^{n}	3^{1}	4	Dele'an'y
459	Darkness, 5, 107	7	5	6	5	5	Ballard
(418)	Bolivar, 6, 104	5	2^{a}	4	6	6	C. Flynn
(346)	Johannes, 5, 107	6	7	7	7	7	McD'rm't

478. Sixth race, purse $500, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 1 mile. Time, 1:43¾.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
368	Dr. Garnett (3), 98	4	1^{1}	2½	1^{1}	1^{2}	Reiff
448	Robusta (4), 109	2	2½	1^{1}	2½	2a	Ballard
64	S. Weller (4), 112	1	4	4	3^{n}	3^{1}	Hamilton
467	Tiny Tim (4), 106	3	5	5	4	4	McDerm't
443	Billy Boy (5), 106	5	3^{n}	3½	5	5	Cole

Start poor. Won in a canter.

Scratched—Linwood, 98 pounds.

Betting—Dr. Garnett, 11 to 5; Robusta, 15 to 10; Sam Weller, 10; Tiny Tim, 13 to 5; Billy Boy, 5.

Friday's Brighton Beach Entries.

First race, 7 furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
467	Bright Eyes	99	473	Montlece	99
448	Carnalite	102	408	St. Laurent	102
448	Caledonia	107	396	Shadow	102
425	Dashing Charley	109	460	Saunterer	102
425	Hopper	102	145	Speculation	103
425	Lakeview	104	460	Vespasian	102
364	Lake	102	216	Runyon	112
460	Musmee	102			

Second race, ¾ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
365	Adjutant	104	468	Larry K.	98
474	Contralto colt	102	468	Solitaire	104
353	Eaufelda	93	593	Soprano	93
425	Ericsson	102	425	Walter Riggs	100
468	Ironsides	98			

Third race, 5 furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
469	Apprentice	108	.....	Granger	108
.....	Classic	108	469	Hanwell	108
445	Cora	100	.....	Harry Keister	102
420	Capt. Jack	102	457	Monte Carlo	98
.....	Chandos	98	(445)	Jessie Taral	105
274	Ella Reed	98	.....	Trojan	98
.....	Eulogy colt	98	237	Trifacial	95
.....	Glasser	95			

Fourth race, 1 mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
473	Clement	92	422	Our Maggie	101
471	Little Matt	104	473	Speculation	104
470	Panway	87	478	Sam Weller	97
471	Rubicon	103	386	Tom Tough	104

Fifth race, ⅝ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
456	Busiris	95	407	Pantata	98
456	Black Hawk	95	393	Sadie W.	93
389	Drum Major	98	419	Son Malheur	93
468	Little Bravo	102	471	The Bully	107
444	McIntyre	101			

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
478	Billy Boy	103	467	Sir Rae	103
471	Jack Rose	109	443	Trouble	101
460	Sir Catesby	106	424	Wist	101

Louisville Pooling on Brighton.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Tonight's auction pooling on Friday's Brighton Beach races was as follows:

First race—Runyon, $5; Speculation, $4; Vespasian, $3; Saunterer, $2; field, $6.

Second race—Solitaire, $5; Walter Riggs, $4; Ericsson, $3; Soprano, $2; field, $5.

Third race—Hanwell, $10; Ella Reed, $7; Jessie Taral, $6; field, $8.

Fourth race—Tom Tough, $10; Speculation, $8; Panway, $6; field, $5.

Fifth race—Black Hawk, $5; McIntyre, $5; Drum Major, $3; Busiris, $3; Son Malheur, $3; field, $5.

Sixth race—Jack Rose, $10; Billy Boy, $6; Trouble, $5; Wist, $3; Sir Catesby, $2; Sir Rae, $2.

Brinoda and Prince Gould Win Races.

GREEN CASTLE, Ind., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Five thousand people witnessed the Putnam County Fair races today at the Bainbridge track. The track was dusty but fairly fast. The greatest interest centered in the 2:15 pacing race, which was won by Brinoda in straight heats. The summaries:

2:15 class, pacing, purse $150:

Brinoda	1	1	1
Kinsmith	2	2	4
Pearl	3	3	2
Maggie	4	4	3

Time—2:16¾; 2:18; 2:20.

2:30 class, trotting, purse $150:

Prince Gould	1	2	1	1
Col. Matson	2	1	2	2
Exit	3	3	3	3
Dolly Blackwood	4	5	6	4
Arristell	5	4	4	6
Richard III	6	7	7	5

Time—2:30; 2:27¼; 2:25; 2:25¾.

Running, ½ mile—Getlong won, Paul Bryant second. Time—:51¼; :51.

Early Bird's Good Race at Saugus.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The summaries of races at Saugus today were as follows:

2:14 class, trotting, purse $400:

Early Bird, r. h., by Jay Bird (Sheridan)	1	2	2	1
Lightning, b. m. (Nay)	2	1	1	2
Purity Wilkes, b. m. (Golden)	3	3	3	3

Time—2:18; 2:17; 2:17¼; 2:17¼; 2:19¼.

2:20 class, pacing, purse $400:

Maud Eluah, ch. m., by Harry Knox (Palmer)	1	1	1
Helen, b. m. (Locke)	6	2	2
Mountain Pink, b. m. (Gillis)	2	3	4
Charlie Miller, b. g. (Shannon)	3	4	3
Irish Boy ch. g. (Dore)	4	5	5
Plaza, g. h. (Demarest)	5	8	8
Lassie, b. m. (Abbott)	7	6	6
Big Hopes, ch. g. (Durland)	8	7	7

Time—2:24; 2:20¼; 2:21¼.

2:20 class, trotting, purse $400, unfinished:

Colkuser, br. h., by Stranger (Parberry)	2	1	1
Protein, b. m., by Alcantara (Nay)	1	5	3
National, b. h. (Demarest)	5	2	2
Mischief, b. m. (Riley)	3	4	4
Frank Jones, b. h. (O'Neil)	4	3	5

Time—2:20¾, 2:20, 2:19¾.

Daughters of Onward and Red Wilkes Win.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—This was the second day of the Blue Ribbon Fair and trotting meeting here, and another large crowd attended. The weather was good, but track slow. The summaries:

2:17 class, trotting, purse $400:

Dolly Wilkes, gr. m., by Red Wilkes (Vanevra)	1	1	1
Celerima, b. m. (Thomas)	2	5	2
Pat My Boy, gr. g. (Hudson)	3	2	4
Tolu, b. m. (Bean)	4	3	3
Token, b. m. (Hayes)	5	4	ds

Time—2:17¾; 2:17¼; 2:17¾.

2:21 class, trotting, purse $400:

Cut Glass, b. f., by Onward (Macey)	1	1	1
Mary b. m. (Thomas)	3	3	2
Wauseon, gr. h. (Traynor)	2	2	3
Oima, b. g. (Hignite)	4	4	4

Time—2:20¾; 2:23; 2:26¾.

Sulky Events at Stockbridge, Mich.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mich., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The races today were more interesting than the first day. The attendance was large and weather fine, but the track was about ten seconds slow. The summaries:

2:49 class, trotting, purse $100:

Ira Nutwood, b. h., by Ira Wilkes (Robert Dillon)	1	1	1
Decoration, b. m., by Belletine M. (Westfall)	2	2	2
Lola Wilkes, b. m., by Olcy Wilkes (H. A. Haynes)	3	3	3
Cassie Dell, b. m., by W. H. Cassidy (G. W. Stevens)	5	5	4
Nellie N., by Col. Drew (A. G. Smalley)	4	4	ds

Time—2:47½; 2:43¼; 2:39¾.

Free-for-all pacing, purse $100:

Cæsar, b. g.	1	1	1
Brighton Girl, b. m. (E. W. Wheeler)	2	2	2
Ben Nevis, br. h., by Beechnut (H. A. Haynes)	3	dis.	

Time—2:27½; 2:26; 2:27.

Local Racing Gossip.

The Handspun tip, as strong in Chicago as it was at Saratoga and New York, made a lot of money for the Harlem foreign book.

Leo performs again today and with a good boy up her performance will throw a strong light on Maj. Covington's ride last Tuesday.

Blaylock, a jockey who is doing good general work, has been riding rather recklessly and was yesterday warned by the judges. The fouling of Alary with Glenoid Wednesday afternoon was Blaylock's latest offense.

Francis Pope's race yesterday did not let Penny out by any means. The horse was shut off in the stretch when he seemed to have a chance. Thorpe's eyes, full of dirt from a clod that struck him in the face, caused him such pain that he could not ride Pope out.

The Chicago and Northern Pacific railroad will next Saturday in addition to the regular race trains to the Harlem track from the Harrison street station at 1, 1:20, and 1:40 p. m. run an additional train leaving at 12:30 p. m., stopping at Halsted street and Blue Island avenue.

Lasted Eight Hundred Years.

The piles of old London bridge, driven 800 years before, were found to be in good condition when the new bridge was erected in 1859.

JIM MURPHY'S COUP.

CHICAGO'S BIG BETTOR PROFITS HEAVILY AT BUFFALO.

He Backed the Field Heavily Against J. M. D. in Wednesday's Harness Race, and Rex Americus Saved the Day for Him—Rose Leaf Sold to Major Dickinson of New York for $7,000—A Hasty Judicial Decision Stops Yesterday's Trotting—Trotting on Many Courses.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—There was a smart shower early this morning which made the footing so bad at the Driving Park that a postponement was announced about 10 o'clock. The sun came out and the afternoon was perfect, but the grand circuit horses had to remain in retirement on account of the hasty decision by the management. This delay will doubtless cause the meeting to go over till the last of next week.

Among the gossip today the most interesting concerns the defeat of the Baltimore trotter, J. M. D., in the 2:25 class yesterday. It seems that an arrangement was made with the Cobwebs party to let J. M. D. win, but Rex Americus had speed enough to break up the slate in the third heat and force Cobwebs to go on. There is no doubt that Cobwebs could have won in straight heats and the men who were in the deal lost heavily. The Chicago plunger, James A. Murphy, bet against J. M. D. from the first and got most of the money.

Maj. Samuel T. Dickerson of New York has bought Rose Leaf, the fast 4-year-old filly, the price said to be $7,000. Rose Leaf has a record of 2:15¾, made at Detroit, and has several important engagements through the circuit. She will be in George Starr's stable from this to the end of the season.

FIDOL IS ONE OF THE FAST ONES.

He Knocks the Pins from Under the Half-Mile Track Record.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The present race meeting is without question the most noted in the history of the Ottawa Association or the Illinois Valley. In the free for all pace there was a large field of horses and the race was driven for blood. Fidol sold favorite in the pools, with Johnston strong in the field. A high reward was offered by the association to reduce the track record of 2:15¼, made by Fred Arthur some years ago. It was done without difficulty by Fidol, and he had speed to spare. By going the three heats as fast as he did he lowered the race record for a half-mile track. The attendance today was close to 6,000, being the largest day in the history of the association. Delegations from Aurora, La Salle, Streator, and several other towns were present. The summaries:

2:25 class, trotting, purse $500:

Dick Roach, gr. g., by Port Leonard (Robare)	3	5	1	1	1
Monette, blk. m. (Miller)	5	1	2	2	2
Cephus, blk. h. (Haynes)	1	2	3	2	3
Chas. Baldwin, blk. h. (Welch)	2	3	4	4	4
Belladona, gr. h. (Wade)	7	4	6	6	5
Swigert Bellefonder (Lawson)	6	3	4	5	dis.
Haidee, b. ch. m. (Brown)	8	8	8	dis	
Sinena, b. g. (Rolfe)	4	8	7	dr	

Time—2:25; 2:26; 2:24; 2:24¼; 2:25¼; 2:26¼.

Free for all, pacing, purse $500:

Fidol, b. h., by Idol "44" (Rivenberg)	1	1	1
Johnston, b. g. (Dunbar)	2	2	2
Rosewater, ru. h. (Chase)	3	3	3
Lucy Dumas, b. m. (Shepard)	5	4	5
Dr. Haile, b. m. (Wilson)	6	5	4
Weber Wilkes, b. h. (Alexander)	4	9	8
Red Bell, ch. h. (Fleming)	10	6	6
William R., gr. h. (Moody)	7	7	10
Rocker, b. g. (Castle)	8	8	7
Charlie C., b. g. (McMackin)	9	10	9

Time—2:13¼; 2:12¾; 2:14¼.

2:33 class, trotting, purse $500 (unfinished):

Delmont, b. h. (Suter)	1	3	2	1
Fillider, br. h. (McLaughlin)	2	1	1	2
Jim G., br. g. (McCaddon)	3	2	8	7
Bell Butler, ch. m. (Hunter)	10	10	6	3
Ludlow, blk. g. (Robinson)	9	11	3	8
Sherman Boy, b. g. (Cunson)	4	6	4	4
Cora Sterling, blk. m. (Mann)	5	5	5	6
Lang, b. m. (Gilman)	6	8	7	5
Ivor (J. Barber)	11	7	10	9
Vella V. (Motier)	7	9	9	dr
Prospect, ch. h. (McMullen)	8	4	dis.	
Mattie May, b. m. (Engleman)	dis.			

Time—2:25; 2:28; 2:25¼; 2:26.

JACK SHEPHERD WINS FREE-FOR-ALL.

Dr. Kelly and Fay Gordon Two Other Winners at Tuscola.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The races today were witnessed by a large crowd. The weather was fine and the track fast. The summary:

Free-for-all, trotting, purse $250:

Jack Shepherd, b. g., by Anderson Wilkes (Mewby)	1	1	1
Thalberg, b. g. (Bates)	4	3	2
Tacoma, b. m., by Electo	2	4	4
Harry Wade, b. g., by Reville (Ellis)	6	2	6
Nellie T., r. m., by Jim Wilson (Highland)	7	7	7
Olaf, b. g., by Mambrino King (Wylie)	5	6	3
Pennant, g. h., by Abe Downing (Landers)	3	5	5
Lanier, b. h., by T. T. (Just)	8	8	8

Time—2:21; 2:21; 2:19¾.

2:27 class, pacing, purse $200:

Dr. Kelly, blk. h., by Mambrino (Diamond) [illegible]

Lucky Boy, b. h., by Jim Wilson [illegible]

Julia R., b. m., by Tasco [illegible]

Swift Bird [illegible]

[illegible]

DRIVER HELMS BREAKS A LEG.

Accident Comes Through a Collision of Sulkies—Result of the Races.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—[illegible] Baldwin Park races [illegible] In the 2:27 trot [illegible] Princess Maid. Melvin Helms of Tipton, Mo., the driver of Princess Maid, was thrown [illegible] his sulky, and his leg was broken above and below the knee [illegible]

[illegible]

FAST LOT GO AT PORTSMOUTH, O.

Magnolia Wins the Free-for-All Trot in Good Time Over a Half-Mile Track.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The fastest lot of trotters ever seen on a half-mile track in Ohio went here today in the free-for-all trot. The racing was good, and fully 15,000 people were on the grounds. The summaries:

[illegible]

Kremlin, Arion, and Directum Matched.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The offer of a $15,000 purse by the New England Breeders' Association has been accepted by the owners of Kremlin, 2:07¾; Arion, 2:07¾; and Directum, 2:05¼. [illegible] at their annual meeting at Mystic Park, Sept. 25, [illegible] the entries do not close until Aug. 10.

MADE IN CHICAGO.
Rambler
BICYCLES
For MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. Riding School on the premises. Purchasers taught to ride free.
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 28 Madison-st.

DAY OF PRIMARIES.

REPUBLICAN VOTERS WILL ACT TODAY IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

Preliminary Elections in the Seventh Congressional District and the Sixth, Eleventh, and Twenty-third Senatorial Districts—The Candidates—Contest for the Republican Nomination in the Second Congressional District Is Warm—News of Politics.

Republican primaries will be held this afternoon in the Seventh Congressional District and in the Sixth, Eleventh, and Twenty-third Senatorial Districts. The Seventh District Congressional convention, which will be held at the North Side Turner Hall tomorrow afternoon, will nominate George Edmund Foss of the Twenty-fifth Ward unless some unexpected move is made on the part of the other candidates.

The apparent difference between Mr. Foss and Dr. John B. Hamilton has been cleared away. It was nothing more than a misunderstanding. Mr. Foss' father signed a petition, before his son became a candidate for the nomination, requesting Dr. Hamilton to enter the contest for the Twenty-fifth Ward delegation. The son and the father have the same initials and when the doctor saw the name on the petition he was inclined to feel that young Mr. Foss was not acting fairly, believing he had signed the document. He was perfectly satisfied with the explanation and dropped out of the contest when the Twenty-fifth Ward club indorsed Mr. Foss Wednesday evening.

As matters now stand Mr. Foss will get sixteen delegates from the Fourteenth Ward, sixteen from the Fifteenth, thirteen from the Twenty-fifth, and eight from the Twenty-sixth. This makes a total of fifty-three votes out of the ninety. The seven delegates from the Twenty-seventh Ward will no doubt be for Mr. Foss as well as the seven representing the country towns. The eight from Evanston will be for Col. E. S. Taylor or Mayor Mann and the fifteen selected by Lake County will support R. W. Coon. H. C. Ruston, a young attorney living in the Fifteenth Ward, will try to carry the primaries in his ward today.

The Sixth Senatorial District convention will meet at the North Side Turner Hall at 12 o'clock tomorrow. It is understood there will be only one ticket in the field this afternoon. It is the intention to nominate two candidates for the lower House. The Twentieth Ward will select a delegation favoring Isadore Plotke and the Twenty-sixth Ward one favorable to George M. Boyd. The district is composed of the Twentieth and Twenty-sixth Wards and that part of the Twenty-fifth lying north of Montrose boulevard and that part of the Fifteenth east of Western avenue.

The Eleventh District Republicans will hold their convention this evening at Ashland Hall, Ashland avenue and Division street. This district is made up of the Fourteenth Ward, the Fifteenth Ward west of Western avenue, the Twenty-seventh Ward, and the Twenty-eighth Ward, except that part lying between the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the center line of Thirty-ninth street. It seems to be understood that Frederick Lundin of the Twenty-eighth Ward will be nominated for Senator and that Ernest Schubert of the Fourteenth and M. G. Morrison of the Fifteenth will be selected as the candidates for the House.

The most interesting contest will take place at the primaries in the Twenty-third District. The territory in the district embraces the part of the Sixteenth Ward east of Noble street and south of Division street to Milwaukee avenue, and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. There are two prominent candidates for the Senate nomination. One is Thomas Cannon, a young lawyer, who is the son of ex-Ald. Cannon, and the other is Charles D. Anthony, a son of ex-Judge Anthony. Both reside in the Twenty-fourth Ward and both men are young, energetic, and popular. There are three candidates for representatives and they all hail from the Twenty-third Ward. They are Samuel Erickson, who has served a couple of terms in the Legislature and has a creditable record, Lawrence Kilcourse, and A. J. Olson, a milk dealer. The primary will be a lively one. Erickson seems to have a slight advantage.

Although the Democratic Senatorial conventions in Cook County will not be he held until September, there is considerable talk as to candidates in certain districts. A fight is being made on Senator Joseph P. Mahoney in the Thirteenth on account of the part he took in the selection of the West Park Commissioners. He seems to have created some opposition among the Bohemians, and ex-Ald. William Loeffler, who is said to be a candidate, is disposed to do all he can to fan the flame. In the Twenty-first District quite a boom has been worked up for O. D. Swearingen, an attorney, for the Senate. He resides in the Twenty-fifth Ward. Capt. J. H. Farrell wants to go back to the House.

WARM CONTEST IN THE SECOND DISTRICT

Four Candidates for the Republican Nomination for Congressman.

So far as Cook County districts are concerned the liveliest contest for a nomination that has yet bobbed up is now in progress in the Second Congressional District on the Republican side. The real fight is between Charles E. Piper of Cicero and William Lorimer of the Tenth Ward. Wilson Darlington and F. D. Thomason of the Thirtieth Ward are also after the nomination. Mr. Piper is an exceptionally good man for the place. He is of excellent scholarship and liberal views and would make a good Congressman. Mr. Lorimer, on the other hand, is smart and popular with the people, and if nominated would give any Democratic candidate as lively a fight as he might want. The district is Democratic, and it is desirable that the Republicans select the strongest man they have.

HE IS A REPRESENTATIVE GERMAN.

Charles Goetz, Republican State Central Committeeman-at-Large.

Charles Goetz, who was elected a member-at-large of the Republican State Central committee Wednesday, is a representative German-American of the West Side. He has been a resident of Chicago a quarter of a century or more, and has been a faithful and consistent Republican. He is a member of the Vorwaerts and Eintracht organizations, two of the largest German societies in the city. The former is a turner society and the latter a singing society. He is well liked and his selection is satisfactory to the German Republican voters, as he is thoroughly in sympathy with the rank and file. Mr. Goetz is engaged in the stone contracting and building business and is an employer of labor to a considerable extent. While not a wealthy man, he is in comfortable circumstances. He resides in the Seventh Ward.

LABOR LEADERS AROUSING INTEREST.

They Are Paying Less Attention to the Personnel of Their Ticket.

So far as the labor leaders are concerned they do not seem to be devoting as much time to the personnel of the county ticket to be nominated by their convention Aug. 18 as they do to arousing interest. Instead of a sympathetic strike they are now busy working up a sympethetic political labor movement. The trades unions which are of English origin have the largest American membership and are expected to take the initiative. It is believed if the trades unions take hold the success of the movement is assured. The Germans are represented by such organizations as the brewers, bakers, tin workers, and all sorts of building and wood-working trades, and it is believed the Poles, Bohemians, and Scandinavians will follow the German artisans in the movement. The American element controls all transportation and the printing offices and machine shops where labor-saving machinery is used. The movement is being organized systematically, and it is proposed to get all branches of labor interested. Each labor organization having a membership of 100 will be entitled to one delegate in the convention, and it is figured that the convention will be made up of 400 or 500 delegates. A full county ticket will be nominated if the leaders have their way, and a candidate for Congress put up in each district. In the Senatorial districts nominations will be made for Senator and one candidate named for the Lower House in every district. The latter move is said to show Gov. Altgeld's hand. It is known that the Governor believes the Populists, under whose banner the Chicago labor movement will be carried on, will hold the balance of power in the General Assembly on joint ballot. If this is true it is assumed by Mr. Altgeld's friends that Franklin MacVeagh's election to the United States Senate is impossible. The Governor, it is claimed, can control the third party, and can thus force his election after Mr. MacVeagh has been given a chance to demonstrate he is not in it. This is the theory upon which the labor movement is being aided by certain emissaries from Springfield. There has been some talk of naming Frank Stauber for County Treasurer. His nomination would be exceedingly repulsive to some of the leaders. John J. Knickerbocker has been mentioned for County Judge, but the fear is entertained that he would not accept, and nothing has been done to ascertain his views on the matter.

DEBSITES TURNED DOWN BY POPULISTS.

John Z. White Nominated for Congress Over the A. R. U. Candidate.

After one of the liveliest sessions in its history, which lasted four hours, the People's party Second District Congressional convention nominated John Z. White for Congress at midnight. The convention was held in Fischer's Hall, No. 82 Lake street. T. J. Canty, the candidate of the American Railway Union, was defeated. His defeat means a turn down of Debs and his followers.

Chris O'Brien presided and J. W. Jackson acted as Secretary. Both candidates were represented by a large number of friends, and long before the voting commenced it was plainly visible that a strong feeling existed. The Canty men, by strong voices and the leadership of J. B. Connors, secured the control of the convention at the beginning. Everything looked favorable for the A. R. U. men. Canty is a striking switchman, and there were many expressions in his behalf. In his address he mentioned the name of President Cleveland. The President's name was hissed. White, as soon as he reached the platform, shook hands with his opponent. This created sentiment in his favor and after he had made a speech the vote was taken. White got sixty-five and Canty forty-five. The nomination was made unanimous.

CAPT. SHIPPY TO GET HIS JOB BACK.

It Is Believed He Will Be of Value to Certain Candidates.

Capt. Shippy has been reinstated as an officer of the police force, and it is understood is to do service this fall in the down-town district about the time the Democratic Campaign committee is doing its annual missionary work among the lodging houses. Capt. Shippy is the man that especially aroused the indignation of the administration and he was dismissed soon after Mr. Hopkins took his seat. He was one of the policemen that Mayor Harrison felt called upon to usher out of the service soon after he became Mayor a year ago last April. Just why the present administration have found it necessary to make up with Capt. Shippy is not explained, and his reinstatement is not announced with a flourish of trumpets. The story is that this policeman is in a position where he can be useful to certain men on the Democratic ticket on account of his intimate relations with certain Republicans now holding office. The appointment is causing no little comment in political circles. The Democratic Executive committee and representatives of the candidates will have another conference today and arrangements will be completed for the canvass of the county.

CHAIRMAN OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Republican Executive Committee Selects Charles Counselman.

At the meeting of the Republican Executive committee Tuesday Charles Counselman, the elevator man, was selected as Chairman of the Finance committee named a week or more ago. The announcement that he was to be the head of the committee was not made for the reason that it was not positively known whether he would accept or not. Ald. Madden had a conference with Mr. Counselman yesterday afternoon and he agreed to take the responsible place and do what he could for the Republican ticket. He is as strong a man as could be named for the place. He is prominent on the Board of Trade and known to all the leading business-men of the city. It is understood that Joseph Beifeld will be the Secretary of the committee. This is another excellent selection. Mr. Beifeld is one of the best known cloak men in the West.

HOPES TO PATCH UP A PEACE.

Committee Will Endeavor to Settle the Shanahan-Hogan Dispute.

The Executive committee of the Republican County Campaign committee will meet this afternoon. It is understood the candidates representing the Shanahan and Hogan factions in the Ninth Senatorial District have been invited to be present. An attempt probably will be made to get one set of candidates to withdraw. The Shanahan ticket seems to have been nominated regularly, but the Hogan people will attempt to show otherwise.

There is some talk of nominating candidates for the State Board of Equalization in those districts not represented by reason of the adoption of a new apportionment law. It is probable no definite action will be taken until it is ascertained whether the reviewing board will place the names on the ticket. The regular time for electing members of the board is not until 1896.

Some of the Republican leaders of the Sixth Senatorial District had a conference at headquarters yesterday regarding the details of today's primaries.

ARE PLEASED AT TANNER'S ELECTION.

Republicans Generally Commend the Placing Him at the Helm.

John R. Tanner, the new Chairman of the Republican State committee, was at the headquarters at the Grand Pacific Hotel most of yesterday. A great many people called to congratulate him. His election as Chairman was widely commented upon yesterday by Republicans about town and seemed to be generally satisfactory. Dr. Jamieson, the Chairman of the Executive committee, expects to call his committee together within a few days for the purpose of naming the subcommittees.

Crounse Not a Candidate.

"I am not a candidate for renomination," said Gov. Crounse of Nebraska at the Palmer yesterday. "Of course the nominee of the Republican party will be elected. The opposition will be divided between the Populists and the Democracy. It is going to be a hard fight for the control of the Legislature on account of the disposition of the anti-Administration Democrats to coalesce with the Populists."

FORECLOSED ON ATTORNEY KEEP.

Library and Furniture Levied On by a Deputy Sheriff to Satisfy a Loan.

Charles E. Rollo filed a bill in the Superior Court yesterday to foreclose a chattel mortgage given by William B. Keep, the attorney, and his wife, Annie L. Keep, to secure a loan of $4,500. The loan was made April 30 last to the Keeps, by Frank W. Engers, a private banker at No. 167 Washington street, and interest at 7 per cent per annum was to be paid on it. Engers transferred the mortgage to the complainant in the present suit, who says that he has demanded payment of the amount of the loan from Mr. Keep, but has been refused, the amount being due June 30.

The mortgage was given on all the law books in Mr. Keep's residence, No. 1811 Prairie avenue, and also on a fine collection of miscellaneous books and works of art. Among the chattels are an oil painting by Tosetti and some fine etchings after Jules Breton. Some bronze clocks and a billiard table are among the securities and a large quantity of fine furniture.

The affidavit filed by the complainant asking a levy sets up that there have been various judgments rendered by Justices lately in Cook County against the defendant, William B. Keep, and although Mr. Keep has been asked to make some arrangement to settle this claim he has been unable to do so.

At the residence last night Mr. Keep refused to be seen. The girl who came to the door, however, said a Deputy Sheriff had called at the house about 7 o'clock, and, having made himself comfortable for the night, had gone to sleep.

TO FUSE ON PINGREE.

MICHIGAN POPULISTS MAY WITHDRAW THEIR CANDIDATE.

Their State Committee Meets at Lansing and Discusses a Plan of Union Against the Republicans—Indorsers of the Detroit Mayor Hold a Mass-Meeting at Jackson—Talk of a Fusion Being Effected in Indiana—Watson Nominated Against Holman.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The Populists' State Central committee is in secret session here tonight with the several candidates for State offices, discussing the advisability of withdrawing Dr. Nichols, the Populists' candidate for Governor, so as to make room for Mayor Pingree of Detroit. The proposed scheme also includes a combination with the Democrats with a view to capturing a majority of the next Legislature and electing one Democratic and one Populist United States Senator.

JACKSON, Mich., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—A mass-meeting composed of supporters of Hazen S. Pingree for Governor was held here this evening. Resolutions were unanimously adopted requesting the use of his name at the head of an independent ticket.

TALK OF FUSION IN INDIANA.

Populists to Meet at the Same Time as Democratic State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The many rumors that the Indiana Democracy, realizing its hopeless condition this year, would fuse with the Populists, were given a new start today by the call for a meeting of the State Populist Central committee for Aug. 14, the day before the Democratic State convention. The Populists are prohibited from nominating any man on either the Democratic or Republican ticket, but it is believed a deal is being made whereby the Democrats will nominate certain Populists with a view of securing Populist votes for the few straight Democrats whose names will be placed on the ticket.

The annual convention of the Democratic Negro League of the United States held in this city Aug. 14, the day before the Democratic State convention, is not expected to be an important meeting. The local league is a sickly organization of a handful of colored Democrats, the most conspicuous of whom is Registrar of Deeds Taylor at Washington, D. C. Among the leaders expected are J. Milton Turner of St. Louis, T. Thomas Fortune of the New York *Age*, C. H. J. Taylor of Kansas, T. McCann Stewart of Brooklyn, and Peter H. Clark of Cincinnati.

WYOMING REPUBLICAN TICKET.

It Is Put in Nomination at a Convention Held at Casper.

Governor	W. T. RICHARDSON
Secretary of State	C. W. BURDICK
Auditor	V. W. OWEN
Treasurer	JOHN C. HAY
Superintendent of Public Instruction	ESTELLE REEL
Judge of the Supreme Court	C. N. POTTER
Congress	FRANK MONDELL

CASPER, Wyo., Aug. 2.—Full delegations from each county attended the Republican State convention today. J. L. Torrey of Fremont County was made Chairman after a warm struggle. The fight made on the slate was spirited and good-natured. The contest over the Judgeship between Potter and Fowler was warm. Potter was nominated on the sixth ballot. Taking the ticket as a whole, it is considered a very strong one, and meets popular support. As the Cheyenne delegation was for Warren it necessarily means that Cheyenne has given up all hopes of getting the two United States Senators, and that the western or northern part of the State is conceded a Senator. The platform adopted reaffirms the Minneapolis platform.

VISITING GOVERNORS IN MICHIGAN.

McKinley Given a Reception at the Soo—Pattison Is to Be Entertained.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 2.—Govs. McKinley and Rich paid the Soo a visit today, being passengers on the Northwest, taking the lake trip. They were given a reception at the Park Hotel and both made addresses from the veranda, receiving hearty cheers from the people gathered to hear.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—Don M. Dickinson, Assistant Secretary of State Uhl, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Strong and a large party of local Democrats have gone up the river in steam yachts to tender a reception to Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania and party, who are returning down the lakes on the Lehigh Valley steamer Saranac. The distinguished Pennsylvanians will be taken ashore and dined at the St. Clair flats and afterward brought to this city if time permits.

SETTLE REFUSES TO WITHDRAW.

Proposition of W. C. Owens for a Union Against Breckinridge Declined.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 2.—Politicians here are discussing a proposition of W. C. Owens to Mr. Settle to have a poll of their strength made in the Ashland district by impartial methods and the weaker man to withdraw from the race. Mr. Settle declined the offer, and said he owed it to his friends to stay in the race regardless of Breckinridge's candidacy.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Several of Col. Breckinridge's friends from this city were in Lexington today to attend a caucus held by the Colonel's forces for the purpose of seeing more clearly "how he stands."

HARDING IS NAMED AS SENATOR.

Republicans in the Thirty-fifth Illinois District Nominate Him.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The Republican Senatorial convention of the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District, comprising Knox, Warren, Mercer, and Henderson Counties, was held here today and nominated Fred A. Harding for Senator. J. J. Tunnicliff of this city, who was a candidate for State Senator, withdrew his name in the interests of Peace, and Harding, who is a banker and prominent citizen of Monmouth, was chosen by acclamation. Frank Murdoch, Oneida, and N. H. Guthrie, Aledo, present members of the Lower House, were renominated for Representatives.

HE WILL RUN AGAINST HOLMAN.

James E. Watson Nominated for Congress in Fourth Indiana District.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The Republican convention of the Fourth District of Indiana nominated James E. Watson as an opponent to W. S. Holman. Daly Wilson of Ripley County, Ed Moore of Dearborn, Thomas Adams of Shelby, and Judge Cullen of Rush were the men regularly before the convention and the first two were tied on the first ballot and ran closely until the third, when a break was made by the Cullen men which resulted in the nomination of Watson on the fourth ballot. Watson is a young lawyer of marked ability as a "stumper."

Iowa Democrats Must Fill Ticket.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—It was discovered today that two of the nominees of the Democratic State convention yesterday are Postmasters, and therefore ineligible without resigning. They are W. L. Parker of Osceola, nominated for Railroad Commissioner, and John Whitfield of Stuart, nominated for State Auditor. The State committee will fill out the ticket. Meanwhile the convention and its managers are being laughed at in political circles.

Idaho Populists Name a Ticket.

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 2.—The Populist convention today made the following nominations: For Congress, James Gunn of Boise; for Governor, K. J. W. Balientine of Bellevue. The convention declared against fusion with the Democrats by an unanimous vote. The resolutions declare in favor of woman suffrage.

Georgia Democrats Have Faith in Grover.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The Democratic State convention, after adopting its platform, passed this resolution: "We have an abiding faith in the courage, wisdom, honesty, and patriotism of President Cleveland, and appreciate the difficulties surrounding his administration in its efforts to remedy the evil effects of Republican misrule and extravagance." A hard fight was made in open convention to secure an indorsement of President Cleveland's policy, but without avail. Col. W. Y. Atkinson was nominated for Governor, D. A. Wright for Controller, and R. D. Hardeman for Treasurer.

Wise Defeated for a Renomination.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The Democratic primary held here today assures the defeat of Congressman George D. Wise, who has represented the district for seven terms, by Col. Tazewell Ellett. Wise's defeat is due to dissatisfaction with the administration at Washington and the failure of Congress to settle the tariff question. The opposition to Wise was worked up in the last week.

Resigns Because Grover Isn't Indorsed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 2.—Secretary P. K. Smalley of the Democratic State Central committee and of the State Democratic Association tendered his resignation to Chairman Cutcheon today because the committee at a meeting yesterday refused to indorse President Cleveland's recent letter to Congressman Wilson on the tariff bill.

Wisconsin Democrats Still in Deadlock.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Aug. 2.—The Second District Democratic Congressional convention here is still in deadlock. Two hundred and one ballots have been taken with the same result—Barwig 20, Jones 14, Kirkland 9.

Tennessee Democrats Beat a Fusion.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 2.—Partial returns from principal counties in the State show that the Democratic nominees for Judges of the Supreme Court have defeated the Republican-Populist fusion ticket for Judges by good majorities.

Sovereign Favors Kolb for Governor.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Master Workman of Knights of Labor Sovereign spoke here tonight before several thousand citizens indorsing R. F. Kolb for Governor.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	*Name.*	*Pol.*
Tenth Iowa	J. C. Baker	Pop.
Idaho	James Gunn	Pop.
Eighth Texas	C. K. Bell	Dem.
Oklahoma Ter'y	Joseph Wisby	Dem.
Fourth Indiana	James E. Watson	Rep.
Fifth Tennessee	J. D. Richardson	Dem.
Eighth Kentu'ky	Oswald Thomas	Pop.

CLERKS DO BEEF LUGGERS' WORK.

Laborers at Omaha Join the Butchers and Many Go Out on Strike.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—The laborers in the packing-houses are following the example of the butchers and skilled men and at Hammond's and Swift's a number of them walked out today. The cellar gang and the beef luggers quit at Hammond's, and in order to finish the loading the office men put on frocks and did the lugging. The smokehouse men at Hammond's came out at noon today. The coopers were advised to stay at work in all the houses until they had to handle material for the shipping of provisions put up by "scab" labor, when they will also be called out. The packing-houses have made provision for placing cots in their plants and feeding all men who stay with them, so that it will not necessitate their leaving the plants until the strike is settled. The Omaha plant is not in operation today and the specials are pacing up and down the walks along the plant.

At Swift's the tierce men quit after working a short time. Mr. Foster said he had talked with a number of men as they came out, inquiring the reason they were quitting. They said they were called out in order that the packers would be compelled to pay the laborers $1.75 a day. Mr. Foster asked them if they were not receiving that pay already and some of them more, which they acknowledged they were, and agreed to go back to work. A large crowd of boys and a few men who were standing on the railroad tracks near where the conference was being held began to yell and call them "scabs" when they started back to work, but they continued on back to their respective places, but, however, did not remain long and walked out again, not to return.

The strikers held another big meeting this afternoon and all men belonging to the Federated Labor will be called out tomorrow. The butchers, who have all quit work, made it necessary for the laborers and others to quit work. The Sheriff was called upon today by the packers and swore in a number of deputies, who went to South Omaha.

FOR NORTHWEST WATER TUNNEL,

City Engineer Artingstall Instructed to Prepare Plans and Specifications.

The Commissioner of Public Works yesterday instructed City Engineer Artingstall to begin the preparation of plans and specifications for the new northwest water tunnel, as ordered by the Council at its meeting last Monday night. Within a few days bids will be advertised for the first work in connection with the tunnel—the boring preparatory to a location of the route for the tunnel. After the route is selected, which will take probably two months, the plans and specifications proper will be completed and ready for adoption. It is estimated by Commissioner Jones and City Engineer Artingstall that it will take at least three years to complete the tunnel unless more serious obstructions in the matter of rock than are now anticipated are encountered. It is the intention of these officials to push the matter with all possible and consistent haste at their command now that the work has been ordered. The citizens of the territory have been clamoring for better water supply for years, and it is the intention of the department to give it to them now as soon as possible.

Little Smallpox Left.

But one new case of smallpox was reported to the city Health Department by its officers yesterday. The victim was John Kral, 18 years of age, and living at No. 696 Atwood street. During July there were fifty new cases and since July 16 there has been but one case on the North Side and one on the South Side. Quite a number were reported on the West Side, but Secretary McCarthy says nearly all of these cases were in families where they refused absolutely to allow the health officers in to vaccinate the inmates. The lodging-house district has not had a case for several weeks, and this fact is considered remarkable and a good sign that the pest is practically stamped out.

Municipal Notes.

Mayor Hopkins has begun to take his summer vacation and up to the time he leaves the city will be at his office in the City Hall only mornings.

Ald. Noble's new ordinance against the posting or distribution of objectionable advertising matter is being enforced. Several arrests have been reported to Chief Brennan and cases have been prosecuted in the police courts.

PROGRAM OF GOSPEL MEETINGS.

To Be Held Nightly During August by the Wabash Avenue Methodists.

Summer night gospel meetings are announced for each night during August by the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, Fourteenth street and Wabash avenue, Truman R. Greene, pastor. The list of speakers is as follows:

Wednesday, Aug. 1, the Rev. J. M. Caldwell, D. D.
Thursday, Aug. 2, the Rev. Geo. S. Young.
Friday, Aug. 3, the Rev. W. J. Libberton.
Sunday a. m., Aug. 5, Bishop S. M. Merrill.
Sunday p. m., Aug. 5, the Rev. R. W. Bland.
Monday, Aug. 6, the Rev. W. F. Atchison.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, the Rev. A. H. De Long.
Thursday, Aug. 9, the Rev. J. A. Matlack.
Friday, Aug. 10, the Rev. W. B. Leach.
Sunday a. m., Aug. 12, the Rev. B. W. Marsh.
Sunday p. m., Aug. 12, the Rev. N. W. Deveneau.
Monday, Aug. 13, the Rev. F. M. Bristol, D. D.
Wednesday, Aug. 15, the Rev. W. P. Stowe, D. D.
Thursday, Aug. 16, the Rev. W. R. Goodwin, D. D.
Friday, Aug. 17, the Rev. W. E. Wilkinson.
Sunday a. m., Aug. 19, the Rev. W. E. Tilroe.
Sunday p. m., Aug. 19, the Rev. M. W. Satterfield.
Monday, Aug. 20, the Rev. A. D. Traveller, D. D.
Wednesday, Aug. 22, the Rev. G. M. Bassett.
Thursday, Aug. 23, the Rev. N. J. Harkness.
Friday, Aug. 24, the Rev. H. V. Holt.
Sunday a. m., Aug. 26, the Rev. Lewis Curts, D. D.
Sunday p. m., Aug. 26, the Rev. T. R. Strobridge.
Monday, Aug. 27, the Rev. O. E. Murray.
Wednesday, Aug. 29, the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, D. D.
Thursday, Aug. 30, the Rev. C. E. Mandeville, D. D.
Friday, Aug. 31, the Rev. R. H. Pooley.

Young Woman Struck by a Train.

Miss Alice Aikin, 18 years of age, No. 1559 Maple avenue, Evanston, was struck by a train yesterday afternoon on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road and severely injured. Miss Aikin was crossing the tracks at Greenwood boulevard and stepped before the Milwaukee train to avoid another on the Northwestern road. Her head was cut, her shoulder blade broken, and she sustained other injuries, which are thought will not prove fatal.

IT IS POPULIST DAY.

A. S. MAXWELL ADDRESSES THE ASSEMBLY AT DIXON.

Raises the Calamity Howl—Country Is Going to the Bow-Wows—People's Party Likened to the Republican Organization in Its Infancy—Capital and Labor Furnish a Theme—Cites Catholic Church as Proof That Reforms Cannot Be Had Through Existing Institutions.

DIXON, Ill., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—This was Populist day at the assembly. A fair-sized audience was present when A. L. Maxwell of Springfield rose to address them. Lee County is not a good place to raise Populists. Mr. Maxwell's address was in part as follows:

The necessity for a new political party has become apparent. The old parties seem to have lost their distinctive principles. I would refer to the words of that distinguished American, John J. Ingalls, who said all old issues are dead. The people are arraying themselves on one side or the other of the portentous contest. On one side is capital intrenched in privileges and arrogance from continued triumphs. On the other is labor asking for employment. The question of great moment to the American people, "capital and labor," is now requiring the attention of our patriotic people. The dilatory policies of the Republican and Democratic parties in dealing with questions of public importance and their refusal to take up some of the questions of most pressing importance is sufficient reason why the intelligent voters should seek some other avenue of enforcing their demands. It is useless to say we can seek and obtain the reforms needed within the old parties. History teaches that no great reform has ever been accomplished within any organization of long standing, either political or religious.

When the question of freedom for the 4,000,000 slaves came up for settlement the Democratic and Whig parties persistently refused to deal with this question except by compromise and attempted palliative measures. The liberty-loving citizens of the republic, who could no longer tolerate human slavery, were compelled to come together under a new political organization that had for its corner-stone the principle of human liberty. If today that noble patriot, Abraham Lincoln, could be present and view the encroachments of capital upon the rights of labor who could say that he would not be as ready to espouse the cause of the oppressed now as he was in 1852.

In proof of the assertion that no great religious reform can come within organizations of long standing I refer to a period in history when the Romish Church, bound by traditions, led on by avaricious and unscrupulous leaders, its practices became intolerable. Though it seems almost impossible that such could be true, history tells that Papal authorities sent agents to all governments where their church was recognized for the purpose of selling indulgences or permissions to engage in all manner of vice and crime. There were then, as now, educational reformers who sought to remedy the evil within church lines whose efforts proved wholly unavailing. Not until Martin Luther gave out the propositions of true church reform that defied Papal authorities was any true progress made.

The purpose and aims of the People's party do not seem to be as well understood as existing conditions would warrant. Although in many localities the party has made phenomenal growth in other sections it seems to be scarcely known. One of the principal reasons for this is obvious. The daily press has given but little attention to it. It is said to be a party without a leader. This has been true, for it is a party of spontaneous growth. We need have no hesitancy in assuming that when the occasion demands great leaders they will be forthcoming.

There is a striking analogy between the growth of the Republican party at its formation and that of ours. The fundamental principles upon which we base our claims are those enumerated in the Omaha platform, adopted July 4, 1892, and are based upon the premises that the deplorable conditions existing today were brought about by unequal distribution of wealth. Any effort to remedy these conditions that does not contemplate a change in our financial laws will be futile, and we take the position that all money shall be issued by the General Government without the intervention of banking institutions in sufficient volumes to transact the business of the country on a cash basis. We further believe that the abuse of the transportation facilities now operated by private corporations is a menace to our institutions and one of the great causes that have operated to produce present conditions. We look with alarm on the present deplorable condition of the country. With industries paralyzed, the wheels of commerce blocked, millions of unemployed laborers marching through the country in bands, going they know not where, with strikes and lockouts of such frequent occurrence assuming such proportions that military law is called upon to preserve peace, is it not well that all patriotic citizens stop and earnestly seek for the cause from which these disturbances arise? The census shows that from 1880 to 1890 our population increased 25 per cent, our wealth 45 per cent; yet during these years the mortgage debt increased 156 per cent. The 30,000,000 agriculturists and the 25,000,000 laborers are steadily and surely losing the wealth they create and it is being absorbed by corporations. These conditions are believed to be caused by falling prices. There is clear evidence to this effect. Falling prices are a result of vicious financial legislative advantage given to banking institutions and inadequacy of money in circulation. History will bear me out in the assertion that every panic with all its direful results, degredation, misery, and crime is the direct result of interference with our finances or rather the controllance of our finances by capitalistic corporations. The great strike just ended is one of the potent arguments for a change in existing conditions. Such a labor disturbance attended by so much depredation and crime for which the laborers were not directly responsible is to be deprecated, but it carries to the laborers its own lesson. The strike as a means of redressing grievances when directed against organized capital can no longer be effective and the place to strike in an effective way is at the ballot box.

Tonight a concert will be given by musical talent from Polo, Ill. Tomorrow will be Prohibition day and ex-Gov. St. John of Kansas will speak at 3 o'clock on hard times, the cause and the remedy.

EUREKA, Ill., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Among the most prominent workers in the Church of Christ denomination now in attendance at the Illinois Christian encampment in Eureka are: A. P. Cobb, Springfield; George F. Hall, Decatur; N. S. Haynes, Chicago; O. W. Stewart, State Secretary of the Illinois Christian Endeavor Union; G. W. Muckley, Kansas City, Mo.; C. C. Smith, Massillon, O.; Will Cumback, Greensburg, Ind.; F. M. Raines, Cincinnati, O.; and many other prominent workers, among whom is Knox P. Taylor, the Sunday-school evangelist, and others are still coming on the different trains. Today the crowds at the encampment were exceedingly large. The forenoon session was devoted to Sunday-school work, S. S. Jones, the President of the Illinois Sunday-School Association, presiding. Three addresses were given as follows: "The Sunday-School Teacher," J. M. Morris, Galesburg; "Policy of the Sunday-School Association," R. C. Maxwell, Lincoln; "The Influence of Christianity on Our National Life," Judge Charles J. Scofield, Carthage. The afternoon session, which was in charge of Dr. Carl Johann, President Eureka College, was given up to college work. The reports were followed by addresses from B. C. Deweese, professor of Bible department, on "How We May Obtain the Kind of Ministry We Need," and B. J. Radford, professor of history, Southern Illinois Normal, on "The New Education." Chancellor H. W. Everest, Carbondale, gave a lecture on "Church and Education" tonight.

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—At the Piasa Bluffs Assembly today the attendance was largely increased, hundreds going up for the season and to attend the most successful meeting since its inauguration. The regular services and Chautauqua meetings occupied the forenoon and in the afternoon the Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Berry of Chicago lectured on "Lend a Hand."

Dr. Mann Addresses Prohibitionists.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 2.—[Special.]—Dr. D. H. Mann of New York, the Supreme Grand Chief Templar, was at the national prohibition campmeeting today, as was also Uriah Copp Jr., Illinois' Grand Chief Templar. It was Good Templars' day. Dr. Mann delivered the main address tonight.

WHAT WILL CLEVELAND DO?

The President's Signature to the Senate Bill His Moral Death Warrant.

Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.): Minus free raw materials and plus an income tax and a villainous sugar schedule, any tariff bill attained by the sordidness of the Senate and by the cowardice of the House would present at the bottom of it the moral death warrant of Grover Cleveland, signed by himself, if he appended his name in approval of it.

We think he knows this and we think that he knows that the country knows it. On that account the *Eagle* is more trustful of tolerable results in tariff legislation, if any, than on any different account which might be presented. Even regarding this, however, this experienced paper speaks not with the language of confidence, but only with that of hope. The situation is grave. The path of duty is as clear as the sun in the sky, but the solicitations not to tread it were never more numerous to men with the power of responsibility and with the responsibility of power. So old fashioned a rule as the right and the right only, no matter what the consequences to party, to country, or to self, is more admirable and attractive 230 miles from Washington than in the Federal city and probably easier to an editor than to a President. But that is the only rule which will bring help to the party, credit to the executive, welfare to the country, and good fame to any of them hereafter.

The President, the party, and the people are in one case in this thing. The people cannot afford that the sale of law be made successful. The party cannot afford to be the victim or the vehicle of such a sale or the slave of the dictatorial and infamously sordid sellers of law. If law be sold so sure as God reigns and his heavens are spread above the earth will the President's power and character and honor be sold with it in the judgment of mankind through the ages to come. The solicitation to Washington to turn traitor to the young republic, to Lincoln to let seccession have its way by compromises signed in the blood of bondmen, and to Grant to permit defeat to rest upon the cause of the Union were not more crucial and decisive than is the appeal of expediency to the principles, of timidity to the courage, and of corruption to the character of Grover Cleveland in this supreme emergency of the fame, the fragrance, the fate, and the highest interests of his country and of himself.

GET MONEY TO CARRY OUT PLANS.

Northwestern "L" and Allied Lines Give Mortgages Amounting to $4,500,000.

The Northwestern Elevated railway company and the allied lines which it controls have evidently raised the money to carry out their plans, as shown by the filing Wednesday of mortgages amounting to $4,500,000. These mortgages run to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and are three in number. One places an indebtedness of $1,500,000 on all the property of the Northwestern Elevated railway company, running fifty years and bearing interest at 5 per cent; the second is for $1,000,000 on all property of the North Chicago Electric railway company, running twenty years and paying 6 per cent interest; and the third is for $2,000,000 on all property of the Chicago Electric Transit company, running twenty years and bearing 6 per cent interest.

J. Burton Shaw Has Departed.

J. Burton Shaw, employed by Bernard Timmerman to manage his opera-house, the Marlowe, at Sixty-third street and Stewart avenue, is said to have left town and a number of unpaid bills. Shaw reached Englewood some months ago with the intention of organizing an opera company, with Marie Greenwood as the leading artist. He claimed unlimited backing and for a long time rehearsed "Said Pasha."

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MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

The men of Chicago are invited to one of the most attractive price-happenings it has ever been their good fortune to attend. It's today.

Negligee shirts to go.. All of them. None will be spared. Every shirt going at ½ or less—thus: Shirts formerly sold at $2 and $2.50 are to go at 1.00
The entire balance of the stock formerly sold up to $3.50—to go at 1.50

Summer coats are to go.. All of them. Every coat has been marked just one-half the usual prices. No matter how low they have been reduced, today they will be just Half

Neckwear to go.. All of it.. Every new shape and desirable effect, including those pure silk De Joinville scarfs—a magnificent variety—a superb quality—all marked 50c

If the men were as shrewd shoppers as their wives and sisters, these lots would not last till night.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Shoes . . . a great 2.50 clearing sale . . . The time has come for the shoes to go—and *go they will* if PRICE is any incentive.

High-class Footwear of various values and many correct effects gathered into one grand lot and sold at the uniform price of $2.50—a figure barely covering the cost of making.
Ladies' tan button and lace boots—pointed and square toes—
Ladies' tan and black oxfords—pointed and square toes—
Ladies' Juliets—tan and black—hand turn—
All superb shoemaking—all worth nearly double the price—and

All to go at 2.50
Friday all day and Saturday till noon.

Genuine Turkish slippers, direct from prominent Oriental shoe builders—all colors—bullion embroidery—silk tassels, etc—regularly 75c—but because some sizes are missing the price is 35c

Rarely such a chance to buy reliable footwear.

E. H. FOREMAN & BROS
149 and 151 State-st.

Shoes! Shoes!

Lot 1—1,000 pairs Ladies' Low Shoes—sizes 1 to 3½—per pair $1.00
Lot 2—1,000 pairs Ladies' High Shoes—sizes 1 to 4½—per pair $2.00
Lot 3—1,500 pairs Men's Shoes, patent leather and calfskin—sizes 5 to 7½—per pair $1.50

A Card.

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